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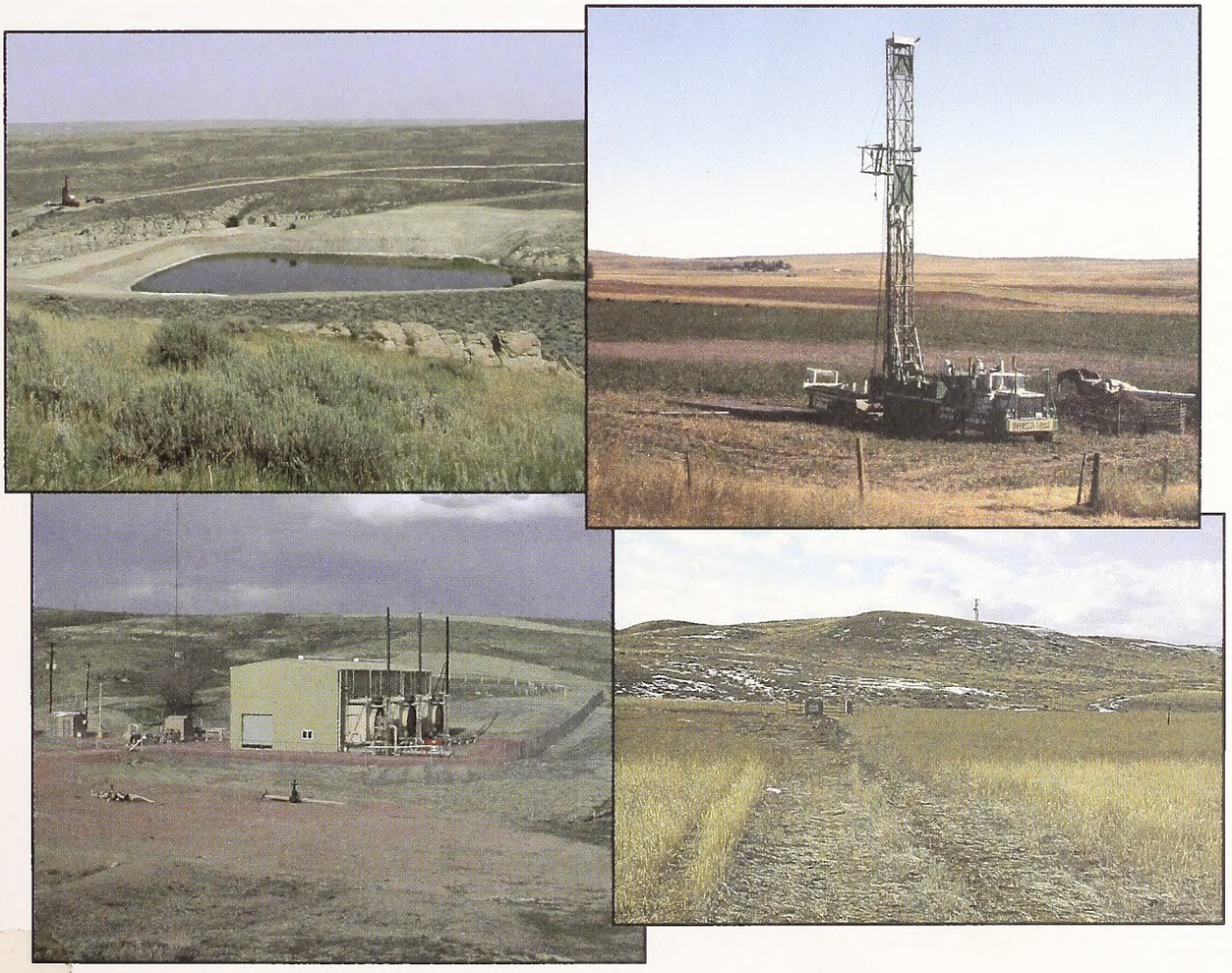
Buffalo Field Office

January 2003

Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Plan Amendment for the Powder River Basin Oil and Gas Project

Volume 4 of 4

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Appendix S
Responses to Comments on the DEIS

Appendix S — Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

The DEIS was available for public review and comment from January 18, 2002 through May 15, 2002. The document (hard copy or CD) was mailed to more than 500 recipients. It also was available on the Internet for review or downloading. During the review period, a variety of agencies, elected officials, businesses, organizations, and individuals submitted letters, facsimiles, and e-mails containing comments on the DEIS. The following sections summarize the public's response to the DEIS and the agencies' analysis of those responses.

Summary of Responses to the DEIS

The BLM received 17,940 letters, facsimiles, and e-mails on the DEIS for the proposed PRB Oil and Gas Project. Additionally, a number of people attended one or more of the four public meetings on the DEIS held by the BLM. Table 1 summarizes the locations and dates for four meetings and the number of individuals that submitted verbal comments at each meeting.

Table 1 Summary of Public Meetings Held on the PRB Oil and Gas DEIS

Location of Meeting	Date of Meeting	Number of Individuals that Spoke at the Meeting
Douglas, Wyoming	March 18, 2002	1
Gillette, Wyoming	March 19, 2002	10
Sheridan, Wyoming	March 20, 2002	6
Buffalo, Wyoming	March 21, 2002	11

Written comments were provided by a variety of sources and respondents. Technically, individuals were responsible for most of the letters, e-mails, and facsimiles received by the BLM (Table 2). However, most of the responses from individuals were letters, e-mails, and facsimiles generated from several web sites and newsletters distributed by various organizations. Presumably, these web sites and newsletters were intended to generate a large number of comments (Table 3).

The BLM received responses from all over the world (Table 4), which is not surprising considering the availability of the document on the Internet and the variety of web sites with pages established just for this project. Although most of the responses were from the United States, small numbers of responses were received from 45 other countries (Table 4). Within the United States, New York, California, and Florida were the sources of the largest number of responses (Table 4). Outside the United States, Canada and the Netherlands were the sources of the largest numbers of responses.

Table 2 Distribution of Responses to the DEIS

Type of Respondent	Portion of Responses (percent)
Federal Governmental Agencies	16
State Governmental Agencies	3
Local Governmental Agencies	3
Businesses	860
Organizations/Members of Organizations (form communications)	14,283
Educational Institutions	6
Individuals	2769
Total	17,940

Table 3 Summary of the Types of Responses Received on the DEIS

Type of Response	Portion of Responses (percent)
Individual Response	676
Form Response #1	820
Form Response #2	6,049
Form Response #3	6,589
Form Response #4	604
Form Response #5	67
Form Response #6	1,636
Form Response #7	1,499
Total	17,940

Table 4 Distribution of Sources for the Responses Received on the DEIS

Origin of Response	Portion of Responses (percent)
United States	17,667
Alabama	*108*
Alaska	*48*
Arizona	*368*
Arkansas	*43*
California	*3,269*
Colorado	*904*
Connecticut	*251*
Delaware	*29*
District of Columbia	*72*
Florida	*919*
Georgia	*271*
Hawaii	*86*
Idaho	*101*
Illinois	*472*
Indiana	*210*

Table 4 Distribution of Sources for the Responses Received on the DEIS

Origin of Response	Portion of Responses (percent)
Iowa	*114*
Kansas	*118*
Kentucky	*143*
Louisiana	*132*
Maine	*109*
Maryland	*272*
Massachusetts	*468*
Michigan	*394*
Minnesota	*220*
Mississippi	*39*
Missouri	*246*
Montana	*156*
Nebraska	*54*
Nevada	*70*
New Hampshire	*118*
New Jersey	*424*
New Mexico	*200*
New York	*1,090*
North Carolina	*331*
North Dakota	*17*
Ohio	*507*
Oklahoma	*140*
Oregon	*463*
Pennsylvania	*527*
Rhode Island	*73*
South Carolina	*78*
South Dakota	*29*
Tennessee	*204*
Texas	*950*
Utah	*123*
Vermont	*108*
Virginia	*417*
Washington	*588*
West Virginia	*35*
Wisconsin	*313*
Wyoming	*765*
Unknown state	*12*
Alger	1
Australia	11
Austria	3
Belgium	4
Belize	1
Brazil	1
Canada	64
Canberra	1
Chile	3
Costa Rica	1
Denmark	4
El Salvador	1
England	16
France	3

Table 4 Distribution of Sources for the Responses Received on the DEIS

Origin of Response	Portion of Responses (percent)
Germany	2
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Iceland	1
India	1
Ireland	2
Israel	3
Italy	4
Japan	2
Korea	1
Kuwait	2
Malaysia	4
Malta	1
Mexico	9
Netherlands	20
New Quay	1
New Zealand	2
Norway	2
Philippines	1
Poland	2
Portugal	2
Puerto Rico	6
Scotland	1
Singapore	1
Spain	2
Sweden	1
Switzerland	2
Turkey	2
Venezuela	1
Zimbabwe	1
Unknown country of origin	78
Total	17,940

Analysis of Comments

Respondents submitted a variety of comments on the DEIS. The agencies reviewed the comments and arranged them into groups with common concerns. Then, a primary comment statement was prepared for each group of comments. Finally, a response was generated for each comment statement. Overall, the comments primarily focused on ground water, surface water, air quality, alternatives, and the NEPA process.

Table 5, which follows the section on comments and responses, identifies the individuals, businesses, organizations, elected officials, and agencies that responded to the DEIS. The table lists each respondent alphabetically and identifies the comment statement or statements attributed to the letter, e-mail, facsimile, or verbal statement.

The identifiers for the comment statements are associated with each comment statement in the section immediately following the table. The actual letters with the cross references to the comment statements are available for public review in the project record.

Comment Statements and Responses

This section presents the comment statements developed by the agencies and their responses. The comment statements are numbered sequentially from 1 to __ to facilitate references to them in Table 5. However, they are organized in this section to follow the discussions of resource areas in the EIS. At the end are the comment statements classified in the planning categories of alternatives, NEPA process, editorial changes, and other related issues.

Groundwater

1. A peer review process should be used for the EIS analysis. In this process, the groundwater modelers and several independent reviewers work together to explore the model approach, assumptions, and results.

   Response: The groundwater model and technical support document were available for review during the comment period for the DEIS. Changes to the groundwater model were made based on comments received on the draft (See response to comment number 3).

2. The average water production rate analyzed in the DEIS is twice the actual production rate for the Wyoming portion of the PRB. Model-projected volumes of water are approximately two times too high. The well production rate is overly conservative and is likely to overestimate impacts to surface water flows and quality. Since 1999, rates of water discharge have steadily declined even though more wells have entered production. A large increase in water production is not expected in the future except along the western margin of the Belle Fourche drainage, where no extensive development has yet occurred. Recent analysis reported by a CBM operator suggests that the life of a CBM well may be 3 to 5 years where coals are thin or development is occurring on a 40-acre spacing pattern. However, according to the EPA, a reasonable CBM well production life (for calculation of water production) would be 10 years, and the following water production rates should be used in the analysis: 4 gpm per well in the Tongue River watersheds; 5 gpm per well in the Powder River watersheds; and 6 gpm per well in the Little Powder River watersheds.

   Response: The water production volumes used for analyses in the DEIS were projected by the groundwater model. Projections of water production used in the FEIS also are based on the groundwater model. Modifications to the model between the DEIS and the FEIS that could have affected water production included a correction to the number of existing or au-

thorized CBM wells, use of updated WOGCC water production data for existing CBM wells during calibration of the model, reassessment of model input parameters and boundary conditions, and an adjustment to the domain of the model in the Middle Powder sub-watershed.

The BLM has reviewed the water production rates for CBM wells located in the Project Area in detail (WOGCC 2002; BLM 2002) to address respondents' concerns regarding the water production rates used in the NEPA analysis. A trend of declining water production and well life is evident in many areas where production has been established in the PRB over a number of years. The same trend likely would not apply initially to new CBM wells in undeveloped areas, although water production and well life likely would begin to decline as production is established in previously undeveloped areas.

Respondents used WOGCC water production data from previous years and their own estimated rates of decline to project lower water production for new CBM wells located in developed and undeveloped sub-watersheds than were used in this NEPA analysis. This methodology is likely to result in flawed projections for the following reasons. When production records for wells that cover intervals of only a few months are included in WOGCC's water production (water discharge) data for the PRB, the projections of the average water production rates per well is lowered. Averaging water production from wells that have been producing for a number of years with production from wells that started discharging only recently also tends to lower the projection of the average production rate. Some wells are temporarily shut in and are not discharging pending approval of NPDES applications, which further complicates the development of an average water production rate from WOGCC data.

The BLM believes it is appropriate to use a conservative estimate of water production because water quality concerns exist for much of the CBM produced water. The use of a conservative estimate for water production minimizes the possibility that the surface impacts of CBM produced water will be underestimated. Water production numbers used in the surface water model were derived from the WOGCC database.

3. The assessment of groundwater impacts relies almost exclusively on results from a flawed numerical model that is regional in nature and is based on very limited data. Many assumptions used to develop the model are not representative of groundwater conditions in the Wyoming portion of the PRB. Many technical aspects of model design that would have a profound impact on model results are questioned. Only quantitative

drawdown, recovery, and water production predictions are presented in the DEIS. The modeled impacts presented in the DEIS are not substantiated. The DEIS does not assess all available groundwater data.

The hydrogeology of the Project Area is dominated by "local" groundwater flow systems rather than regional flow. These local systems, where water discharges within or near surface drainages, will determine the fate of discharged CBM water but are not adequately represented by the model. The model used in the DEIS is a "regional" model to describe regional groundwater flow, and is calibrated to regional data that show general groundwater flow to the north. Groundwater modeling should be conducted at a watershed scale to more accurately predict the effects of the disposal of CBM produced water. Watersheds with high concentrations of CBM wells should be simulated to determine where and how much water would discharge from the shallow aquifer to the surface. Impoundments should be modeled to account for the high rises in the water tables expected beneath them. The model should be changed to more accurately portray the local flow systems that dominate groundwater flow in the Project Area.

The discussion of groundwater flow systems in the various Tertiary aquifers does not include the conflicting interpretations among different investigators. Examination of alternate interpretations could change the conceptualization of the groundwater flow systems in the lower Tertiary aquifers in the PRB and affect construction of the groundwater flow model. The relationship between possible local, intermediate, and regional groundwater flow in lower Tertiary aquifers in the PRB is not well understood, and many studies reach different conclusions.

The DEIS and the groundwater model assume a conveyance loss of 80 percent caused by infiltration and evapotranspiration. The DEIS has overestimated the likely amount of conveyance loss. If conveyance losses are less than the postulated 80 percent, then a greater proportion of the CBM water will pass through the local drainages, reaching the main streams that carry surface discharge from the region. The DEIS assumption regarding conveyance loss is not supported by the references cited. Measurements of high infiltration after individual storm events into dry channels are not applicable to the system described in the EIS — continuous discharge of CBM produced water into naturally ephemeral channels that are tributary to the main stem streams in the PRB. A thorough evaluation of PRB stream systems by USGS hydrologists before CBM development began indicated that most water lost from stream alluvial systems was lost to evapotranspiration, and not from infiltration into bedrock (Rankl and Lowry 1990). Rankl and Lowry (1990) also concluded that alluvial clinker and bedrock aquifers produced different effects on stream flows. This information does not support the use of a single conveyance loss estimate. A range of conveyance loss scenarios should be examined instead. Results of recent research on conveyance loss (University of Wyoming) in Burger and Sue Draws showed that the draws were still flowing and that conveyance loss was less than 10 percent, as measured in January 2002 (between the well discharge points

and the junction of Burger Draw with the Powder River). Results of other studies (WDEQ) show that mean transit (channel) losses of 0.3 cfs per mile may be plausible. In lieu of adequate analysis of infiltration losses, more conservative estimates of conveyance loss should be used. Water balance should be calculated and verified through field monitoring.

Infiltration through drainages and impoundments is the most important recharge mechanism. The amount of water available for recharge needs to be quantified to a greater degree. The seepage necessary to recharge the Fort Union Formation would occur as a result of boreholes, water wells, and exploration sites that serve as point source drains that leak into the deeper units. This recharge mechanism should be addressed.

The discharge and infiltration of several million acre-feet of CBM produced water over the life of the project will have profound effects on the shallow aquifer systems of the PRB. The DEIS does not produce a scientifically credible estimate of the magnitude of water that will make its way back to the land surface. The model assumes that all CBM produced water infiltrating the surface will recharge groundwater in the underlying bedrock formations. The DEIS (groundwater model) does not consider the possibility that infiltrating CBM discharge waters may move horizontally instead of vertically and could emerge downgradient or downslope instead of moving into underlying aquifers. The fine-grained sedimentary rocks of the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations are relatively impermeable and have low vertical hydraulic conductivities. Consideration of this possibility could change the DEIS and model assumptions regarding conveyance losses and loading of CBM discharge solutes into Project Area streams. The model assumption regarding infiltration results in an underestimate of the amount of CBM produced water eventually discharging to surface water and an overestimate of the amount of water recharging the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations.

The groundwater model relies on the Lebo confining layer for the partial isolation of the Fort Union coal zone. Descriptions of comparable water yields within the Lebo confining layer and the Tullock aquifer raise doubts on the effectiveness of the Lebo unit as a confining layer.

The model is used inappropriately to generate specific quantitative projections rather than relative projections for an appropriate evaluation of the alternatives in a relative sense.

The groundwater model does not adequately draw from existing data that describe hydrogeologic conditions in the basin. It is unclear how previous investigations and data were selected and used for the groundwater model, including model calibration. It appears that most of the data used in the model come from the eastern portion of the PRB, near coal outcrops, from shallow, low-confinement pressure conditions. Pre-mining on potentiometric head in data the Fort Union Formation are taken mostly from shallow wells located in the eastern portion of the basin. Many other sources of water-level data are available that would improve

the density and areal distribution of water-level measurements in all lower Tertiary aquifers examined in the model.

Little to no actual field data appear to have been available for a number of model layers for model input parameters. When such is the case, it is best to simplify the numerical model to the extent possible rather than expanding the modeling effort with estimated data sets.

The hydrologic impacts, both with respect to groundwater declines and disposal of CBM produced water, appear to be based data from one pair of monitoring wells and one existing project (Marquiss CBM/Caballo Creek). The hydrologic characteristics of overburden and coal units vary over short distances (1 to 2 miles). Application of local point source data to a regional or sub-regional model is potentially misleading.

The lack of reliable data on storage coefficients for the units within the PRB adds concern to the reliability of the model. Coals with significant fracture porosity tend to have less storage capacity, which would raise the potential for dewatering.

Discharge rates in the model simulation should be compared with industry-projected groundwater extraction rates.

The groundwater model assumes that the partial isolation of the sand aquifers overlying the coal that has been documented by BLM monitoring at the Marquiss CBM project can be applied over the entire basin. It is unlikely that this assumption will be met by conditions in the field. The partial isolation has most likely been compromised in places by wells screened through both formations, improperly plugged oil and gas wells or exploratory holes, sandstone channels in direct contact with coal seams, and fracture zones associated with faults. The model assumption that drawdown within the Wasatch sands would be likely only if the sandstone aquifer were within 50 to 100 feet of the coal bed being pumped also appears to be based water level measurements in one monitor well cluster.

Existing impacts to monitoring wells at coal mines located in the eastern portion of the basin document that the groundwater model design assumption of a 50-foot head over the coal aquifer does not hold true. Water levels in coal monitor wells are dry, the water level is below the top of the coal, or the well is acting as a vacuum. There is no a 50-foot head of water above the coal.

No information is provided on calibration of the model to a water balance developed for the PRB. Some attempt should have been made to calibrate the model to estimated basin inflows and outflows to assess whether model predictions are reasonable.

Use of composite drawdowns does not allow examination of various effects on different model layers. The ability of the reader to interpret the

hydraulic response within individual model layers is limited. A huge drawdown in the western portion of the project area is not explained.

The thicknesses assigned to the various model layers appear to be conceptual or generic, with no data provided that would confirm whether the assigned thicknesses compared well with actual field values.

It is uncertain what field data existed to model the confining layers. The confining layers should have been simulated through the vertical conductance term that is assigned to other model (aquifer) layers.

The only water level data provided in the report are for the upper Fort Union coal. No evidence is given that starting head data existed for any of the other layers represented in the model existed. Model calibration focused on upper coals in the Fort Union Formation, while predictive simulations also considered potential impacts from CBM development on Wasatch sands.

The model contains insufficient data to conservatively predict the effects on the Wasatch Formation (drawdown and recovery). No attempt was made to model the complex hydrogeological setting of the Wasatch sands. Data were available to more realistically model the coal seams in the Wasatch Formation.

Description of the groundwater model would seem to indicate that no streamflow data were used to construct the model or evaluate model calibration. This apparent lack of data would represent a significant limitation to the utility of the groundwater model.

Projected CBM development in Montana was not included in the groundwater model. The trans-boundary hydrologic effects of CBM development in the northern PRB (in Montana) may be extensive and should be examined. Documentation (reference or data) to support the contention that the discontinuous nature of the different coal zones would tend to limit the areal extent of drawdowns occurring in Montana should be included.

The groundwater model uses constant head cells and drain cells to model the interactions between surface water and groundwater. These interactions should be analyzed using the RIVER package for MODFLOW. Model design is questioned in river areas, where 'no flow' cells were designated.

The groundwater model used to predict the transport of infiltrated CBM produced water does not allow discharge into anything but the largest ephemeral and perennial streams. The numerical simulation does not allow generation of base flow in any minor tributaries. In the model, CBM recharge water is distributed uniformly over grid cells in CBM development areas, while in reality the recharge will be focused in infiltration basins. The LX Bar Creek study showed that infiltration in an upland area produced significant stream flow within a few years of operation.

Infiltration basins will produce localized elevated water tables, and this water will move downhill or downstream rapidly to discharge in ephemeral or perennial streams.

If steady-state calibration was accomplished and was, within reason, based on historical data for the Fort Union Formation, why would hydraulic conductivities be altered during transient-state calibration? It would be best to alter recharge and storativity.

The basis for setting CBM well "drains" 50 feet above the top elevation of the coal is questioned. What would happen in the model if the potentiometric surfaces for a given cell declined below the set elevation of the drain during predictive simulation (dry cells)? The elevation of the drains should be calibrated based on some reasonable rate of extraction at various times in CBM development.

Model design is questioned for cells near outcrops and other circumstances where layers do not exist (such as pinch out, or merge). Model cells could have boundary conditions set as inactive (no flow conditions). Model predictions (effective drawdowns) could be underestimated where coal seams pinch out into a lower permeability unit.

Where coal seams merge, thick coal was defined equally over multiple layers in the model, including confining layers. The effects of setting coal parameters in confining units (layers 9 and 11) that are adjacent to cells with confining unit parameters are not addressed.

Recovery of water levels is not adequately or accurately addressed by the model. Infiltration of produced waters through confining layers contradicts the nature of the confining layers, as described in the DEIS. The BLM reaches a different conclusion in the Montana DEIS, namely, that shale layers will prevent leakage and recharge. The source of recharge that allows for recovery from development conditions to within 95 percent (20 feet) of pre-development conditions, when the recharge rate is not greater than 75 percent anywhere in the model, is not identified. It is questionable whether complete recovery of water levels would ever occur.

The groundwater model assumes that all of the water used for land application will be used consumptively. It is highly unlikely that this assumption will be met by field conditions.

The groundwater model assumes that there will be no net recharge to the Wasatch sands or the coal zones in the Fort Union Formation from deep injection of CBM produced water. It is unlikely that this assumption will be met by field conditions. This assumption results in underestimating the amount of CBM water discharging to surface water.

Insufficient data are provided to adequately estimate the impacts of deep aquifer head declines on the flow regime of perennial rivers in the basin.

Response: *The groundwater model implemented for this NEPA analysis consisted of a modified and expanded version of the regional groundwater model developed for the Wyodak EIS. Groundwater modeling is an iterative process. The modified and expanded version of the PRB EIS groundwater model is an improvement over the Wyodak EIS groundwater model.*

No consensus exists among experts regarding the interpretations and assumptions that should be used to represent groundwater conditions in the PRB. The assumptions used in developing this model are among many that could be applied to the PRB using sound professional judgment. However, the execution of a new model also would be constrained by limited data. Much information that would be needed to design a more detailed model is not available. A new modeling effort, still lacking substantiated data on conveyance loss, infiltration rates, groundwater in storage, or lateral groundwater flow and discharge, would not produce a better analysis in the professional judgment of the BLM.

The groundwater model used in this EIS closely examines the groundwater impacts of CBM development, based on one perspective regarding the interpretations and assumptions that should be used. The regional groundwater model is a representation of the complex hydrologic units and groundwater flow systems within the PRB. This model emphasizes regional flow to the north, toward Montana, in an attempt to provide the most conservative estimate of the potential cumulative effects on surface water quality at the State line. The execution of this model is constrained by existence of limited data that describe the characteristics of affected hydrologic units or document groundwater flow systems, water production, and water chemistry through time. Calibration of potentiometric surfaces in the affected hydrologic units is affected by limited baseline data.

The following modifications have been made to the groundwater model in response to ongoing BLM review of the model and comments received on the DEIS.

The number of existing or authorized wells was revised.

The locations of 280 proposed CBM well were revised.

Two steady-state calibration points were deleted as a result of poor elevation data.

The band of conductivity running through Layers 1-17 along the western side of the model was changed to better reflect the geology of this area.

Drawdown and recovery projections were not made from the regional model for the Wasatch Formation. The Caballo Creek sub-area model was used to project the effects on the Wasatch Formation.

Conveyance loss was adjusted to 20 percent.

The elevations of constant head and drain node representing rivers were adjusted such that they grade linearly downstream. QA/QC was done on all boundary nodes to ensure that they are in the correct node and layer.

All major ephemeral streams were incorporated into the model as drain nodes.

Drain boundaries were added along a portion the Powder River and a few of its tributaries in the upper Fort Union in order to simulate flowing artesian conditions.

Drain boundaries along the northern boundary of the Project Area used to simulate regional flow to the Yellowstone River were removed from layers 8, 10, 12, and 14. Regional flow from these units was compensated for by using drain boundaries to represent major tributaries to the Powder River and Tongue River.

Drain nodes were placed only in the lowest layer of the model to represent flow "out of the model" toward the Yellowstone River.

A zone of slightly higher conductivity was added within layer 8 along the Powder River at the northern boundary of the Project Area.

The effects of dry cells on model-predicted CBM water production rates were evaluated using both a representative strip model and the complete regional model. It was verified that dry cells did not influence production rates.

The rewetting function was used and was set to rewet from the sides and below.

The model input parameters were adjusted so that recharge from scoria in the southeastern portion of the Project Area reached down to layer 14.

The infiltration rate for clinker was modified from 0.7 inches/year to 0.1 to 0.6 inches/year.

The conductivities of a few units were adjusted slightly; for example, sandstones within the Wasatch Formation repre-

sented by Layers 4 and 6 were assigned the same conductivity.

The conductivity of the "ancient alluvium" was decreased slightly.

The domain of the active portion of the model was adjusted in order to encompass all development in the Middle Powder sub-watershed.

A zone of increased recharge (0.15 inch per year) was added in the southwestern portion of the Project Area.

Constant head boundaries representing the Powder River were copied from Layer 1 down to lower layers along the upper reaches of the Powder River and the Tongue River, where these drainages cut through outcrops of the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations. The steady state condition of the model was recalibrated. The conductances of the drain nodes were varied to match data from wells representing the drain nodes.

Inflow from the southwest into the model area was simulated using constant head cells with an elevation equal to the top of the coal zone.

The transient state condition of the model was recalibrated.

A new zone storativity was added in Layer 13 in the southern portion of the model area.

The storativity for each layer underwent QA/QC, and was subsequently adjusted to incorporate changes to the no-flow boundaries, and areas where the rivers cut down through the Wasatch and Fort Union formations.

Drain nodes for CBM wells were set 5 meters above the top of the coal seam being developed.

The model observation wells were updated with the latest BLM monitoring well data.

The BLM agrees that the discussion regarding the groundwater model needs to be revised and expanded with explanatory comments, model limitations, and rationale for model assumptions. The discussion regarding the groundwater model has been expanded in the FEIS.

4. A conceptual model for the overall groundwater system of the PRB and a conceptual water budget should be developed. The total available groundwater in storage in the PRB and the percent that CBM develop-

ment is expected to withdraw should be examined. The production and disposal of more than 4 million acre-feet of water over the life of the project represents an enormous overdraft of groundwater and far exceeds the natural rate of replenishment of the aquifer system. A net loss of groundwater resources from the basin will occur. The DEIS does not estimate the magnitude of this loss or sufficiently address the economic, environmental, and societal impacts of groundwater removed from the aquifers. The DEIS places no value on this water or its loss. The impacts of this loss of water resources should be factored into the analysis of the viability of the proposed alternatives. A simple estimate of groundwater depletion, based on conceptual estimates of groundwater in storage within the coals and the projected groundwater extraction rate, may be the best attainable projection for presentation.

Response: A simple estimate of groundwater depletion is included in the FEIS.

5. Discussion on groundwater chemistry is inadequate and unsubstantiated. The impacts on groundwater quality have not been examined thoroughly. The discussion of impacts should address protecting downstream irrigation and meeting Wyoming's interstate agreement with Montana.

The DEIS fails to provide an exhaustive analysis of the coal seam waters derived from CBM wells, including all trace, and potentially toxic, elements that these waters might contain. A better geographic distribution of groundwater data is needed, especially for drainages where CBM development is ongoing and analyses have indicated that groundwater quality is variable. Data for the following areas should be included: Wildcat Creek; Caballo Creek; Bone Pile Creek; Spotted Horse area; and Rawhide Creek.

The DEIS fails to provide an analysis of the concentration of dissolved constituents of CBM produced water retained in impoundments and ponds from existing CBM wells. The chemistry of these waters is likely to be affected (concentrated) by evaporation. Barium could accumulate as salts and metals become concentrated in impoundments. To protect fish, waterfowl, shorebirds, and other wildlife from adverse effects, waterborne concentrations of selenium should be 2 µg/L or less. The EIS should provide information on the total anticipated accumulation of salts and metals in the near-surface environment with time.

The potential effects of mixing aquifer waters with different water chemistry should be examined. Casing problems in conventional oil and gas wells dating back to the early part of the 1900s likely have caused cross-contamination of reservoir fluids along these vertical conduits. The effects of this type of mixing also should be examined.

The interaction of discharged water with near-surface conditions in soil and underlying material may alter the chemistry of the water or the soils, affect infiltration rates where produced water has high SAR values, or increase the risk of bacteria/pathogen contamination of underlying aqui-

fers. When this water infiltrates, it may change the nature of spring or aquifer chemistry. The potential for infiltrating CBM produced water to leach trace elements (such as selenium) from the strata and transport these constituents into aquifers should be addressed. If water containing leached selenium emerged at seeps or springs feeding surface waters, fish and wildlife could be affected.

Response: *The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of groundwater quality and some additional groundwater quality data published by the USGS in 2002. The geographic distribution of these data is included. The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the potential impacts of CBM development on groundwater quality.*

The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the potential impacts associated with the concentration of constituents in CBM produced water as the chemistry of these waters is affected by evaporation and constituents become concentrated.

WDEQ is responsible for all water quality issues and NPDES permitting and BLM must comply with WDEQ's rules, which classify water by use first and quality second. BLM is developing siting criteria for off-channel impoundments along with permitting, bonding, and remediation or reclamation concerns and objectives. It is difficult to predict the potential effects of mixing of difference groundwaters because of the numerous associated variables. Based on supporting data, it is unlikely that water produced from CBM wells would make it to near-surface aquifers (greater than 100 feet deep).

6. The DEIS does not adequately address the major issue associated with CBM development, management of produced water.

All CBM produced water that will be discharged must comply with the Clean Water Act and Wyoming's NPDES permitting program. Wyoming, through its NPDES permitting system, is restricting the amount of CBM produced water that reaches the main stem drainages. The preferred alternative must protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria. Montana and Wyoming have agreed to an interim "no new discharge" policy to protect water quality in the Upper Tongue River drainage. This policy of "no new discharge" also has been applied to Crazy Woman Creek and Clear Creek by WDEQ. This policy should be addressed in the final document. The water management scenario described in Alternative 2A closely represents what WDEQ believes must be achieved. WDEQ's CBM siting guidance for infiltration ponds (addressing surface waters of the state, domestic water supply wells, stock wells, high-quality shallow aquifers, clinker/scoria deposits, and springs) should be incorporated the FEIS. Off-channel infiltration ponds associated with CBM operations should not have a direct subsurface hydro-

logic connection to the main stem waters that are being protected for downstream designated uses.

Pond designs that facilitate or control infiltration of produced water back into bedrock aquifers should be implemented as mitigation measures. Criteria for pond design should be addressed in the FEIS. However, the BLM does not have the authority to require a water management plan or monitoring that are inconsistent with or exceed the requirements of the WDEQ or State Engineer. The EIS should address the conditions under which discharge to impoundments would cease due to salt or metal concentrations. The EIS also should address the remediation of contaminated, exposed sediments or standing water.

Un-permitted reservoirs also should be addressed in the EIS. These features have an effect on produced water management.

The DEIS does not adequately address the impact of freezing temperatures on infiltration basins or direct discharge.

Alternative operating scenarios, in which water will not be conveyed to surface drainages during times of potential critical habitat loss, should be proposed.

Constraints on the release of produced water to surface drainages that are tributary to the Tongue River would protect the historical water quality of the river and safeguard the future of irrigated agriculture along the Tongue River.

Response: *The discussion on produced water management has been expanded in the FEIS. WDEQ policies and siting guidance associated with NPDES permitting, and agreements with bordering states are addressed in the expanded discussion. A discussion of un-permitted reservoirs and their effect on produced water management also is included. The effects of freezing temperatures on infiltration basins also are discussed.*

The BLM agrees that the preferred alternative identified in the FEIS, as it would be implemented, must protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria. The ability to protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria under each alternative is discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

The issues associated with produced water management are specific to the local conditions associated with sites under evaluation for proposed activities. The effects of proposed water handling methods will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects

on proposed sites will be analyzed based on local conditions, and alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

7. Over time, the change in hydrologic and ecologic conditions of the PRB in Wyoming is likely to be significant because of the increased availability of groundwater at or near the surface.

The probability and potential that base flows that currently depend on precipitation would shift to base flows dominated by CBM produced water should be addressed.

The DEIS did not disclose the effects of predicted changes in water flows and chemistry on riparian and terrestrial ecosystems. As the shallow groundwater flows downgradient, it will intercept existing perennial streams, resulting in increased streamflow; intercept dry stream channels, producing perennial streams; or allow the establishment of phreatophyte vegetation and subsequent transpiration of much of this water. CBM produced water also could produce large areas of waterlogged soils or enhance spring flow. In many arid regions where over irrigation has occurred, salinization of soils and degradation of habitat have occurred at very large scales. The disposal or infiltration of CBM produced water is likely to have similar consequences.

Response: The discussion on changes in hydrologic and ecologic conditions in the PRB resulting from the availability of CBM produced water at or near the surface has been expanded. The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of these potential changes in Chapter 4. Included in this expanded discussion under groundwater resources are the potential effects associated with mounding of shallow groundwater beneath infiltration ponds and the lateral transport or discharge of shallow groundwater (infiltrating CBM produced water). Expanded discussion of changes in ecologic conditions is included in the sections for the resources affected.

Many issues associated with the changes in hydrologic and ecologic conditions resulting from CBM development are specific to the local conditions associated with sites under evaluation for proposed activities. The effects on hydrologic conditions resulting from CBM development will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects on proposed sites will be analyzed based on local conditions, and alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

8. The EIS does not examine the risks and impacts of CBM produced water that infiltrates the alluvium and affects the quality of water rights held by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in the Tongue River watershed. The water rights of the tribe should be protected. Groundwater impacts on the Crow and Northern Cheyenne reservations should be addressed.

Response: *The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of groundwater and surface water quality impacts on the Crow and Northern Cheyenne reservations.*

9. The projected groundwater impacts of Alternatives 1, 2A, and 2B are underestimated and do not include the existing impacts from CBM discharge to date in the analysis. The local effects on groundwater flow systems are underestimated or are not adequately addressed. The DEIS does not adequately draw from existing data on the impacts from CBM production that are occurring today. The effects of pumping on aquifers should be addressed in the EIS. Movement of groundwater near pumping wells can be rapid, in contrast to the slow groundwater movement described in the DEIS. The DEIS did not adequately address the implications of a 50 to 100 year recovery period on the existing uses and qualities of groundwater.

Response: *The FEIS has been revised to include an expanded discussion on the existing effects on local groundwater flow systems, such as alluvial aquifers. Discussion regarding the projected local effects on groundwater flow systems also has been revised. Site-specific groundwater monitoring is being conducted by BLM and will be continued to collect data to help better understand these relationships. Monitoring requirements will be established as part of the APD and POD level of analysis, based on the site-specific issues identified in an analysis.*

The FEIS has been revised to include a discussion in Chapter 4 of the movement of groundwater near pumping wells and the effects of a long recovery periods on the existing uses and qualities of groundwater.

10. Additional analyses are needed in several areas. Some analyses have been completed recently and should be incorporated in the final document.

Emphasis areas should include the following: long-term rates of infiltration and evaporation of the water produced; contribution of CBM discharge waters to streams during low-flow periods; creation of precipitates in surface impoundments that may contain hazardous chemicals that could pose a hazard to biota; land application disposal (LAD) and water injection and their impacts; geotechnical information for potential infiltration or containment sites; monitoring programs to measure and assess the movement and fate of leachate from infiltration or containment sites; effects of CBM development on water wells.

The BLM, along with other agencies and industry, should develop field studies at sites within the PRB, beginning in 2002, to evaluate the infiltration of CBM produced water. The following aspects should be studied: infiltration rates in the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations; rates and areal extent of horizontal and vertical components of infiltration at pits or ponds; the effects of the direction and magnitude of structural dip, faults, lithology, water chemistry, and depth to groundwater on infiltration; the effect of boreholes in pond bottoms; and changes in water chemistry or the accumulation of salts and metals as infiltrating produced water mixes with groundwater.

Response: The results of studies already completed that are available and applicable to this EIS analysis have been incorporated in the FEIS. As new information becomes available, it will be reviewed and where adjustments to mitigation measures are warranted, adjustments would be made. This process would occur during on-going review as outlined in the MMRP process.

11. The impacts of CBM development on water wells located in the Project Area were not fully addressed. Specific permitted water wells that are likely to be affected by CBM development or lost through dewatering should be identified. Deep water wells near the Powder River should be addressed. The impacts on monitoring wells at coal mines also should be addressed. The DEIS does not address the adequacy of the existing water well agreement format, applicable to CBM wells within a one-half mile radius of a permitted water well, when water wells within 10 miles of CBM development areas are likely to be affected by drawdown. Protective tools and mitigating measures were not considered for water wells in the Project Area.

The spread of iron bacteria throughout wells and aquifers should be addressed. Contamination by iron bacteria is a major problem in water wells, and the proliferation of CBM wells would place it on a level with the spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring wells do not constitute an appropriation of water and should not be classified with wells that are used to produce water.

Un-permitted water wells and boreholes of unknown origin should be addressed. The dynamics of drawdown, methane migration, and basin-wide impacts could be affected by these wells.

The widespread use of completion methods for water wells that would not prevent migration of methane should be addressed. Some estimate of the methane migration that would occur as a result should be included.

Response: The expanded discussion in the FEIS includes an explanation of water well completion methods that would prevent movement of fluid or gas between formations, and CBM well completion methods that isolate formations (and aquifers) to

prevent the migration of methane or the spread of iron bacteria. Also included is a discussion of the potential impacts associated with unpermitted water wells and boreholes of unknown origin. Monitoring wells have been segregated from wells that constitute an appropriation of water in the EIS analysis.

The existing water well agreement water wells was developed by a working group of affected landowners and industry representatives. BLM requires that CBM operators on federal leases offer this agreement to affected landowners. If landowners do not accept the existing water well agreement, mitigation would be accomplished in accordance with state laws.

12. The DEIS does not inventory springs or adequately address the impact of dewatering or infiltration on existing springs in the area, including artesian systems. Springs should be located on the maps the show water level declines in the Wasatch Formation to evaluate whether they are downgradient of heavily pumped areas. Insufficient discussion is provided on the frequency and distribution of pre-CBM artesian wells. The DEIS assessment of potential impacts to springs in the area is unsupported by data and analysis.

Response: *No existing inventory of springs within the Project Area is available to add to the FEIS. Therefore, no inventory data on springs can be plotted to evaluate whether springs are downgradient of heavily pumped areas or groundwater discharge areas.*

The discussion of impacts of dewatering and infiltration on springs and pre-CBM artesian wells has been revised and expanded in the FEIS. The effects on springs and pre-CBM artesian wells resulting from CBM development will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects on proposed sites will be analyzed based on local conditions, and alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

WDEQ requires that off-channel pits cannot be constructed within ¼ mile of ponds, reservoirs, wetlands, lakes, or springs.

13. Storing water in shallow aquifers for later retrieval is an important approach to injection, and should be addressed.

Response: *The discussion on injection has been expanded in the FEIS.*

14. The effects on aquifers downgradient of the Project Area should be addressed.

Response: Discussion on the effects of CBM development on aquifers downgradient of the Project Area has been added to Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

15. Infiltration and recharge associated with surface exposures of clinker/scoria should be adequately addressed. The DEIS does not recognize that low-permeability zones at the base of clinker deposits may impede water from infiltrating downward and recharging bedrock aquifers. The concept of aquifer recharge through clinker needs to be reconsidered. The degree to which the removal of clinker for surfacing material will affect recharge and other hydrologic interaction also should be addressed.

Response: The BLM agrees that infiltration and recharge associated with surface exposures of clinker/scoria should be adequately addressed. The following paragraph summarizes the expanded discussion in the FEIS.

The hydrogeology of clinker is described by Heffern and Coates (1999). Normally, clinker acts as an unconfined aquifer underlain by less-permeable shale. Clinker acts as a sponge by allowing rapid infiltration of rainfall and snowmelt and then slowly discharging the stored water to springs, streams, and aquifers. On average, recharge through infiltration is higher over areas of clinker than over unbaked sediments. Increased infiltration associated with clinker can be demonstrated by data collected for other studies.

16. The vertical upward movement of shallow groundwater downgradient from CBM discharges or impoundments should be addressed. The DEIS does not address the impacts of changing shallow groundwater levels during recovery, as the alluvium is recharged, and then as the groundwater in the recharged alluvium leaks or infiltrates further into bedrock aquifers in the Fort Union and Wasatch Formations. The elimination of deep-rooted species would be expected. The impacts that would occur once the discharge of production water ceases are not adequately addressed.

Response: Discussion of lateral movement of infiltrated water has been expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

17. The effects of CBM drilling procedures, including the infiltration of drilling or fracing fluids, on the Tertiary aquifer system should be addressed.

Response: Discussion of CBM drilling procedures and drilling or fracing fluids has been added to the FEIS.

18. Mitigating measures are not adequately addressed in the DEIS. Potential increases in groundwater within the alluvium of Donkey Creek should be addressed. Methane monitoring near CBM development areas also should be addressed. A comprehensive strategy for ongoing hydrological monitoring should be created and included. A detailed outline of the water quality-monitoring plan should be included in the FEIS to address concerns about infiltration or concentrations of salts and metals. Appropriate spacing of monitoring wells and location of wells in different hydrologic settings should be addressed. WDEQ's siting criteria for infiltration ponds should be incorporated. Monitoring could trigger mitigating measures if impacts from CBM reach a pre-determined level.

Response: Topics addressed in the expanded section on mitigation of groundwater include the following: groundwater within the alluvium of Donkey Creek; methane monitoring near CBM development areas; a comprehensive strategy for hydrologic monitoring; appropriate spacing for groundwater monitoring wells; location of groundwater monitoring wells in different hydrologic settings; WDEQ siting criteria for produced water management facilities, including infiltration ponds; and triggers for mitigating measures when monitored impacts reach certain levels.

Surface Water

19. The DEIS does not adequately address the issue of produced water management. All CBM produced water that will be discharged must comply with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Wyoming's NPDES permitting program. The preferred alternative must protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria. The DEIS did not include any alternative with a defined watershed management framework that specifies a mix of water treatment practices that would meet water quality standards and could be implemented by industry. The water management scenario described in Alternative 2A closely represents what WDEQ believes must be achieved. The consequences of the effect of the discharge water on water quality and designated uses of full development should be reevaluated under the scenario of Alternative 2A.

Response: The ability to protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria under each alternative is discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of produced water management. WDEQ policies and siting guidance associated with NPDES permitting of impoundments for produced water management are addressed in the expanded discussion. The FEIS specifies percentages for the mix of water management practices under all alternatives; however, these percentages are not upper thresholds that could or would be enforced. They disclose the effects of one of many various methods water

would be handled to meet Wyoming's water quality standards and agreements with bordering states.

20. The discussion of the environmental consequences to surface water quality should be expanded to include a discussion of WDEQ's anti-degradation implementation policy as it applies to NPDES permits for CBM discharges and resultant permit effluent limits. As a matter of policy, the WDEQ elected to impose its anti-degradation standard on all CBM discharges. This decision results in effluent limitations in CBM NPDES permits that equate to 20 percent of the available increment. The only exception to this policy is for barium, which has been addressed in a separate policy.

Response: The discussion of the environmental consequences to surface water quality has been expanded in the FEIS to include WDEQ's anti-degradation implementation policy as it applies to NPDES permits for CBM discharges. The expanded discussion addresses NPDES effluent limitations for CBM as a percentage of the assimilative capacity of the receiving stream, and includes additional discussion on the implementation of the anti-degradation policy for barium as a separate policy to provide additional protection of Wyoming's water quality standards.

21. The discussion of options for water treatment should be expanded to include details on treatment. The DEIS does not adequately examine impacts from alternative water disposal options, such as re-injection, containment, land application, or water treatment, prior to surface discharge. The DEIS does not state the amounts of water disposed of through these options, or where these methods were tested. A discussion of the use of produced water as a method of dust control for water that would otherwise be discharged as effluent under the NPDES program should be added. The discussion of water quality impacts in the Tongue River subwatershed should emphasize that discharges would undergo treatment before discharge.

Response: The discussion of water treatment options has been expanded in the FEIS to include details of the various options for water treatment. The FEIS acknowledges the limited data on injection projects but has been updated to include additional information for the few injection projects initiated to date. The use of CBM water for suppression of dust, which is subject to regulatory authorization by WOGCC, has been incorporated into the expanded discussion of options for water treatment and management. The expanded discussion provides additional emphasis on the methods of passive and active treatment in the sub-watersheds, where applicable.

Additional discussion of environmental impacts from the various water treatment and management options will depend on site-specific surface water conditions and the water

management option chosen for a facility. Surface water impacts will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM and FS as appropriate. Impacts from the specific water treatment option will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific proposed water management plan will be developed based on the analysis.

22. The DEIS uses a single estimate for conveyance losses of CBM discharge water. This estimate factors into most of the calculations regarding surface water quantity and quality impacts. The estimate used in the DEIS analysis is not realistic and may not be applicable to CBM discharges that will flow continuously through formerly ephemeral channels. The estimate that 80 percent of the discharged water evaporates or returns directly to groundwater seems unlikely at certain times of year (especially winter) when evaporative loss and transpirational loss from vegetation will be near zero. A range of conveyance loss scenarios should be examined.

The DEIS discussion on conveyance loss should be expanded to consider the following: with continuous inputs of water, many ephemeral streams are likely to be transformed into perennial streams. This transformation will result in increases in bank storage and elevation of water tables, slowing infiltration caused by saturated soils, and resulting in even higher lateral flows into the rivers and streams of the basin. Some of the ephemeral streams converted to year round flow may present a situation where ice damming will cause flooding of land along the stream with undiluted product water.

Response: The FEIS has been updated to include a discussion of conveyance loss that was used to estimate the amount of infiltration and evaporation of CBM produced water discharges. Although most studies have concluded that as produced water flows overland toward the main stem streams, some of the water will likely infiltrate the soil and some will likely evaporate, the studies were limited geographically to specific areas of the PRB. For the surface water impact analysis presented in the FEIS, a single estimate of 20 percent was used to represent in-channel conveyance loss. The FEIS analysis assumes that the contribution of subsurface transport and subsequent downstream discharge for evaluating potential effects to surface water quantity and quality. The FEIS discussion acknowledges that conveyance loss will vary, being greater when discharged at the well head and into intermittent or ephemeral drainages, and minimal when produced water is discharged into perennial waterways. Where produced water would be discharged to infiltration impoundments designed to allow infiltration, the surface water impact analysis assumed that 15 percent of the water

would resurface and contribute to in-channel flow. The rest would infiltrate into the shallow aquifer system.

23. The DEIS should justify the seemingly unrealistic analysis assumptions used for projecting impacts to surface water quality and quantity. The DEIS incorrectly assumes that baseline water quality of the receiving streams is the same during low-flow conditions as during average flow conditions. Water quality in all PRB streams improves at higher rates of flow. These differences are most pronounced in intermittent and ephemeral streams. The DEIS assumes that CBM water will reach the main stems substantially unchanged in water chemistry from the wellhead. Tributary monitoring data collected by Applied Hydrology Associates (AHA) illustrates the changes that occur as CBM water interacts with sediments in the stream channel. In many cases, the salinity may increase while the SAR decreases. Representative SAR and EC values should be used to evaluate impacts of CBM discharges on surface water quality at the point where the discharge reaches the main stem streams.

Response: The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the rationale used to develop the assumptions for projecting impacts to surface water quality and quantity. Additional data have been incorporated, where available, using agency databases and records and peer-reviewed literature to refine the assumptions used in the analysis. Impacts to surface water quality have been re-analyzed in the FEIS using low-flow conditions in the receiving streams as a better estimation of worst-case conditions.

The impact analysis did not consider changes in water quality that may occur as the CBM discharge flows overland towards the main stem streams or as it infiltrates to shallow groundwater systems and is discharged to surface flows. Water quality and flow monitoring results from the tributary monitoring program suggest that CBM discharges tend to pick up salts (EC) from the soils and alluvium as they flow down tributary channels and that SAR values decrease (AHA 2001). Thus, because CBM discharges improve between the discharge point and the receiving stream with respect to SAR but worsen with respect to EC, using the water quality of the CBM discharge provides a more conservative estimate of the impact to the main stems.

24. The DEIS failed to address the likelihood that infiltrating waters from infiltration basins will leach metals, organic compounds, and trace elements from strata and potentially transport them into aquifers and surface waters. The DEIS incorrectly states that downstream surface water rights would not be affected by in-channel impoundments. The FEIS should recognize and address the joint siting criteria developed by the BLM, WOGCC, and the DEQ to help ensure that off-channel infiltration ponds associated with CBM operations do not have a direct subsurface hydro-

logic connection to main stem waters that are being protected for downstream designated uses.

The DEIS does not adequately protect agricultural operators or water rights. BLM must not impair the water rights of downstream irrigators in the PRB. The DEIS should specifically explain any potential impacts to the Belle Fourche Irrigation District's use of the water.

Response: *The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the potential effects to groundwater and surface water from infiltration of CBM produced waters in impoundments. The siting guidelines developed by the WSEO, WOGCC, and WDEQ have been incorporated into the discussion. The potential effects to downstream water rights and uses would be analyzed on a site-specific basis at the APD or POD level of analysis as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by BLM and the FS, as appropriate. Alternative sites for locating impoundments, site-specific mitigation measures, or monitoring requirements that relate to the proposed water management plan would be developed based on the analysis.*

25. The DEIS lacks quantitative analysis of the projected quality of containment reservoirs for CBM produced water, and the likelihood that metals and salts will concentrate through evaporation. The DEIS lacks field data on the infiltration capacity or water balance of existing CBM containment ponds nor any indication whether the initial rates of infiltration are sustained over many years. The DEIS should discuss fluctuating water levels in surface water impoundments and drainages. The potential risks of elevated concentrations of barium and selenium in containment reservoirs to aquatic life or migratory birds should be addressed. A protocol should be developed to evaluate, for each discharge, whether CBM produced water should be discharged into closed containment reservoirs, based on concentrations of salts and metals, and the potential for these contaminants to reach unacceptable levels through evaporative concentration during the future life of the impoundment. The DEIS does not address how sediments elevated in metals and salts left behind due to evaporation will be reclaimed.

Response: *The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the potential impacts associated with the concentration of metals and salts in CBM produced water retained in impoundments, as these waters are affected by evaporation. The discussion of potential impacts to aquatic migratory birds from elevated concentrations of selenium and barium in CBM produced water impoundments has been expanded in the relevant section of the FEIS.*

These issues are specific to the local conditions associated with sites under evaluation for proposed activities. Impacts from evaporative concentration of CBM produced waters in

impoundments will be further analyzed on a site-specific basis at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and FS as appropriate. The potential effects from changes in water chemistry in these impoundments will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites for locating impoundments, site-specific mitigating measures, and monitoring requirements relating to the proposed water management plan will be developed based on the analysis. Guidelines are being established for monitoring of these facilities and, for example, will include soil samples before discharge and analysis of pond sediment samples periodically after discharge so that comparisons can be made to baseline conditions. The concentration of constituents at the time of reclamation will determine the degree and extent of mitigation and may include removal and proper disposal of the potentially affected sediments before reclamation. The MMRP, as discussed in Appendix D of the FEIS, will be used by the BLM to gage the effectiveness of mitigating measures and monitor the effects on water quality in CBM impoundments.

26. The DEIS should recognize and address the limitations of using mean concentrations for predicting impacts. The DEIS does not provide an adequate assessment of environmental impacts associated with extreme events, and relies excessively on expectations under average conditions. Average conditions do not make full use of available hydrologic data and could mask impacts that could occur during certain times of year. Median flow is more representative of the flow rate that may be encountered on any day throughout the year. The analysis should include both numbers. Another appropriate critical flow assumption to incorporate into the analysis is the 7Q10 flow. The 7-day, 10-year low flow (7Q10) is the minimum flow averaged over 7 consecutive days that is expected to occur, on average, once in any 10-year period.

By comparing impacts to water quality with long-term average flow conditions, the DEIS masks scenarios under which impacts to aquatic species are likely to occur. Because potential biological impacts from discharges of CBM produced water are lessened by dilution during high flows and are magnified during low flow periods, discussions of potential water quality impacts would be more informative and meaningful to focus on low-flow conditions in receiving streams.

Response: Mean statistics on monthly flow were used in the impact analysis because it represents the measure WDEQ uses in approving CBM produced water discharge permits. While BLM agrees that a 7Q10 flow regime is desirable to the assessment of project impacts, continuous flow measurements for a period of 10 years or more generally are available only at very few monitoring locations. Where available, these data are presented in the FEIS discussion. Flow statistics representing low monthly means have been compiled by sub-

watershed and are used in the impact analysis of the FEIS. The discussion of biological impacts from CBM discharges has been expanded in the aquatics section of the FEIS to address low monthly mean flow conditions.

This discussion was added to facilitate a cumulative analysis of impact from CBM production in Wyoming on the surface waters that flow into Montana. The discussion of surface water quantity impacts has been modified in the FEIS to include low monthly mean stream flow conditions for the drainages up to and at the Wyoming-Montana state line. In a separate analysis, the Montana BLM will use the data from the impact analysis at the state line and describe cumulative impacts for these drainages in the downstream segments across the state line.

27. The approach used in the DEIS for mass-balance calculations should be clarified. The equations used to produce the data depicted in the figures that represent surface water quality for both SAR and EC should be incorporated into the text of the FEIS. The DEIS lacks the information necessary to duplicate the resulting values of the mass-balance calculations. Additional mass-balance calculations should be considered for other constituents present in CBM discharge waters that may be of concern, such as trace metals and ammonium.

The DEIS employs mass balance equations to predict the effects of CBM effluents on existing water quality in the Project Area. These estimates are based on minimum discharges of CBM effluents to these watersheds using mean values of various toxic constituents. Because these values significantly underestimate potential discharge to surface waters and do not consider seasonal variation in stream flow, the actual changes in water quality and ionic composition are likely to be much greater. In addition, there are likely to be significant changes in water quality characteristics before these effluents reach adjacent surface waters as a result of leaching materials from surrounding soils.

Response: The approach used in the mass-balance calculations for the impacts analysis in the FEIS has been incorporated into the Surface Water Quality Analysis Technical Report (SWQATR and has been summarized briefly in the FEIS.. The discussion in the SWQATR has been expanded to include the limitations of this methodology. The mass-balance discussion focuses on the primary constituents of concern in CBM produced water discharges, EC and SAR. Additional constituents in CBM produced water discharges are analyzed on a site-specific basis by WDEQ in evaluating of NPDES discharge permit applications, using the anti-degradation implementation policy specific to CBM discharges and additional guidelines to protect Wyoming water quality standards and agreements with bordering states.

28. The discussion in the DEIS needs to consider potential toxic effects of trace elements, each of which will become concentrated by ambient evaporation, and each with specific chemical behavior according to ambient oxidation, pH, and the availability of organic matter. The DEIS failed to quantify the degree of impacts to water quality. Additional discussion about mitigation measures to abate potential toxicity caused by changes in geochemistry, including speciation and methylation, of trace elements and their bioavailability is warranted.

Response: The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of potential toxic constituents in discharges of CBM produced water. The primary constituents of concern identified with CBM produced water quality to date are salinity and sodicity. The two constituents have been considered together because the suitability of a soil-water system for growing plants depends on both constituents. Additional constituents in discharges of CBM produced water are analyzed on a site-specific basis by WDEQ in the evaluating NPDES discharge permit applications, using the anti-degradation implementation policy specific to CBM discharges and additional guidance to protect Wyoming water quality standards and agreements with bordering states. An analysis of the same list of constituents required by the WDEQ for the NPDES permit also would be required by BLM as a component of the process for approving water management plans.

29. The DEIS does not adequately describe how flow calculations were derived. Mean stream flow values used in projecting impacts to surface flows from CBM discharges are inconsistent with the values presented in Chapter 3. The approach used in the DEIS to calculate average annual outflows should be explained. Cumulative impacts of CBM discharges on surface flows appear to be calculated incorrectly. Calculations of CBM produced water flows at the boundaries of the sub-watershed should be derived by combining outflows from sub-watersheds upstream of gaging stations used as the basis for comparison. The limitations of the equations of Lowham for estimating peak flows should also be included. These equations should not be used where streamflows are significantly affected by diversions, regulation, or return flows.

Response: The FEIS has been updated to include the methodology and equations used for compiling data to project impacts to water quantity, and the limitations to the use of the methods and equations. Mathematical calculations have been peer-reviewed and the resulting values verified for accuracy. Cumulative impacts to surface water flows have been re-evaluated in the FEIS based on low monthly mean stream flow conditions for each sub-watershed, as compiled by USGS.

30. The SAR of irrigation water should be adjusted for the calcium-reducing presence of bicarbonate/carbonate before the Hanson diagram is used.

The DEIS should incorporate additional information on SAR, adjusted SAR, and EC to illustrate that impacts caused by water that contains high SAR values discharged onto the surface depends on a number of factors such as the soil structure and characteristics, the amount and duration of surface discharge in terms of equivalent inches of rainfall per year, and the extent and type of forage and crops grown on the soil. The EIS should include a more thorough discussion of upper threshold values for SAR at which infiltration and permeability problems will affect existing agricultural uses. The DEIS should address impacts that could occur from increasing salt loads into drainages that have come to equilibrium over many years.

Response: *For the surface water impact analysis, SAR values of CBM discharges were not adjusted for the calcium-reducing presence of bicarbonate/carbonate. Mean values for CBM SAR were used, while actual values vary by a factor of 10 or more. Using adjusted SAR values would not significantly change the level of certainty of the SAR values used in the mixing model. The mixing model and limitations are discussed in detail in the SWQATR.*

Impacts caused by water high in SAR discharged onto the surface depend on a number of factors such as the structure and characteristics of the soil, the amount and duration of surface discharge in terms of equivalent inches of rainfall per year, and the extent and type of forage and crops grown on the soil. These issues are specific to the local conditions associated with sites evaluated for proposed discharges. Impacts to agricultural uses from surface waters with high SARs will be analyzed on a site-specific basis at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM and FS as appropriate. The potential effects of irrigating with waters that contain high SAR values will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific proposed discharge will be developed based on that analysis.

31. The BLM should include storm event monitoring as an environmental commitment in the FEIS. As production from the wells continues over the years, one would assume that the upper basin and creeks will become saturated and runoff rates will increase, thus producing more water from storm events. Effects of discharging CBM produced water into channels that are not stable, armored, or large enough to accommodate anticipated flows should be disclosed. Depending on the magnitude and timing of releases of well water, and the influence of high SAR on soil stability, CBM discharges could cause significant bank erosion in tributaries or the main stems.

Response: *The discussion of impacts to surface drainages from discharges of CBM produced water has been expanded in the*

FEIS. Impacts to stream channels will be further analyzed at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM and FS as appropriate. The potential effects from CBM discharges into surface drainages that are not accustomed to higher flows will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites for locating discharge points and site-specific mitigation measures that relate to the proposed water management plan will be developed based on the analysis. Monitoring of stream channels to determine the effects of produced water flow is already being conducted on federal projects within the WYODAK area. The need for monitoring is based upon site-specific conditions, such as channel morphology, soils types, geology, vegetation, peak flows and gradient, downstream concerns, landowner issues, and intensity of development within a drainage. Methods include installation of stream channel cross sections with photo documentation, and installation of lysimeters and shallow groundwater wells. BLM will use the MMRP, as discussed in Appendix D of the FEIS, to gauge the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

32. The DEIS should include a discussion of how the water quality data were compiled, averaged, and the resulting values used in the impacts analysis. The DEIS appears to have averaged "non-detect" parameters incorrectly. Baseline SAR and pH appear to have been calculated as the simple average of all measurements whereas SAR should be calculated by measuring the average concentrations of sodium, calcium, and magnesium and then computing the average SAR. Average pH should be calculated as the inverse logarithm of the concentration of hydrogen of all measurements. The water quality calculations presented in Appendix E are not consistent with the calculations presented in the DEIS. The DEIS does not justify the division of water quality data into pre- and post-1995 datasets. The data on trace metals are not adequately identified with regard to phase. Certain data are incorrectly noted as unavailable. The comparison of values for individual water quality parameters in each sub-watershed is of little value. No consideration is given as to whether the water quality datasets for the sub-watersheds are coincident in time, much less as to whether they are representative of a similar range of flows in streams. This discussion should be expanded in the FEIS to provide spatial and temporal variability in water quality and flow between the sub-watersheds.

Response: The methodology and equations used to compile the information used to project impacts to water quality is provided in the SWQATR and is summarized briefly in the FEIS. Appendix E has been removed from the FEIS because it oversimplified the natural variation in stream water quality and flow within the Project Area. The discussion in the FEIS has been expanded to illustrate the spatial and temporal variability in water quality and quantity between sub-

watersheds, where possible, given the available data and period of data collection.

33. The figures representing surface water quality in the DEIS provide a misleading representation of data. Using a maximum producing water year for projected data would ensure a more accurate representation of the possible impacts to surface water quality. Use of projected data for the year 2002 in comparison to existing data is misleading because very few of the well sites proposed by the project will actually produce water in the year 2002. Produced water will be highest in the early years of production, yet the DEIS averages out water production over the 17 year life of the project.

The EIS should provide the supporting data to make the figures that represent water quality more meaningful. Figures should be eliminated unless the supporting documentation is provided.

Figures for projected water quality take into account the water quality of the main stem only. This approach is misleading because it draws attention away from streams and tributaries important to aquatic communities. The DEIS should include water quality and quantity of the tributaries.

Response: The mixing model presented in the FEIS uses the peak year of water production to project water quality impacts by subwatershed. The figures presented in the impact analysis are described in detail in the SWQATR and summarized briefly in the FEIS. The FEIS has been supplemented with supporting documentation to clarify the information presented in the figures. Where supporting documentation was unavailable, figures were eliminated from the discussion.

34. The DEIS does an inadequate job in assessing the potential impacts of return water to the basin during the CBM process. There is concern regarding the potential impacts of increased lateral flows into the various basins and sub-basins and the potential loss of available physical habitat for various critical aquatic organisms. The DEIS fails to adequately assess the potential for large quantities of shallow groundwater to discharge to the surface after infiltration and subsurface movement downgradient. After years of infiltration, the alluvial aquifers may become saturated and facilitate transport of infiltrated CBM water to the mainstem streams. The DEIS does not contain an adequate analysis of potential impacts from increased and sustained higher flows in the streams and rivers of the basin.

Response: The discussion in the FEIS has been expanded to include potential effects from return flows of CBM water to surface drainages. Effects of infiltrated waters on existing shallow groundwater systems are not well documented to date. The amount of water that will infiltrate into shallow groundwater systems and eventually discharge will vary depending on local geologic and hydrologic conditions. For the surface wa-

ter impact analysis presented in the FEIS, a single estimate for conveyance loss of 20 percent was used in the FEIS to account for the limited availability of data that quantify the lateral movement in the subsurface and subsequent discharge to the surface.

35. The subject of dam safety regulations should be discussed in the FEIS. Potential hazards to the environment in the Project Area created by the construction of hundreds of new reservoirs, both on-channel and off-channel, should be disclosed. The DEIS should provide a clearer distinction between on-channel and off-channel impoundments. The discussion in the DEIS of in-channel reservoirs should be expanded to include the potential for decreased storage capacity caused by rapid sedimentation, and resulting effect these in-channel reservoirs will have on flooding. The DEIS does not accurately depict effects to existing downstream surface water rights from in-channel impoundments. The DEIS also failed to project the impacts of reservoir breaching on water quality.

Response: The FEIS includes a discussion of dam safety regulations. The discussion of impoundments has been expanded to distinguish between off-channel and in-channel impoundments, and siting guidelines developed by WDEQ, WSEO, and WOGCC for inpoundments have been incorporated into the discussion. The location of impoundments would be analyzed at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM. The potential effects from overtopping of the banks would be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites for locating impoundments, site-specific mitigation measures, or monitoring requirements that relate to the proposed water management plan would be developed based on the analysis.

36. The DEIS needs to re-examine the assumptions of conveyance loss to further estimate how much water will flow into South Dakota and to improve the discussion of cumulative impacts to South Dakota's aquatic, wetlands, and riparian communities from increased water flows in the Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers. The DEIS must discuss whether development of oil and gas in Wyoming may contribute to the pollution problems in the Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers in South Dakota. South Dakota criteria for various pollutants are different than Wyoming's. Sometimes South Dakota is stricter or standards are numeric compared to Wyoming's narrative standards. To examine only Wyoming's water quality standards represents an insufficient review. The potential pollution loads the Cheyenne River from the DM&E railroad should be addressed in the cumulative effects section of the DEIS.

Discussion should incorporate how CBM development in the Upper Belle Fourche drainage will affect the water quantity and quality at Keyhole Reservoir. Negative impacts to water quality in Keyhole Reservoir could create long-lasting effects to lands, impairing irrigation by the districts, tribes in South Dakota, and downstream recreational interests. The

BLM should work with the USGS and Bureau of Reclamation in monitoring the present gauge at Moorcroft for impacts from the CBM wells for both water quantity and quality. If changes appear to be occurring at Moorcroft, water monitoring may need to be expanded to include water quality in the reservoir and monitoring of flows and quality below the reservoir.

Response: The analysis of cumulative effects in the FEIS includes an expanded discussion of potential impacts to downstream water quality and quantity from the projected oil and gas development in Wyoming. WDEQ is responsible for enforcing Wyoming's water quality standards and for honoring the agreements between bordering states. Monitoring of existing conditions at the state line between Wyoming and South Dakota will allow WDEQ to continually revise its strategy for CBM permitted discharges in affected drainages, and develop TMDLs that are protective of existing and future uses.

37. The DEIS should include a discussion regarding the potential for limiting or modifying the surface discharge of CBM waters based on the development of TMDL wasteload allocations. Future enforcement of TMDL is a probable scenario and should also be discussed. Assimilative capacity may need to be allocated between states and tribes if the waters are at risk. If CBM development is going to exhaust the assimilative capacity, that impact needs to be discussed.

Response: The analysis of cumulative effects in the FEIS has been expanded to include a discussion of the development of TMDLs and how enforcement of TMDLs will be divided among the various jurisdictions. The discussion in the FEIS includes the methodology used to evaluate the assimilative capacity of the streams that receive CBM produced water discharges and to develop of TMDLs based on the allocation of the assimilative capacity between the states and tribes.

38. The DEIS does not adequately address the impact of freezing temperatures on infiltration basins or direct discharge (land spreading).

Response: The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of the impacts of freezing temperatures on infiltration impoundments and direct discharge. Potential effects would be analyzed on a site-specific basis as impoundments and discharge locations are specified in water management plans submitted at the APD or POD level of analysis. Impacts would be mitigated through application of special COA.

39. PRB Injection Projects are not listed or discussed other than a brief mention related to water treatment methods. The lack of existing information on injection in the DEIS precludes an analysis of the potential effects of future injection projects.

Response: Injection has not yet been proven as a feasible option for disposal of CBM produced water. The success of injection depends on local geologic and hydrologic conditions. CBM injection projects will be analyzed on a site-specific basis at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM and FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects of proposed injection projects will be analyzed and site-specific mitigating measures will be developed based on the analysis.

40. The DEIS failed to discuss the potential impacts of waters affected by CBM development that flow from Wyoming into Montana and possibly affect Montana's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) waterways. The discussion of impaired water bodies should accentuate the fact that the Tongue River remains impaired because no TMDLs for sodium, salinity, or TDS have been established. The waters in South Dakota listed under Section 303(d) should be included in the discussion of impaired waterbodies to address cumulative impacts.

Response: The discussion of impaired waterbodies has been expanded to include in the FEIS bordering states. The discussion of impacts to downstream waterbodies has been modified in the analysis of cumulative effects of the FEIS.

41. The DEIS appears to be lacking in substantial information related to baseline water quality and quantity of the receiving environment. The DEIS is seriously deficient in describing the existing hydrologic impacts and making any inferences about their relation to future development. The DEIS should recognize the general areas affected by CBM development.

Response: Additional information on baseline conditions of water quality and quantity of the receiving drainages has been incorporated into the discussion in the FEIS, where practical. The supplementary information consisted of agency records and databases, and newly acquired data.

42. The DEIS should specifically address potential effects of decreased water quality and temporary increases in flows of the Cheyenne River on the various Sioux Tribes and their current and future beneficial uses of the Cheyenne River. The BLM must place a strong emphasis on its trust responsibility.

The DEIS lacks the analytical data to identify a protective strategy for the Tongue River and its users. This lack is especially troublesome considering that the BLM has a trust responsibility to the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Tribes, which reside very near the Tongue River. There does not seem to be a strategy for protection of the water across the state line from potential CBM production in Wyoming.

Response: *The FEIS includes an expanded discussion of impacts to surface water quality on downstream users. Monitoring of existing conditions at the state line between Wyoming and South Dakota would allow WDEQ to continually revise its strategy for CBM permitted discharges in the upper Cheyenne River sub-watershed and develop TMDLs for both states that are protective of existing and future uses. In addition, WDEQ has developed a strategy to protect the water quality of the Tongue River and its users. WDEQ, in its efforts to protect the water quality of the Tongue River and honor agreements between bordering states, does not allow any new discharges that are of lesser quality than the historic water quality in the Tongue River.*

43. Mitigation measures are not adequately addressed in the DEIS. Actions to be taken should be addressed should salts and metals in containment reservoirs for CBM produced water reach levels adverse to migratory birds. The DEIS should specify the action that will be taken if springs are adversely affected. The DEIS failed to discuss or recommend mitigation measures for the predicted 20-fold increase in SAR within the Upper Tongue River sub-watershed. The consideration of surface salts left behind by evaporation and LAD and eventually running off or infiltrating into the Tongue River should be addressed.

Response: *The discussion in the FEIS of mitigating measures has been expanded to include remediation of salts and metals in containment reservoirs and mitigating measures for potentially affected springs. Mitigating measures will be developed on a site-specific basis at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans are reviewed by the BLM and FS as appropriate. Standard mitigating measures are presented in Appendix D of the FEIS.*

44. On page 2–25, the DEIS states "...CBM wells are projected to produce water at a rate of 9.5 gpm during their productive life." Information available on the WOGCC's website suggest production over the life of a well is closer to 5 gpm. The decrease is primarily due to the rapid decline in the production of water and this reduction will reduce the predicted effects of the disposal of produced water. The EIS should recognize this reduction in production.

Response: *Refer to groundwater comment/response #2.*

The water production rate described on pages 2-25 and 2-26 of the DEIS is a conservative rate used only in the analysis of the infiltration and containment impoundments. It was necessary to make some design and inflow assumptions in order to consider the potential surface disturbance of these impoundments. The discussion relative to the impoundment assumptions has been clarified in the FEIS.

Geology

45. The discussion regarding flood hazards in the DEIS needs to be revised. The implication that reservoirs built or upgraded to contain CBM discharge waters provide a measure of protection from flooding warrants further scrutiny. Attributing differences in damages from two storms to reservoirs in the Gillette area is incorrect. If reservoirs are not adequately designed to withstand extreme hydrologic events, they may pose a more significant hazard than extreme flooding would pose.

    Compressor stations and other facilities should be located outside the 100-year floodplain. Siting requirements should be addressed.

    Response: The existing discussion on page 3–42 of the DEIS has been modified to address flood hazards.

46. The cumulative effects of CBM development and other mineral development activities should be described. CBM development will greatly increase gravel extraction and will modify the timing of coal removal. Discussion also is needed on the effects of surface coal mining on CBM development. The DEIS did not adequately address the cumulative impacts of coal mines and CBM wells dewatering the coal.

    Response: The section describing the cumulative effects of CBM development and other mineral development activities was inadvertently omitted from the DEIS. It has been added under Geology, Mineral Resources, and Geologic Hazards.

47. The susceptibility of drill locations to mass wasting and the interaction of substrate and infiltration reservoir should be more carefully examined from the standpoint of landslide hazards. Landslides are common in the Project Area and should be more fully addressed.

    Response: These issues are specific to the site or sites that are under evaluation for proposed activities. Landslide, stability, and seepage hazards will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects on proposed sites will be analyzed and alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

48. One of the greatest unknowns is the extent of methane migration and seepage. This topic is under-discussed in the EIS and no substantive plans are made for its mitigation or monitoring. While it may be a very low probability event, it has the possibility of being a very high consequence event, affecting the future of the PRB. The probability, extent, hazards, and consequence of methane migration should be discussed. Methane seepage/venting along geologic pathways (faults, joints, etc.)

resulting from dewatering the coal and shallow sands should be addressed. A more thorough risk analysis should be presented, including likely migration areas, mitigation measures, and monitoring. Methane migration represents an economic loss, a safety issue, and a quality of life issue. The adverse impacts being felt in other areas of ongoing CBM development, such as the San Juan Basin of Colorado, were not recognized or addressed.

The DEIS has grossly underestimated the potential migration/seepage and environmental effects associated with casing problems in older conventional wells within the PRB.

The use of completion methods for water wells that would not prevent methane migration (both permitted and un-permitted wells) should be acknowledged. A discussion of well completion techniques used in the basin and the potential consequences of these different techniques should be included. The potential for boreholes of unknown origin to interact with CBM development also should be discussed.

Only a few Mbtu per day might be added through methane seepage at an outcrop fire. The Btu equivalent for coals in the PRB is 8,400 to 8,800 per pound, so the gas would represent only the added heat of 5 or 10 pounds of coal. Since the gas has a lower Btu content, it might actually make a fire less intense since the methane would be competing with the coal for oxygen in a combustion setting.

The DEIS did not describe specific instances of methane seepage and the resulting problems associated with methane seepage. One specific graphic example is methane seepage at Rawhide Village, which occurred due to dewatering of the adjacent coal mine. The document also fails to identify baseline levels for methane or require documentation of methane levels prior to development.

The potential for methane migration and seepage within Gillette should be addressed. Gillette is near the outcrop of the coal. The data and conclusions from "Coalbed Methane Development Evaluation: City of Gillette Project No. 00EN79" by Consolidated Engineers and Materials Testing, Inc. (January 2001) should be included in the DEIS. The following conclusions should be incorporated. Well bores within the city may serve as conduits for methane seepage. Geologic trends could predispose certain neighborhoods to methane seepage. There is limited risk of local settlement (could be several inches).

The methane migration scenario described in the DEIS is exaggerated, and should be revised to reflect that only a few explainable cases have occurred.

Additional discussion regarding CBM well production methods should be added. CBM well production methods are designed to prevent methane migration away from the CBM well toward areas where the coal is near the surface. The bottom hole pressure in the coal aquifer is reduced

by water production, and the methane moves toward this low pressure and is produced, rather than migrating away from the well.

Response: *Limited information is available for use in characterizing methane mobility and anticipated movements in the PRB over time. Experience from the PRB has shown that methane seeps involving potentially explosive concentrations of methane can occur in the vicinity of near-surface coal seams.*

Conditions for methane release in the PRB will be dependent on site-specific geologic conditions and/or the specific well development conditions that remain after construction.

Methane migration and seepage associated with CBM development in other geographic areas, such as the Northern San Juan Basin (NSJB) in southwestern Colorado, are specific to the local conditions occurring in that area. Local geologic conditions differ significantly between the PRB and the NSJB. Experience from the NSJB is not directly applicable to the PRB.

Specific instances of methane seepage (Rawhide Village) of methane seepage occurring adjacent to a coal mine, have been added. Likely migration or seepage areas, including the potential for methane migration and seepage within Gillette, mitigation measures, and monitoring also are addressed. Additional discussion of problems associated with existing boreholes and well casings and risks or consequences associated with completion and production methods for various types of wells also are included. Discussion of the possible effects of methane seepage on coal fires also has been added. The existing discussion on pages 3–43 and 3–44 of the DEIS has been modified, and the discussion in Chapter 4 has been expanded. Methane monitoring near CBM development areas is addressed in the mitigation section of the FEIS. In 2000, BLM initiated a program to monitor gas seepage.

49. The limitations on CBM drainage due to the discontinuous nature of different coal zones should be discussed.

Response: *The BLM agrees that the discontinuous nature of different coal zones would tend to limit the extent of CBM drainage from a specific coal zone, and should be addressed. However, this issue is specific to the existing federal leases that are under evaluation for proposed activities. CBM drainage will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are prioritized and reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The potential effects of CBM drainage*

will be analyzed and alternative sites or site-specific mitigating measures relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

50. The likelihood of uranium-bearing waters being withdrawn in areas where CBM and uranium deposits are in close proximity should be addressed.

Response: The discussion in Chapter 4 regarding the effects of CBM development on uranium resources has been expanded. Subsurface uranium deposits are associated with Wasatch Formation sandstones. Withdrawal of CBM and water from the stratigraphically lower Fort Union Formation would not be likely to include uranium-bearing waters unless poor well completion techniques were to result in incomplete isolation of Wasatch and Fort Union aquifers. WOGCC requirements for well completion would eliminate the possibility of commingled groundwater from the Wasatch and Fort Union Formations being withdrawn during CBM development.

Interactions between CBM development and subsurface uranium deposits will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. Site-specific mitigating measures relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

51. The projection used in the EIS analysis for gas production is not realistic. Gas production would not be likely to reach 3.6 BCF by 2005.

Response: The projection used for gas production has not been changed. This projection is based on the Companies' proposal, which includes the number of wells that would be drilled, the proposed locations of the wells by subwatershed, the schedule for drilling and completing the wells, and estimated productivity of the wells. The purpose and need for the EIS is to evaluate the Companies' proposal, and it would not be appropriate to change the proposal.

52. The approach that will be used for protection of paleontological resources should be clarified. Will all sites be cleared of all significant fossils prior to construction as part of the APD process, or will it be assumed that no significant fossils exist until encountered?

Response: Discussion relative to paleontological resources has been modified in Chapter 4 of the FEIS, under Physiography, Geology, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources, to clarify the approach that will be used for the protection of paleontological resources. The following paragraph summarizes the expanded discussion in the FEIS.

During initial discussions with a CBM operator prior to the submittal of an APD the BLM, or FS where appropriate, will indicate whether proposed ground-disturbing activities may affect significant paleontological resources. Activities that may affect significant paleontological resources require an assessment or survey to determine whether significant resources occur in the area of the proposed action, and whether the action would impact the resources. The discovery of significant paleontological resources during a preconstruction survey would require mitigation of possible impacts to these resources prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. APD conditions of approval include mitigation measures where necessary, and would require protection and prompt reporting of paleontological resources discovered during Project activities. In that case, operations would be suspended until an evaluation of the discovery and mitigation is completed.

53. Analysis assumptions regarding coal fires are not valid. The water level is either lower within the coal or the coals are now dry (i.e., CBM development is not occurring under confined conditions). The DEIS does not address the most significant and obvious areas of potential coal fires – the margins of the basin where the coal is shallowest and dewatering of the coal is quite acute. The DEIS skirts the issue of expanding or initiating coal fires along the basin margins where dewatering exposes coal to air entry. Potential impacts associated with coal fires are not addressed.

The DEIS does not address the coal fire burning north of Sheridan near/at the old Acme mine. Recent expansion of this coal fire appears to be coincident with CBM development and dewatering in the Sheridan area. Coal fires in the San Juan Basin of Colorado also appear to be related to dewatering.

Response: *Limited information is available for use in characterizing the risk of spontaneous combustion near the margins of the PRB where Tertiary coals are shallow. Combustion has been associated with water level drops in unconfined coal aquifers; however, CBM development in the PRB is occurring under mostly confined conditions.*

Although BLM has concluded that CBM development may have contributed to the spontaneous combustion of older (Cretaceous) coals in the Northern San Juan Basin, a basin having different structural and groundwater characteristics, no link between coal fires and CBM development or coal mining in the PRB has been established (BLM 1999d). Coal mining has been ongoing along the eastern margin of the PRB where coals are shallow for more than 20 years, and has resulted in the partial dewatering of the coal beds that are downdip from the coal mines, but no underground fires have occurred as a result. Along the coal outcrop at the

eastern margin of the PRB there has not been an increase in spontaneous fires as a result of adjacent coal mining or CBM development occurring to date. No information that establishes a linkage between CBM development in the PRB and coal fires is available.

Discussion relative to the existing coal fire burning north of Sheridan, near/at the old Acme Mine has been added to Chapter 3 of the FEIS, under Physiography, Geology, Paleontology, and Mineral Resources. No information that establishes a linkage between CBM development and the recent expansion of this fire is available.

54. The DEIS fails to recognize the possibility of subsidence (due to dewatering) in unconsolidated sediments. Alluvial areas in the Project Area that do not have available CBM discharge water will be subject to subsidence. The effects of dewatering and surface subsidence in the Wasatch Formation also should be evaluated.

Response: Unconsolidated alluvial sediments are not likely to be dewatered during Project activities. Therefore, the possibility of subsidence (due to dewatering) in unconsolidated sediments is not discussed.

Although drawdowns may occur within the Wasatch Formation, this unit is not likely to be dewatered during Project activities. Therefore, the possibility of subsidence (due to dewatering) in the Wasatch Formation is not discussed.

55. The estimate of gas in place in PRB coal seams used by the BLM may be conservative due to the composite isotherm methodology used in evaluating coal core samples taken across the basin. There may be significantly more methane contained in Fort Union coal seams in the PRB than has been estimated through efforts to date.

Response: The estimates of recoverable methane within the PRB come from an official press release by the Wyoming State Geological Survey, which, on behalf of the State of Wyoming, was a cooperator in the development of the EIS.

56. The emission of greenhouse gas (methane) to the atmosphere through seepage or venting, and the effects on global warming should be addressed.

Response: The following discussion has been added to the Chapter 3 section on Gas Migration, Seepage, and Methane Venting (DEIS, page 3–44).

Methane is a greenhouse gas that acts to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, contributing to global warming (USGS 2000). The relative contributions of methane from various

sources to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have been estimated by the USGS (1997): natural systems, including wetlands and decomposing forested areas (40 percent); rice cultivation (19 percent); livestock (11.5 percent); biomass burning (11.5 percent); landfills (8 percent); coal mining (6 percent); and venting from oil and gas wells (4 percent). Most experts agree that potential reductions from many methane sources associated with human activity, such as rice cultivation or livestock raising, would be small (USGS 1997). However, improved recovery and utilization of methane from coal mines could result in important reductions (USGS 1997). Reduced venting from CBM or conventional gas wells, and minimized seepage associated with CBM development also could result in reductions.

Soils

57. Page 4–96, Compaction/Shrink-Swell Potential; first paragraph, fourth sentence: The sentence, "Clay grains are extremely small and can be forced so closely together that few pore spaces remain," could be misleading. Clay particle size may not be as important as composition. Soils in the PRB are composed of montmorillonite and mixed-layer clays, which change size as a result of the mixture of gasses contained within.

Response: *In addition to information provided by BLM, the EPA, and USGS, available peer-reviewed literature, scientific studies, and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline information and discussion in the FEIS on soils in the Project Area that contain montmorillonite clays and their interaction with gases.*

58. Effects of salinity and sodicity on soils caused by surface discharge, discharge to pits, and infiltration of discharge into soils by CBM produced waters are not adequately discussed in the EIS. Modify and discuss in more detail SAR and TDS of soils resulting from the addition of CBM produced water. Withdraw "TDS" from discussions of soils in streambeds and floodplains being affected by high SAR and TDS. Most produced water has a low TDS as compared with natural surface waters. Include more information on the PRB tributaries, their soils, and water quality in relation to their reaction with discharge water. The EIS fails to document accumulation salt and metals accumulation/infiltration of discharge water into soils and groundwater from infiltration containment ponds. Soils should be taken into account on a case-by-case basis in the EIS. Discuss that a SAR number is variable and changes whenever water mixes with minerals found in the soils, surface, and groundwater. Current NRCS information shows that the majority of the soils in the basin are clay and are not conducive to high CBM discharge. The compaction and deflocculation of clay soils by high SAR water should be described

and disclosed. Because of the interactive relationship between SAR and salinity, an appropriate SAR threshold needs to be paired with a corresponding salinity value. In addition, because of the high risk of permanent destruction of a sensitive soil exposed to an elevated SAR with a salinity concentration below the level that would ameliorate sodium-induced effects, there must be an upper limit to the SAR/salinity paired thresholds. Significant amounts of clay restrict the amount of leaching that can occur, and leaching is an important factor in determining the effects of salinity on crop production. These factors should be used for developing an upper limit for the allowable SAR and salinity "effect thresholds" used in the EIS.

Response: *In addition to information provided by BLM, EPA, and USGS, available peer-reviewed literature, scientific studies, and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline information in the FEIS relevant to the discussion of the effects on soils caused by salinization and sodicity from the discharge of CBM water. There are no numeric water quality standards for SAR and TDS. Values for SAR and TDS tolerance levels for various vegetative species are available, however, and have been quantified in the FEIS through expanded discussion and tabular format. It is not an accurate statement that the TDS content of most produced water is low compared with natural surface waters. The explanation that SAR is a variable that is related to water mixing with minerals found in soils, surface, and groundwater already appeared in the DEIS under the section on Surface Water. The text has been modified in the FEIS, where possible and necessary, depending on availability of information, to clarify the expected level of salts and metals accumulation and infiltration. Lined impoundments are not regulated by WDEQ. A table of soil types was provided in the DEIS in Appendix F (Appendix E in the FEIS), and the soils map contains soil types. Soil chemistry is variable and is site specific; a table with soil chemistry would be too general to be helpful, as demonstrated by the salinity measurements from the soil surveys. The chemical analysis should occur during the EA, NPDES permit, or APD permit level of analysis. Since the exact locations of CBM water discharge have not yet been identified, it is outside the scope of this EIS to address impacts of CBM discharge to soils on a case-by-case or site-specific basis. It is also unreasonable given the size of the study area and the level of detail exhibited throughout the rest of the report.*

59. The soils map should show, and the text discuss, the incidence of high salt and high clay soils that would represent a concern for discharge of CBM water. This information would give an idea of the extent of the interaction and where to avoid direct discharge. In addition, a discussion

should be provided regarding how far discharge waters will travel before they are absorbed and infiltrated.

Response: *A discussion of high salt soils already exists in the DEIS. In addition to information provided by BLM, EPA, and USGS, available peer-reviewed literature, scientific studies, and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline discussion in the FEIS relevant to the incidence of high salt soils. A discussion of high clay soils has also been added using these sources and the soil surveys. A determination has been made as to the percentage of clay that constitutes high clay soils. This information has been added to the table in Appendix E and these soils have been identified on the map and discussed in the text. Problems associated with the statistical software and salinity measurements have been clarified in the FEIS.*

60. Page 3–52 Salinity: Provide an estimate of the percentage of soils in the basin that meet the conditions of "any soil that is poorly drained, like clay, has flat slopes, impermeable bedrocks, or is flooded frequently, could retain water and concentrate salts."

Response: *An estimate of the percentage of soils in the basin that meet these criteria has been added to the FEIS. Most of the information required to calculate this percentage was already found in the DEIS in Appendix F.*

61. There does not seem to be a "fail-safe" way of neutralizing salts left in soils by evaporation or LAD of produced water. Identify this challenge in the EIS. If discharge is ceased, what measures will be taken to remediate contaminated exposed sediments when the impoundments dry up.

Response: *The mitigation options are severely limited in the PRB and are dictated by site-specific soil conditions, such as permeability, sodium content, and clay content. Many of the soils have become hardpan, compacted, and devoid of vegetation as a result of historical agricultural practices that used water from coal seams to create stock ponds, which have breached, dispersing the high-sodium water on the land. Mitigation options include processes or combinations of processes, such as deep ripping of hardpan soils, incorporating soluble sources of calcium (such as gypsum), incorporating sources of acid (which reacts with the calcium carbonate already in the soil to form gypsum), leaching, dilution, and attempting to prevent problems by lining impoundments or treating the water at its source. These mitigation measures can be applied to rangeland or irrigated fields, but are extremely limited by site-specific soil conditions, current precipitation patterns, the cost of implementation, and practicality of mechanization. Descriptions of the*

types of mitigation and monitoring available and their limitations have been included in the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Mitigation and monitoring will most likely be required for LAD facilities on a site-specific basis and will be described in detail in the monitoring plans at the permitting level of analysis for each facility proposed.

62. Page 4–294, Item 6 states that the companies will include a monitoring plan and provide a mitigation plan in proposals for each LAD facility. The EIS should specify who would conduct the monitoring. WDEQ already requires all produced water discharged under the NPDES permit to be monitored for TDS and SAR at each discharge point on the permit. This is not an issue that BLM needs to monitor separately.

Response: *Regulating water quality is under WDEQ's jurisdiction, and not under BLM jurisdiction. As a condition of approval, BLM has required that companies provide copies of water quality monitoring reports submitted to WDEQ. The statement has been modified in the FEIS to clarify that BLM is coordinating with WDEQ to identify SAR, TDS, and salinity thresholds, which will be outlined and used in the permitting strategy.*

63. The discussion of Prime Agricultural Soils is inadequate. Elaborate this section, especially with respect to productive capacities, areal extent, and other factors.

Response: *Only soils affected by the alternatives are discussed in Chapter 4. All soils in the Project Area are listed in Appendix E. Soils were not listed in Chapter 3 to avoid cluttering the text with rows of soil series numbers. This listing would have been confusing and unnecessary, given that the same information is contained in Appendix E. The acreage extent of disturbance to Prime Agricultural Soils disturbance is estimated by sub-watershed in Table 4–9 on page 4–91 of the DEIS. Further research has been conducted on Prime Farmlands with respect to how the productive capacities of soils would be affected by disposal of CBM water and other CBM-related activities. The discussion has been expanded in the FEIS.*

64. Effects of shallow groundwater or flooding soils caused by CBM water discharge (not salt-related effects), including effects to vegetative cover, are not adequately discussed.

Response: *Further research has been conducted and the discussion of the effects on soils from flooding has been expanded in the FEIS, modified from the DEIS to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.*

65. BLM failed to provide direct (value of drinking and stock water) and indirect (value of grazing, hunting, and tourism) costs related to potential losses of soil.

Response: *General potential soil losses were discussed in the DEIS. The discussion has been expanded to include the amount of loss certain soil types can sustain before agriculture and grazing productivity is affected. There are no standards for applying cost values to soils. Therefore, soil loss was only quantified by projection of the amount of soil loss.*

66. BLM should have included soil surveys in the analysis to facilitate an adequate description of the existing environment according to NEPA.

Response: *Soil surveys were used for analysis in the DEIS. All soils in the Project Area are listed in Appendix E. Soils were not listed in Chapter 3 to avoid cluttering the text with rows of soil series numbers. This listing would have been confusing and unnecessary, given that the same information is contained in Appendix E. The text in Chapter 3 has been modified to identify the relevant soil surveys used in the analysis and to more clearly refer the reader to Appendix E.*

67. BLM failed to discuss potential for soil reclamation as a function of soil type.

Response: *Potential for soil reclamation was already discussed in the DEIS under the reference of "Revegetation Potential." This section is designed to discuss recommended general reclamation practices to be employed after the project is complete. As pipelines are to be reclaimed during construction, reclamation practices are discussed earlier in the document.*

68. Ten percent of water flowing out of the watershed as a result of CBM water may be an incorrect estimate, because water flows affected by CBM did not exist yet when the reference cited in the EIS was written.

Response: *The estimate of 10 percent water conveyance loss out of the watershed has been recalculated and modified in the discussion of sedimentation to reflect new values for flow regimes, more representative data, and a lower estimate for the assumption of CBM water discharge conveyance loss. The details of this new calculation can be found in the section on Surface Water in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.*

69. Effects on soils caused by migration of methane are not adequately discussed. The discussion regarding the effects of methane migration in the cumulative effects, Alternative 1, should be deleted, because there is no evidence of migration of methane in produced water and no source of methane for migration has been identified in Chapter 3 or Chapter 4. Any methane discharged with produced water will immediately dissipate to

the atmosphere and will not enter the soil. Fugitive emissions of methane are part of the air quality analysis.

Response: *It is not accurate to state that methane discharged with produced water will dissipate immediately into the atmosphere and will not enter the soil. The likelihood that seeps will occur is low. The discussion of methane migration in cumulative effects, Alternative 1, has been deleted, because of a lack of evidence of migration identified in Chapters 3 and 4.*

70. The statements on Page 3–38 Slope Hazards, Figure 3–6 regarding the predominance of severe wind erosion hazards and slope hazards in Converse County and Johnson County should be modified to indicate that the severe conditions are well outside the areas of foreseeable CBM activity.

Response: *Soils were analyzed only for the Project Area as a whole. Clarification has been added to distinguish between disturbed areas and areas generally within the Project Area. Clarification has also been added that slopes in the disturbed areas are mostly less than 40 percent and are generally less than 20 percent; thus, slope hazards are not a significant concern. However, exact locations of well pads, roads, CBM water discharge, and other CBM production related facilities are not known at this point. Site-specific analysis would identify these hazards more accurately at the APD, EA, and NPDES level of analysis.*

71. Clarify in the discussion of water erosion hazards that discharge points are not located on slopes greater than 25 percent; therefore, any water erosion that occurs will be a result of natural runoff.

Response: *The text has been clarified.*

72. Text in Chapter 4, Page 4–92 implies that vegetation growth will always be enhanced by discharge of CBM water to soils. Field observations indicate that under certain conditions, vegetation will be enhanced and under other conditions will decline.

Response: *The text in Chapter 4 on Page 4–92 has been modified to clarify that the effects on vegetation from CBM discharged water depend on soil conditions.*

73. A map of compaction and shrink-swell should be included in the DEIS because of the hazard it represents with respect to the placement of total containment reservoirs.

Response: *The DEIS already contained a map, Figure 4–12, of potential zones of compaction and shrink-swell the Project Area. The soils with one or more major constituents that include very compactable clay loams are described in Appendix F of the DEIS.*

74. It is not clear whether a LAD plan is required on split estate situations where the surface is non-federal. The plan should be required only on federally owned surface and not on split estates.

Response: *For CBM well locations where the mineral resource is federally owned and the surface is privately owned, the operator is responsible for reaching an agreement with the private surface owner. Discussion was added to Chapter 3 Mineral Ownership of the FEIS addressing surface use agreements for spilt-estates in Wyoming. If water produced from federal projects is to be emitted from LAD facilities, then a plan is required to analyze effects at the site-specific level.*

Vegetation

75. The EIS should provide more discussion about the potential for the invasion of disturbed areas by noxious weeds and the resulting spread to other areas. More explanation should be provided regarding the impacts to native vegetation and the wildlife that depend on the native vegetation from the invasion and spread of noxious weeds. Also, detail should be provided about preventive measures and mitigation measures (including BMPs from the Federal Highway Administration), as well as methods of enforcement. The existing acreage of noxious weeds is available (Wyoming Department of Agriculture) and should be provided. Full restoration of native plant communities may not be possible due to invasion of exotic weeds and therefore impacts may be permanent. Yet the document asserts impacts would be insignificant. BLM should identify areas where noxious weeds are most prevalent and to set priorities for protection and restoration activities. Both local ecosystem objectives and landscape objectives should be supported by the Plan Amendment's decisions. Environmental challenges and opportunities should be identified along with the analyses that are necessary to establish human, fish and wildlife, and other priorities.

Response: *Additional information was provided in the Vegetation Section of Chapter 3 of this FEIS regarding the environmental baseline conditions of listed and non-listed noxious weeds, including current known locations and areal extent of various species. Additional discussion was provided in the Vegetation Section of Chapter 4 regarding the potential for invasion of disturbed areas and non-disturbed areas by listed and non-listed noxious weeds and the resulting impacts to native vegetation and wildlife. The likelihood of full restoration of native plant communities in disturbed areas was discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Additional detail regarding measures to prevent or inhibit the invasion and spread of noxious weeds in disturbed and non-disturbed areas, including BMPs of the Federal Highway Administration, was provided in Chapter 4. Mitigation measures in the Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the FEIS, regarding the invasion and*

spread of noxious weeds were revised to note methods of enforcement, priorities, challenges, and objectives at the scales of well pads and watersheds. This supplementary information consisted of peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies regarding noxious weed prevention and control.

76. Areal extent of impacted vegetation should be provided as a percentage of available vegetation, by type, within the project area and not as a percentage of the total acreage within the Project Area. Information on vegetation diversity and a plant list should also be provided. The impacts to vegetation need to be further discussed by community type.

Response: A discussion of vegetation diversity for each sub-watershed is provided in the Chapter 3 Vegetation Section. Additional details were provided in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section regarding the areal extent of the potentially impacted vegetation types, as well as the percentage of each type that may be impacted relative to the areal extent of each vegetation type within the Project Area.

77. Impact Assessment, including direct and indirect effects to vegetation is lacking. Acknowledgement needs to be made of impacts to vegetation extending much beyond the areal extent of actual physical disturbance from noxious weed invasion, fragmentation, human incursion, methane seepage, and other impact types. Indirect effects to vegetation, including increase in spread of noxious weeds and displacement of native vegetation, alteration of vegetation type due to changes in rate and flow of stream flow, exposure to toxic concentrations in water or soil, and changes to ecosystem biodiversity resulting from changes in plant communities. More discussion, including quantitative effects, needs to be included regarding the impacts to plant communities from the release of CBM-produced water (increased erosion, salinity, sodicity, dissolved metals), and should include the effects of flooding, saturated soils, and changes in soil chemistry and structure on plant communities. The impacts to many species of plants are not addressed at all. Discussion is needed to address the impacts to deep-rooted plant species from the charging and subsequent drawdown of water from the alluvium. What will the effects be to vegetation when the discharge is stopped? How will plant communities have adjusted to increased amounts of surface water react when they are suddenly subjected to natural, drought-like conditions? The DEIS failed to quantify the degree of impacts to soils, native vegetation, wildlife, water quality, ranching operations, property values, and the like.

Response: Additional details are provided in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of the FEIS regarding direct and indirect effects to vegetation including invasion of disturbed areas and non-disturbed areas by noxious weeds and the potential impacts upon native vegetation. Fragmentation of native vegetation communities resulting from construction activities, altera-

tion of vegetative community species composition, changes in ecosystem biodiversity beyond the extent of actual surface disturbance, and anticipated growth of human population, is discussed in Chapter 4. Discussion on the potential impacts of methane seepage on native vegetation is provided in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Additional discussion is provided in Chapter 4 regarding potential impacts to vegetative communities resulting from alterations in volume and rate of stream flow, including the effects on plant communities from flooding, extended soil saturation, and water-table drawdown. Additional analysis of potential impacts to native vegetation resulting from alterations in the geo-chemical composition of water and soil due to CBM produced water is provided in the section.

78. On page 4–299, the Vegetation Section of the DEIS references "four alternatives". The subsequent section, Wetland/Riparian Area states "three alternatives".

Response: The "four alternative" in this section referred to Alternatives 1, 2A, 2B, and 3. The FEIS analyzes three alternatives, one of which (Alternative 2) includes two options for addressing air emissions and water handling procedures (2A and 2B). The reference on page 4–299 has been revised.

79. There are several typos in the scientific names, and current nomenclature is not being used. Please review and revise.

Response: A thorough review of the DEIS was conducted for typographic errors in scientific names and the use of current nomenclature. Scientific nomenclature contained in the FEIS conforms to accepted standards utilized by USFWS.

80. On page 3–63, the DEIS states wet meadows are dominated by graminoids. However, these are sedges and rushes, not grasses. Please revise.

Response: The dominant vegetation species listed for the major vegetation types in Chapter 3 was revised to conform with vegetation descriptions explained in "Mountains and Plains: The Ecology of Wyoming Landscapes (Knight 1994). The term "graminoid" is a general term referring to grass or grass-like vegetation including grass, sedge, and rush species (refer to U.S. Forest Service web site http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid).

81. On page 3–65 the DEIS states small aspen groves occur throughout the Project Area and are typically associated with springs. These are important habitats in the prairie environment. Please modify narratives to identify the occurrence of these small aspen groves.

Response: Additional discussion on the occurrence of aspen groves and the important habitat that they provide on the prairie landscape is included in the Chapter 3 Vegetation Section of this FEIS.

82. On page 4–131, the DEIS implies that mined land has been released from bond in the PRB. Actually, very little acreage has been completely released from bond. Partial bond release has been achieved in a more widespread way. Distinguish between total and partial bond release for mined lands.

Response: The text on page 4–131 of the DEIS was updated to display the current acreage of mined land released from bond liability. The discussion of coal mine reclamation activities on page 4–131 of the DEIS was updated to distinguish between total and partial bond release for mined lands. Quantities of acres partially and totally released from bond were also updated the FEIS to review the revisions.

83. The agricultural classification on Figure 3–9 in this DEIS differs markedly from the classification on the land use map. An explanation of these differences is needed.

Response: The DEIS Figure 3–9, Distribution of Vegetation Types within the Project Area, has been removed from the FEIS to eliminate confusion created by its presentation. The vegetation polygons utilized on the DEIS Figure 3–9 were from GAP (Gap Analysis Program) data. All vegetation analysis (all tables concerning vegetation in Chapters 3 and 4) within the Project Area is derived from vegetation data developed by BLM's Buffalo Field Office. These data consist of a complex mosaic of vegetation polygons; so complex that incorporation of that data into a readable map was impossible. Gap data were used on Figure 3–9 of the DEIS only to provide a general representation of the distribution of vegetation types within the Project Area. The GAP data did overrepresent the areal distribution of agricultural land as it is defined in the Chapter 3 Vegetation Section, which is defined as "cropland that are plowed and/or planted". The Chapter 3 Land Use Section defines agricultural land as "croplands and pasture, confined feeding operations, and other agricultural uses". Tables presented in Chapters 3 and 4 display more land under the agricultural heading for Land Use than is displayed for Vegetation because of these differences in definitions.

84. On page 3–65 of the DEIS the susceptibility of forested riparian habitat to changes in water table should be noted. In addition, a separate map showing areas of extensive cottonwood gallery forest, particularly along Dead Horse Creek and the Powder River, is needed to highlight the importance and limited extent of this type.

Response: *The forested riparian vegetation type description in the Chapter 3 Vegetation Section of the DEIS included both Populus deltoides (plains cottonwood) and Populus angustifolia (narrow-leaf cottonwood). The occurrence and relative distribution of this vegetation type was also documented in the Chapter 3 Vegetation Section of the DEIS and FEIS. The description of the forested riparian vegetation type in Chapter 3 of the DEIS was revised in the FEIS to include a description of the importance and limited extent of forested riparian occurring across the Project Area. Additional discussion of the effects of changing water tables on forested riparian vegetation is included in Chapter 4 of this FEIS. Supplemental information sources included peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.*

85. On page 4–129 of the DEIS cumulative effects on vegetation, soils, wildlife, cultural and paleontological resources, and hydrology should include the increasing likelihood of local power generation on a large scale. Several small methane-powered plants are currently in operation and more will be built. Cumulative effects should also consider other ongoing human activities that may have an additive effect. Who would be responsible for traffic and access control, to limit additive effects from ORV use? There is no recognition of the cumulative effects from the adjacent eastern Montana CBM development project. The cumulative impacts of effects, including sedimentation in streams leading to damage to aquatic species, localized flooding, changes in flow patterns, drying up of smaller ponds, loss of plant life, and build up of salt and other minerals in the ground and water are not addressed anywhere in the DEIS.

Response: *The Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of the DEIS contained a brief discussion of the cumulative effects of activities such as coal mining, uranium mining, sand, gravel and scoria mining, ranching, agriculture, road and railway construction, and rural and urban housing development, on vegetation. Where additional information sources existed, supplemental information was provided in this FEIS regarding the cumulative effects of power generation and ORV use. Analysis of the effects of increased local power generation on vegetation communities in the Project Area is beyond the scope of this FEIS. Additional discussion has been included in Chapter 4 addressing the potential impacts of ORV use on vegetative communities and jurisdiction for management of such use. Additional analysis in Chapter 4 discusses the impacts on vegetation downstream of the Project Area. As defined in this FEIS, effects of projects must overlap in time, space, or both to be considered cumulative. The effects to vegetation of the development of CBM in Montana do not overlap with the effects in Wyoming in either time or space. Therefore, cumulative effects would not occur. Additional discussion is provided in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section regarding po-*

tential impacts to vegetative communities resulting from alterations in volume and rate of stream flow, including the effects on plant communities from increased sedimentation, flooding, and the potential increase of salts and minerals in surface water and soils. This section was updated and modified based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.

86. The impact from the increased likelihood and frequency of wildfire needs to be discussed.

Response: Discussion on the increased likelihood and frequency of wildfire was added to the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section. This supplementary information consisted of peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies regarding wildfire effects on vegetation types.

87. Mitigation/Reclamation. Details of mitigation for reduction in plant community areal extent and plant species biodiversity need to be provided (see the Montana CBM DEIS), as well as information on reclamation methods and expected success. All reclamation should require the use of native species with seed sources endemic to the area. Forbs and shrubs are major dietary component of pronghorn. These plant groups should be considered during reclamation of disturbed lands. Nonnative, palatable plant species for cattle and other livestock should not be introduced. We encourage BLM to use only plant species native to specific ecosystems for restoration and enhancement activities.

Response: Additional information regarding the use of seed from endemic species for restoration of native plant communities are now included in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section. More specific information regarding reclamation procedures was included in Appendix C of the DEIS. Reclamation on sites deemed potential Ute ladies'-tresses orchid or mountain plover habitat would use seed from native species typically found in association with those species. Private landowners are not under obligation to reclaim their lands with native species but are encouraged to do so (Chapter 4).

88. In contrast to the Wyoming BLM, the Montana BLM evaluated and proposed an alternative in which bonds would be held by the BLM until desired vegetation community is established.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

89. Threshold values need to be established and discussed for the significant effects of contaminants in CBM-produced water on vegetation.

Response: The Surface Water Quality Section of Chapter 3 in the DEIS and FEIS contains information on water quality standards and permits. Water quality standards established by WDEQ

provide the thresholds for contaminant concentrations that will be allowed prior to surface discharge of CBM water. Water that does not meet WDEQ standards cannot be discharged onto the ground surface direct. The indirect effects of CBM produced water on vegetation are discussed in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of this FEIS.

90. The DEIS should evaluate the efficacy of land management practices in protecting lands from noxious weeds and other nonnative plants and in restoring ecosystem functions in areas that previously have been degraded by nonnative species. Species objectives are needed to provide the greatest human and fish and wildlife benefits. Address strategies to prevent all of the causes of noxious weed spread. These strategies should include the use of weed-free certified hay, weed-free certified fill for road repair, weed-free certified seed for replanting, and education and other strategies.

Response: Additional detail regarding measures to prevent or inhibit the invasion and spread of noxious weeds in disturbed and non-disturbed areas, including BMPs of the Federal Highway Administration and other land management practices, is provided in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of this FEIS. BLM can also provide strategies to prevent noxious weed spread on a site-specific basis as part of the Conditions of Approval.

91. On page 4–132 in the Vegetation Section the DEIS states that the life of a CBM well is 12 to 20 years. This does not match up with a 7 year life stated in the RFD Scenario in Appendix A and other sections in the DEIS.

Response: The reference to the life of a CBM well on page 4–132 of the DEIS has been changed to 10 years. The average production life for a well is 7 years and the average reclamation life for a well is 10 years. Please refer to the vegetation section of chapter 4 in this FEIS to review the revisions.

92. When explaining reclamation and mitigation work; the DEIS makes a statement "per BLM recommended seed mixture", but does not specify what that entails.

Response: Requirements and suggestions for the reclamation of disturbed sites are presented in the Reclamation Section of Appendix C of the FEIS. Seed mixes utilized during reclamation are determined during the APD phase of permitting and would be selected based upon the vegetative community present and preference of the landowner.

93. Mitigation Measure #1: impacts should be restricted to the time period immediately prior to planting (fall and spring) to reduce soil impacts and

increase weed control. Or, precautions should be taken to reduce and /or prevent soil erosion; i.e. ground cover or seed mats.

Response: *Disturbance activities would occur throughout the year subject to the timing limitations as discussed in Chapter 5 (for example, big game winter range, sage grouse breeding habitats). The Standard Conditions of Approval for APDs in Appendix C contain several measures designed to prevent soil erosion. The Chapter 4 Mitigation Section contains measures to minimize noxious weed infestations. Additionally, Appendix D — Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan contains a requirement for monitoring of reclamation and invasive species.*

94. Mitigation Measures 2 and 5: The removal of vegetation – removed/ disturbed top 2 to 3 inches to top soil/vegetation should be stockpiled and used to restore the disturbed areas.

Response: *The Standard Conditions of Approval for APDs in Appendix C contain several measures designed to stockpile and replace topsoil (Construction subheading and Dry Hole/ Reclamation subheading). The actual depths of topsoil to be stockpiled would be determined on a site-specific basis.*

95. The DEIS has not fully disclosed the full impacts of the proposed oil and gas development on biodiversity. We predict that this project will result in a significant loss in biodiversity. Conservation biologists are concerned with preserving diversity at multiple levels: genetic, population, species and landscape scales, plus maintenance of species at something approaching natural distribution and numbers. The proposed PRB development will likely affect biodiversity at all four scales and alter natural distribution and numbers from existing levels. How will the addition of new species or population expansion of resident species affect other species in the area? The most serious threat to the region's biodiversity comes from the habitat fragmentation created by CBM development.

Response: *Little research exists that supports the conclusion that oil and gas development results in significant loss of biodiversity or that habitat fragmentation from oil and gas development is the most serious threat to biodiversity. Additional discussion of landscape-scale processes and biodiversity has been added to Chapters 3 and 4 of the FEIS. Habitat fragmentation is discussed for individual species because the effects of a particular activity can result in substantial fragmentation of habitat for one species that is sensitive to the effects of that activity while having little effect on another species. In addition, fragmentation can affect some species at a local scale, while affecting others only at a regional scale. Effects on biodiversity are discussed at several levels (genetic, population, species, and landscape); however, the focus of the discussion is at the landscape (project area)*

scale because only at this scale can the full impact of the proposed project on biodiversity be analyzed and disclosed. Inherent in the discussions of biodiversity and fragmentation are considerations of other landscape scale processes, ecosystem functions, and the stochastic events that affect ecological and evolutionary processes in the project area. Ecosystem processes that may be affected by the proposed project, such as floods and wildfire, are also discussed.

96. Mitigation Measure #17: We suggest this mitigation measure could be expanded to read: Proper drainage "that does not adversely affect other properties and vegetated areas".

Response: Based on the comment provided, it is unclear which mitigation measure this comment is based on; therefore we were unable to address this comment.

97. It is also not clear to us from the document whether the BLM considers only development on BLM mineral lease lands or on all lands in the PRB including private lands with full mineral ownership. Because only 10 percent of the lands in question are under complete federal ownership and control and about half of the lands in the area are "split estate", it is conceivable that an equal or even greater amount of development could occur on the other private lands in the area. Thus all estimates for the degree of habitat fragmentation, effects on wildlife, and other impacts could be much greater than what has been analyzed in the document.

Response: CBM development on private lands in Wyoming and on all lands in Montana is not assessed in the discussion of direct and indirect effects because activities on these lands are not part of the proposed project. The discussion of cumulative effects in Chapter 4 of the FEIS includes consideration of the effects of CBM development in Montana and on private lands in Wyoming. Analysis of habitat fragmentation within the project area was revised to reflect this concern. Implementation of mitigation measures following development of CBM on private lands is not subject to the strict requirements imposed on federal and state lands. The EIS encourages implementation of BMPs on private lands. Chapter 4 was revised to clarify these concerns.

98. Need for additional Baseline information. There are apparently few large control areas being created for monitoring. Baseline information is necessary for BLM to effectively assess effects and resulting impacts to vegetation and other biological resources. It is unclear to what extent the twelve sensitive species the DEIS identifies actually occur within the Project Area. The DEIS fails to discuss any future plans to survey and study these sensitive species. It is also unclear what management practices will be taken to protect these sensitive species and their habitat.

Response: Compilation of currently available baseline information was incorporated into Chapter 3 of the FEIS. The entire BFOA was inventoried for these sensitive plants in 1992 by personnel from the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. Locations of sensitive plants were mapped. The map is available for review in the BFO. Site-specific review in areas identified on the map will be conducted before approval of APDs. Where populations are determined to be in jeopardy because of development, disturbance of the populations would be avoided when practical.

99. In Chapters 3 and 4, no mention of the potentially positive effects of having water placed in upland areas where the pasture utilization is improved and thus potential overgrazing may help reduce the spread of noxious weeds, the destruction of native species, and the introduction of brush. Further, these new water resources create beneficial uses by providing water to wildlife in places where little wildlife has been able to survive in the past and may in fact help establish new populations of wildlife. Finally, there is evidence that thinning of sagebrush stands can provide forbs for the sage grouse population while leaving stands that provide protection. Development under Alternative 1, including discharge and storage of produced water, will have positive effects to the introduction of brush and the spread of noxious weeds.

Response: Additional discussion incorporated into Chapter 4 evaluates potential benefits of discharging water onto upland areas, and the potential positive and negative effects on wildlife populations. The potential exists to increase the AUM carrying capacity for livestock on grazing allotments when effective water delivery methods can be implemented (Chapter 4). Additional discussion concerning the potential establishment of shrub species near the periphery of water storage and discharge facilities was added to the Vegetation Section in Chapter 4. Analysis of noxious weed management near water storage and discharge facilities is also included in Chapter 4.

100. Page 4–295. Measures to treat or destroy noxious weeds in the Project Area should only be required during the growing season when the weeds are active and in areas where noxious weeds have previously been identified. Reword Mitigation #12: Construction equipment should be washed prior to entering and exiting new work areas where noxious weeds have been identified and are active. Reword Mitigation #13: Existing infestations of noxious weeds that are active at the time of construction and within the proposed well pads, access roads, or other facilities should be treated prior to construction. "New work areas" may need to be defined. If a new area is considered a new well location, a requirement to wash may be excessive. If it is moving to another ranch or across public roads then washing as prescribed above may be in order.

Response: The language in Mitigation #12 and Mitigation #13 has been revised to explain the reason for the requirements. Seeds, especially those from noxious weeds, are viable all year, not only during the growing and seeding season. Seeds can use vehicles as a vector from one area to another at any time of the year and preventing the spread of noxious weed seeds is a more cost-effective management tool than controlling them after new infestations are identified. Noxious weeds represent the greatest single threat to ecosystem biodiversity. Ground-disturbance activities provide the "breeding-grounds" for noxious weed infestations. Good-faith efforts by resource developers to combat the spread of noxious weeds are crucial to minimizing long-term damage to ecosystem health.

101. Page 4–299. "Vegetation" should be removed form the "Unavoidable Adverse Impacts" section as alterations in grazing practices would preserve more native vegetation (sensitive species habitat) and prevent the spread of noxious weeds in the creek bottoms, riparian areas, and the lowlands.

Response: The vegetation paragraph in "Unavoidable Adverse Impacts" was not removed from page 4–299. Oil and gas development causes direct and indirect loss of vegetation due to construction of wells, compressors, roads, etc. and are therefore "Unavoidable Adverse Impacts". Discussion of the potential benefits on grazing has been incorporated into Chapter 4.

102. The document states in the first paragraph "A designated noxious weed is defined by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture as …" In fact, it is defined as such in the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act of 1973, as are the list of the States' designated plant species. It should not be referred to be Wyoming Department of Agriculture regulations or otherwise.

Response: The reference was revised to clearly state the source of the definition. Please refer to the same section in this FEIS to review the revision.

103. It is true that each county in the state, which incidentally, collectively makes up the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council, has the authority under the Act to "Declare" certain plant or pest species with which a District Board deems "detrimental to the general welfare of persons residing within a district." These are not merely "noxious weeds of concern" as stated in the document. Moreover, the fact that only four species were listed as being "tracked by counties" is terribly misleading when there are actually 16 species listed as Declared for these counties in 2002. If the document is using 2001 information, chicory and dames rocket were not even listed by any of the counties. At any rate, the statement is incor-

rect and at least should reflect the fact that those Declared Species can change from year to year.

Response: Discussion concerning the noxious weeds of concern was revised in Chapter 3 defining the source and status of individual species on the referenced lists and to accurately reflect the process by which listing is revised.

104. This district fails to see the significance of the cooperative effort in Goshen County as it relates to the Development area. Furthermore, there is a similar effort in place called the Double Crossing/Thompson Creek Weed Management Project, which is actually in the heart of the Development Area. The project targets leafy spurge as its management objective using a true integrated plant management plan. Consequently, the EIS does a terrible injustice to the local and federal agencies involved.

Response: The discussion in Chapter 3 referring to current weed management plans was updated to include results from the Double Crossing/Thompson Creek Weed Management Project.

105. The Johnson County Weed and Pest Control District maintains maps and GPS data of the locations of weed outbreaks within its district. The DEIS inappropriately states that the State and Weed Control Districts only maintain lists of targeted species. Weed control districts should be contacted for updated location information and the document should be changed accordingly.

Response: The appropriate weed and pest control districts were contacted for information relating to noxious weed infestations. The most up-to-date data were collected and incorporated into Chapter 3 in an attempt to properly disclose the true nature of the noxious weed problem within the Project Area.

106. Additional noxious weed mitigation measures: (1) Require certified weed free mulch for reseeding; (2) require certified weed free seed; (3) use competitive grasses in reclamation efforts and specify proper seeding rates and dates; (4) gravel pits should be inspected for noxious weeds prior to use on roads, well pads, or other structures (5) control annual weed invaders such as kochia and Russian thistle in any disturbed areas; (6) notify the respective county weed and pest district prior to any disturbance for clearance around insectory sites; (7) be site specific on where equipment is to be washed or cleaned; (8) treat infestations of noxious weeds within and adjacent to developed access roads, well pads, or other facilities for a period of no less than 5 years after development; and (9) educate the surface owner and methane operators on ID and impact of noxious weeds. Also, the language on page 4–295 of the DEIS is somewhat confusing. Perhaps the language could read, "upon completion of new construction, the equipment be cleaned (sic) so as to remove any noxious weed seeds.

Response: The mitigation measures for vegetation management (in Chapter 4) were updated to incorporate the following topics: require certified weed-free seed and mulch, suggested seed mix for each vegetative community, seeding rates and timing, specific instructions for methods and location of equipment cleaning. Discussion added to Chapter 4 suggests that gravel sources be inspected for the presence of noxious weeds. Control of annual weed invaders was added to the Chapter 4 analysis of noxious weeds. Notification of the local weed and pest district, timing requirements for treatment of noxious weeds beyond final reclamation, and noxious weed education programs are issues that should be addressed in the site-specific permitting process. Language pertaining to the washing of equipment on page 4295 of the DEIS was revised to clarify the intention of the mitigation measure.

107. BLM should discuss the benefits of oil and gas development in terms of improved habitat conditions for a variety of wildlife species, not to mention various plant species. It is necessary for BLM to illustrate that there are two sides to every coin and that there are positive aspects of surface disturbance and water discharge.

Response: Please refer to Chapter 4 of the FEIS for detailed analysis of the potential impacts to wildlife and vegetation habitat. Additional information collected from agency databases, peer-reviewed literature, and published scientific journals regarding the positive and negative effects of CBM development on wildlife and plant habitats and species was incorporated into Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

108. I support the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 1), subject to the following comments and suggestions. Alternative 1 allows for the orderly development of CBM resources over a 20 year period in the Project Area. The BLM has carefully considered the full range of alternatives, mindful of the NEPA process. The selection of Alternative 1, while conservative, is protective of the environment and federal lands.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

109. In light of the possible adverse impact of such additional development, we would urge that the BLM adopt Alternative 3 until such studies are completed.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

110. The DEIS failed to quantify the degree of impacts to soils, native vegetation, wildlife, water quality, ranching operations, property values, and the like.

Response: Please refer to the revised Chapter 4 of the FEIS for a more detailed analysis of impacts to soils, native vegetation, wildlife, water quality, ranching operations, and property values. The most recent data available were reviewed and incorporated into Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

111. Because the primary reason for the DEIS is to determine the impact of the development, a worst-case scenario must be considered so that adequate management recommendations and alternatives can be proposed.

Response: Potential effects to vegetation were estimated in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of the FEIS based on the number of planned wells and well pads. Effects on vegetation were re-evaluated using new conveyance and water production data contained in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Water quality and quantity values were recalculated in the FEIS using WDEQ monthly low-water means to help estimate impacts to vegetation more accurately.

112. The EIS should explicitly state how the project components are integrated with or are counter to the Sagebrush and Prairie Grasslands Initiatives. The public and U.S. Congress should be made aware of the progress or setbacks to these initiatives to evaluate their success and whether funding for these initiatives should be supported.

Response: The EIS analyzed and discussed direct effects (loss of vegetation from ground disturbance), indirect effects (increase in the spread of noxious weeds, alteration of vegetation type distribution and alteration of ecosystem biodiversity) and cumulative effects of CBM development on vegetation types within the Project Area. The Sagebrush and Prairie Grasslands Initiatives can use this analysis and discussion to determine the compatibility or incompatibility of project components with their programs.

113. We suggest that no drilling occur in areas specifically identified as high-concentration areas for biological diversity as outlined through The Nature Conservancy's ecoregional planning process for the Northern Great Plains Steppe Ecoregion. These areas are particularly important because they represent relatively contiguous blocks of habitat for biodiversity characteristic of the region and include more species than were evaluated in the DEIS. The Powder River, Powder River Breaks, Thunder Basin-Cheyenne River, and Wolf Mountains/Northern Cheyenne sites identified in the plan occur in the project area and have been assigned high biodiversity ratings. Taken together, it is clear that FLPMA, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Clean Water Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and other laws place on BLM an affirmative duty to protect biodiversity. Avoiding industrial activities in areas of high biological diversity must be a priority for BLM.

Response: *Existing biodiversity and the effects of CBM development on biodiversity was discussed in the DEIS and the FEIS in Chapters 3 and 4. Additional information on areas having high biodiversity within the PRB was used in the analysis documented in the FEIS. This additional information included The Nature Conservancy's ecoregional planning process for the Northern Great Plains Steppe Ecoregion, peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.*

Wetlands

114. A distinction should be made between the number and approximate location of on-stream vs. off-stream facilities for gathering and disposing of produced water. On-stream facilities have the potential to more greatly impact existing wetlands and riparian corridors.

Response: *Determinations of the number and locations of all facilities, including on- and off-stream facilities, were not available when the FEIS was prepared. Precise numbers and locations of facilities would be determined during the APD approval phase and would depend upon site-specific conditions. This process is discussed in detail in Chapter 1 of the FEIS. The effects to riparian corridors and wetlands from on-stream impoundments, relative to off-stream impoundments, are discussed in Chapter 4 of the EIS. On-stream impoundments would likely cause changes to aquatic life habitat and water quality characteristics (e.g., temperature, pH, salinity, sodicity) and flow that affect aquatic life. Off-stream impoundments may attract wildlife through the creation of new aquatic habitat, including wetlands and riparian vegetation.*

115. Information should be provided that estimates potential effects to wetlands based on the maximum number of wells and the highest reasonable level of impact from habitat disturbance and produced water releases.

Response: *The exact locations of wells and wetlands are not yet known and, therefore, the quantitative estimation of effects to wetlands cannot yet be ascertained. However, wetlands would be surveyed and delineated during the APD phase so impacts could be more precisely estimated at that time. The potential qualitative effects to wetlands were estimated in Chapter 4 of the EIS based on the number of planned wells and well pads, and an agreement between BLM and the EPA of a 20 percent loss of produced water quantity via conveyance prior to reaching any rivers and streams. Under NEPA, the Environmental Consequences section of an EIS (Chapter 4 in the case of the DEIS and FEIS for the proposed project) is required to include a discussion of "the environmental effects of alternatives including the proposed action" [§*

1502.16(d)] and "means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts" [§ 1502.16(h)]. This discussion is based on the range of alternatives evaluated in detail as provided in Chapter 2. To conduct this analysis, it must be assumed that the alternative selected would be implemented as described in Chapter 2 and that all mitigation measures would be implemented correctly and effective in mitigating the targeted effects. Chapter 4 provides the best possible assessment of the potential effects of each alternative "based upon theoretical approaches and research methods generally accepted in the scientific community" [§ 1502.22(b)], considering the incomplete nature of baseline information that is available for the Project Area. Evaluating a "worst-case scenario" would misrepresent the potential effects of the proposed project.

116. Information should be provided regarding the potential impacts of infiltration pits to wetlands and wet meadows.

Response: The potential impacts of infiltration pits to wetlands and wet meadows are discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Mitigation measure 1 in Chapter 4 and lease stipulations in Chapter 5 (pages 5–24, 5–25) of the DEIS relative to this issue were included in the FEIS and state that investigations may be conducted to determine impacts to shallow groundwater and that degradation to wetlands and riparian areas is to be avoided unless no other reasonable alternatives exist. Additionally, the Resource Monitoring Plans and objectives in Appendix D, Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan, of the DEIS noted the potential for impacts from infiltrated water on existing shallow groundwater and reiterated mitigation measure 1 in Chapter 4 that "it may be necessary to conduct investigations at representative sites around the basin to quantify these impacts, and provide site-specific guidance on the placement and design of CBM related impoundments."

117. The DEIS does not address the mitigation of permanent and temporary wetlands loss. USFWS recommends measures be taken to avoid any wetland losses in accordance with Chapter 404 of the Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11990 (wetland protection), and Executive Order 11988 (floodplain management), as well as the goal of "no net loss of wetlands". Because wetlands may be destroyed or degraded by the proposed action, those wetlands in the Project Area should be inventoried and fully described in terms of functions and values. Acreage of wetlands, by type, should be disclosed and specific actions outlined to minimize impacts and compensate for all unavoidable wetland impacts. Information on locations and types of wetlands should be included. In-kind, on-site mitigation with a ration of 1.5:1 would best achieve the goal of no net loss of in-kind habitat value. The higher mitigation ratio addresses our concerns and is consistent with the USFWS' mitigation policy and USFWS' Re-

gion 6 mitigation guidelines. Any wetland development should be designed to replace the functional value of the impacted wetland, as well as the acreage. The mitigation plan should include goals and objectives, and success criteria of sufficient duration to determine if the mitigation is successful. We recommend a mitigation proposal be submitted by the applicant, reviewed by the resource agencies, and approved by the Corps prior to permit issuance. In general, we do not support payment in lieu of mitigation.

Response: Discussion was provided in Chapter 4 of the FEIS regarding how wetlands loss or degradation, permanent and temporary, will be compensated according to the pertinent regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additional details regarding goals, objectives, success criteria, and monitoring plans were added to the mitigation measures in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Additional information on wetland types, but not locations, was included in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Details of wetlands, including types, ecological condition, and delineation, and potential impacts to wetlands will be determined at the APD phase of the project.

118. Geotechnical information should be collected and provided to indicate the potential of produced water to re-surface or reach surface waters and cause impacts to wetlands.

Response: Geotechnical data will become available during the APD phase of the project when well pads are being sited. Additionally, the Resource Monitoring Plans and Objectives in Appendix D, Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan, of the DEIS and FEIS noted the potential for impacts from infiltrated water on existing shallow groundwater and stated that "it may be necessary to conduct investigations at representative sites around the basin to quantify these impacts, and provide site-specific guidance on the placement and design of CBM related impoundments."

119. The wetlands of the Project Area should be delineated in more detail and more specific information about them provided as they are protected by state law.

Response: Wetlands are protected by the federal Clean Water Act and administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The National Wetlands Inventory database, maintained by USFWS, was not used for a quantitative determination of impacts because the well locations and associated infrastructure are not yet known. Mitigation measures in Chapter 4, land management stipulations in Chapter 5, Standard Conditions of Approval in Appendix C, and mitigations in Appendix D of the FEIS state that impacts to wetlands and riparian areas would be avoided. Qualitative information about wetlands was described in greater detail in Chapter 3 of the FEIS.

120. The BLM failed to adequately discuss the specific effects of changing plant communities on wetland/riparian function. The DEIS failed to adequately discuss the specific effects of changing groundwater tables on wetland/riparian function as groundwater depletion may, in some instances, affect or disrupt surface flows from existing springs and wetlands. These existing wetlands cannot simply be "replaced" by creation of new water sources such as settlement ponds. Loss of these springs may affect species with limited mobility, including native amphibians and mollusks.

Response: *The qualitative effects of changing plant communities on the function of wetlands and riparian areas are provided in Chapter 4 of this FEIS. The discussion includes the types of changes to plant communities in affected wetlands and riparian areas, and the relationship to produced water quantity, quality, and timing. The types of wetland functions that will be impacted were also discussed.*

The qualitative effects of changing groundwater tables on the function of wetlands and riparian areas are provided in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

121. Information should be provided regarding the amount of wetlands under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) jurisdiction and the process by which impacts to these wetlands will be permitted, as well as discussion of the pertinent details of the General Permit (GP). Statements in the DEIS establish that the authorization in the GP did not analyze the cumulative impacts from wetlands disturbance or filling. It appears that BLM, FS, and Corps need to reevaluate the administering and compliance of the GP.

Response: *Information regarding the amount of wetlands under the jurisdiction of COE was not provided because site delineation and review by the COE is first required. Site-specific information for individual facilities would be obtained during the APD phase of the project. The process by which impacts to these jurisdictional wetlands would be permitted is included in the regulations of the COE and was not included in the FEIS. The pertinent details of the GP are discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS as they relate to the cumulative impacts from wetlands disturbance or filling, as well as the administration and compliance of the GP.*

122. No activity should be allowed within a specified distance from any spring or formations (layered) of organic soils, histosol soils or histic epipedon (peat fen, bog, or carr). The applicant should ensure that their operations will not adversely affect, directly or indirectly, any of the above described formations.

Response: *Mitigation measures 14 through 17 of the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the DEIS and FEIS addressed these con-*

cerns. These measures generally state that impacts to wetlands, riparian areas, playas, closed basins, woody draws, and floodplains will be avoided, if at all possible. Such stipulations were also stated in Chapter 5 of the DEIS and FEIS for Lease No. 1 and the lands within the TBNG. Additionally, the Resource Monitoring Plans and Objectives in Appendix D, Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan, of the DEIS and FEIS stated that initial flow rates would be measured and water quality samples obtained from natural springs, along with periodic evaluations. Additional details were included in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

123. The Wyoming DEIS appears to ignore the fact that on-going CBM development will occur just north of the border in Montana, so that the cumulative impacts will affect a far greater area than acknowledged in the document.

Response: CBM development in Montana was not included in the assessment of direct and indirect effects because the proposed project and the Project Area do not extend into Montana. The direct and indirect effects of CBM development in Montana are discussed in the Montana EIS. The discussion of cumulative effects in Chapter 4 of the FEIS includes consideration of the effects of CBM development in Montana on those resources when the appropriate area for the analysis of cumulative effects includes Montana (such as for surface water).

124. We disagree with the statement, "The increase of surface water flows in riparian and wetland areas may also create an increase in biodiversity within and adjacent to disturbed areas because wetland and riparian areas tend to support greater numbers of species than do adjacent uplands." What the authors of the DEIS apparently fail to comprehend is that increasing numbers of some species is not a quid pro quo for losses of other species. The goal of biodiversity protection is to preserve native species in something approaching natural distribution and numbers.

Response: The text in Chapter 4 was revised in the FEIS to clarify the fact that new wetlands might be created by produced water outflows, thereby possibly increasing the abundance, density, and diversity of species inhabiting such habitats. The additional discussion noted the conversion of arid habitat and the related loss of associated species relative to the landscape scale. The expansion of existing wetlands and creation of new wetlands would favor some species, while the decrease in the areal extent of adjacent uplands would disfavor some species.

125. The "new wetlands" created by increased water flow down streams or in shallow holding ponds are likely to act as population sinks and less likely

as suitable wildlife habitat. These habitats will likely lack the necessary shoreline vegetation or food resources to be effective wildlife habitats.

Response: *The text in Chapter 4 was revised in the FEIS to note that shoreline vegetation, wetland vegetation, and wildlife food resources are expected to develop in some areas during the approximate seven-year life span of the various wellheads and their produced water. The revised text in Chapter 4 of the FEIS discusses the impacts of the drying up of these new habitats once produced water ceases to exist.*

126. The direct discharge of produced water will benefit riparian and wetland areas by increasing plant diversity, expanding zones of subirrigation, and increasing water availability. Thus, avoidance of discharge to playas, closed basins, and wetland/riparian areas as proposed in wetland/riparian mitigation item #15 is inconsistent with Alternative 1.

Response: *The wording in mitigation measure 15 of Chapter 4 of the DEIS regarding the avoidance of impacts to wetland and riparian areas was not changed in the FEIS, thus ensuring compliance with stipulations noted in Chapter 5 for Lease No. 1 and the Thunder Basin National Grassland. Avoidance of such areas is meant to preserve their current condition and significant ecological values by preventing or minimizing potential degradation.*

127. Reword mitigation #14, pg. 4-295, in the Wetland/Riparian section regarding measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds as follows: "Construction equipment should be washed prior to entering and exiting new work areas where noxious weeds have been identified and are active".

Response: *Mitigation measure 14 of Chapter 4 of the DEIS was changed in the FEIS to include BMPs recommended by the Federal Highway Administration and the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. The spread of noxious weeds does not require plants to be active or even noticeable, as the seeds can remain dormant yet viable for years. Serious problems already exist within the PRB regarding noxious weed invasion necessitating the washing of construction equipment every time it is moved into or out of new work areas.*

128. In order to evaluate the impacts on the Powder River Ecosystem, monitoring both pre- and post-mining development is essential. This monitoring should examine key aspects of the physical, chemical, and biological condition of the riparian ecosystem and the river ecosystem. Monitoring should be accomplished by conducting site-specific analyses and baseline studies for each project area before development occurs. The EIS should state what actions will be taken if this monitoring shows adverse effects to riparian habitat and/or fish and wildlife.

Response: *In addition to information provided by USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the description of environmental baseline conditions relevant to the riparian ecosystem and discuss potential impacts of produced water discharge in the Wetlands/Riparian Areas sections of Chapters 3 and 4 in the FEIS, where possible.*

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the project was described in Appendix D of the DEIS and FEIS. This plan provided locations and times for stream channel monitoring and water quality monitoring for fish species and macroinvertebrates. The plan also indicated that all results from the water-sampling program would be entered into a central database for comparison with existing baseline data. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan would be used to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, modify the mitigation measures as deemed appropriate, and provide a rapid response to unnecessary/undue environmental change.

129. The BLM failed to mention or discuss the many ecological "services" provided by the healthy, functioning riparian systems.

Response: *A discussion of healthy riparian structure, function, and process was added to the Chapter 3 Wetland Section, Riparian Areas Subsection of the FEIS based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. Sediment retention, flood-flow attenuation, nutrient removal and transformation, increased production (relative to uplands), habitat diversity, and stream bank stability are some of the functions discussed in this section.*

Wildlife

130. The WGFD is updating its data on populations of sage grouse in the Project Area. These data suggest healthy populations exist throughout the PRB. Thus, wildlife mitigation measure 19 (page 4–296 of the DEIS) is unreasonable. The EIS should drop this measure.

Response: *The BLM does not necessary concur with the conclusion reached in this comment about the status of populations of sage grouse in the Project Area. Considering the results of the NEPA analysis, the BLM concluded leaving the mitigation measure in the EIS was the reasonable and prudent approach. The decision maker will determine the final requirements regarding this mitigation in the ROD.*

131. No evidence exists to suggest the requirements for sage grouse mitigation in the RMP are inadequate. Any new requirements related to sage grouse, mountain plover, or other species should be based on the results of the current multi-agency monitoring effort.

Response: The BLM will determine the need for any new requirements for mitigation for the sage grouse, mountain plover, or any other species in consultation with other agencies, such as the USFWS, To meet the requirements of section 7 of the ESA, BLM must adhere to mitigation prescribed by USFWS. The final determination will be documented in the ROD.

132. The protection of raptors is a key element in the installation of power lines. The section of the EIS on Electrical Power Utilities should include a description of measures to protect raptors from electrocution.

Response: As discussed in the section of Chapter 2 on Electrical Power Utilities, power lines constructed under any of the action alternatives would be designed and constructed according to the APLIC's guidelines for the prevention of electrocution of raptors. These guidelines are standard in the electrical power transmission industry and are incorporated into the alternatives by reference because they are too voluminous to include in this EIS. The APLIC's guidelines are readily available from sources on the Internet and are included in the project record. Thus, they may be reviewed at the Buffalo Field Office.

133. Baseline Data: Additional environmental baseline data pertaining to multiple disciplines, including big game, sage grouse, raptors, biodiversity, ecosystem function, and habitat fragmentation should be provided. Additional information, such as peer-reviewed literature, reports from mine mitigation and monitoring, etc., should be used to establish current environmental baseline conditions for wildlife.

Response: Additional environmental baseline data based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, scientific studies, and coal mine mitigation and monitoring reports has been incorporated into the relevant subsections in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS. For some species and groups of species, substantial additional information has been added. For example, discussion of big game and upland game population sizes and trends has been substantially expanded. Only minimal changes have been made to the discussion contained in the DEIS for other species that were not identified during scoping as key issues.

134. Analysis of habitat fragmentation, loss of biodiversity, and associated secondary effects to ecosystem function should be analyzed in much more detail in the DEIS. Analysis should include discussion of effects at the genetic, population, species, and landscape levels. Ecological and

evolutionary processes in the PRB are influenced by stochastic events such as drought, floods, wildfire, and predation. The effects of the project on these processes should be discussed.

Response: *Additional discussion of landscape-scale processes has been added to Chapters 3 and 4 of the FEIS. Habitat fragmentation is discussed for individual species because the effects of a particular activity can result in substantial fragmentation of habitat for one species that is sensitive to the effects of that activity (for example., sage grouse and construction of an aboveground power line through a lek site), while having little effect on another species (for example, red-tailed hawk and construction of a two-track access road in foraging habitat). In addition, fragmentation can affect some species at a local scale, while affecting others only at a regional scale. Effects on biodiversity are discussed at several levels (that is, genetic, population, species, and landscape); however, the focus of the discussion is at the landscape (project area) scale because only at this scale can the full impact of the proposed project on biodiversity be analyzed and disclosed. Inherent in the discussions of biodiversity and fragmentation are considerations of other landscape scale processes, ecosystem functions, and the stochastic events that affect ecological and evolutionary processes in the project area. Ecosystem processes that may be affected by the proposed project, such as floods and wildfire, are also discussed, as appropriate.*

135. Additional accurate and current data should be provided to allow for expansion of the analysis of potential impacts. The magnitude of potential impacts, including quantification of these impacts, needs additional discussion. Impact discussion should be expanded particularly in terms of indirect impacts, habitat effectiveness, etc. The assumption that adjacent habitats are suitable and available for displaced wildlife should be reconsidered, particularly in terms of indirect and cumulative effects to habitats.

Response: *Additional baseline data have been incorporated into the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Additional literature review and data collection have been conducted to expand the discussion of the impacts that the proposed activities may have on wildlife resources. Where possible, additional quantification of impacts has been included in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Elsewhere, the qualitative discussion of impacts in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS has been expanded*

136. Accurate and current data should be provided to ensure the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures and stipulations should be developed. Pre-construction surveys should be im-

plemented to avoid impacts from development activities to nesting raptors, grouse, and big game.

Response: *The effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures would be assessed using the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan as discussed in Appendix D of the FEIS. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan would be used to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, modify the mitigation measures as deemed appropriate, and provide a rapid response to unnecessary/undue environmental change. Based on the incorporation of additional baseline data and the expansion of impact analyses, several additional mitigation measures for wildlife resources have been developed and incorporated into the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The requirement for pre-construction surveys for (and subsequent measures designed to avoid impacts to) sage grouse is discussed in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Controlled Surface Use and Timing Limitation lease stipulations designed to minimize impacts to grouse and raptors, where appropriate, are discussed in Chapter 5 of the FEIS. Pre-construction surveys for big game would not be conducted because existing data on big game distribution and herd numbers are adequate for analysis of the impacts of the proposed project and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.*

137. Behavioral changes in herd use of developed areas should be discussed. Additional year-round needs of big game and indirect effects (changes in nutrition, birth weight/health, human disturbance) to the overall condition of big game herds should be discussed. Baseline information on populations, geographic distribution, and specific habitat uses should be provided to allow for projections of potential future impacts. An attempt should be made to project the number of big game animals that will be killed or maimed, considering the trend of increase in reported number of road-kills in areas currently under CBM development.

Response: *Additional discussion of the year-round needs of big game and indirect effects to the overall condition of big game herds (including changes in nutritional status, reproductive success, and human disturbance) has been included in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Baseline information on big game herd size, distribution, and habitat uses has been included in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS. A qualitative assessment of trend of road-kills and injuries based on projected trend in traffic on project area roads has been included in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.*

138. Additional discussion, including major papers in the literature, should be added to the sage grouse discussion. The discussion of effects, including population level effects, should be expanded. The effects of habitat

fragmentation and water disposal methods should be expanded. Pre-construction surveys and application of scientifically based mitigation measures, including mitigation of direct habitat loss, should be included.

Response: *Baseline data, including major recent papers in the literature, have been added to the sage grouse discussion in the TES section in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. The existing effects of oil and gas development on sage grouse are discussed in the TES section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS. The discussion of effects to sage grouse, including population level effects, has been expanded in the TES section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Part of this discussion includes the effects of habitat fragmentation and water disposal methods on sage grouse. The requirement for pre-construction surveys for (and subsequent measures designed to avoid impacts to) sage grouse were discussed in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the DEIS. Controlled Surface Use and Timing Limitation lease stipulations designed to prevent impacts to grouse were discussed in Chapter 5 of the DEIS.*

139. Baseline studies should be conducted to determine current use of habitats by raptors and their population levels. The assessment of potential effects to raptors in general and ferruginous hawk specifically should be expanded. Additional discussion of vehicle collisions with raptors as a secondary effect of the project should be added. Additional mitigation measures to protect raptors from power lines, collisions, poaching, etc. should be added, including measures to prevent MBTA and ESA violations.

Response: *Baseline information for raptors as included in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS is the most current up-to-date scientific information available. Additional baseline studies are not possible at this time due to the large size of the project area, the uncertain location of specific impacts, and the large degree of private surface ownership. Additional discussion of the effects to raptors in general has been included in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The effects to the ferruginous hawk are specifically discussed in the TES section of Chapter 4. Additional discussion of vehicle collisions with raptors as an indirect effect of the project has been included in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. A mitigation measure requiring pre-construction surveys for raptors, where appropriate, has been added to the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Controlled Surface Use and Timing Limitation lease stipulations designed to minimize impacts to raptors are discussed in Chapter 5 of the DEIS. Formal consultation between the BLM and USFWS on the effects of the proposed project on federally listed threatened and endangered species has resulted in the development of extensive mitigation measures designed to protect the bald eagle. These measures*

have been included in the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. As discussed in the USFWS' Biological Opinion for the proposed project, these mitigation measures, in combination with the Incidental Take statement, will prevent ESA violations. While many of these measures are directed specifically towards protecting bald eagles, they are also applicable to other raptors (for example, measures to build raptor-safe power lines and reduce speeds on project roads will protect all raptors, not just bald eagles). Poaching is not specific to the proposed project and is prohibited by ESA and MBTA; therefore, a specific mitigation measure prohibiting poaching is not necessary.

140. On page 3–73, antelope herd unit 747 can be deleted, and herd unit 740 added.

Response: Antelope herd unit 747 has been deleted and herd unit 740 added.

141. In the discussion of the least weasel on page 3–129 of the DEIS, the last line should read, "This species is known to occur in suitable habitats within the project area".

Response: The least weasel, a FS sensitive species, is not discussed in the TES section of the FEIS. This species is not known to occur on the TBNG, the only NFS lands in the Project Area. This species is known to occur on the Bighorn National Forest; however, the Project Area does not include this Forest. It also may occur on private or state lands in the Project Area; however, the least weasel only has special status on NFS lands.

142. In the discussion on page 3–183 of the DEIS, the word accessible should be added before "Public lands" in the first paragraph.

Response: The sentence has been changed to read "Accessible public lands managed by BLM's Buffalo and Casper Field Offices provide diverse opportunities for recreation, including hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle (ORV) use, sightseeing, and wildlife observation."

143. In the discussion of the effects of noise and dust on big game on pages 4–146, 4–151, and 4–156 of the DEIS, the amount of preferred forage adversely affected by dust accumulation adjacent to unimproved roads should be included in the total affected acreage calculations.

Response: The discussion of the effects of noise and dust on big game species in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS has been expanded to include the effects of dust accumulation on preferred forage species.

144. Use of quiet compressors should be mandatory. Scientific literature indicates that the noise associated with gas compressors decreases grouse production.

Response: *Selection of compressors installed during project implementation would be based on the type of compression needed and not specifically on the noise attributes of the selected compressor. To address the issue of noise impacts on grouse populations, mitigation measures designed to avoid or minimize impacts to sage grouse from compressor noise are discussed in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of this FEIS. BLM can only recommend mitigation on compressor sites that are not on BLM lands.*

145. The most current projections by the WGFD are that the state will continue to enjoy healthy populations of sage grouse. Thus, the wildlife mitigation is unreasonable.

Response: *Several scientific studies, such as those discussed in the TES section of Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of the FEIS, have documented negative effects to sage grouse populations from oil and gas development and related activities. Because much of the surface ownership in the project area is private, data on the extent and location of sage grouse populations in much of the Project Area is lacking. In order to maintain existing populations of sage grouse, it is necessary to first determine the location of sage grouse leks (breeding grounds) and then protect these areas from adverse effects associated with the proposed project. Mitigation measures in the FEIS would provide critical information on sage grouse populations and assist in the maintenance of healthy sage grouse populations.*

146. There are no data to support a conclusion that the use of surface water for livestock and fisheries are mutually exclusive. Thus, wildlife/aquatics species mitigations #23 and 24 will place unreasonable demands for CBM, other industries, and multiple users now and in the future.

Response: *Most impoundments constructed as part of the proposed project would not be developed specifically for fisheries and both livestock and wildlife would be allowed access to these impoundments. The exact number of impoundments that would be developed specifically for fisheries is unknown, but is expected to be a small proportion of the total number. Considering the limited extent of public lands and the short lifespan of the proposed water production, the development of public fisheries is unlikely, but could occur on a very limited, case-by-case basis. In cases where water quality does not meet standards for use by livestock and wildlife, they would be fenced out. Where impoundments are developed specifically for fisheries purposes, livestock would be fenced*

out in order to promote habitat characteristics needed for quality fisheries to develop. While livestock water use and fish habitat are not necessarily mutually exclusive, a substantial body of literature exists that suggests that livestock can negatively affect the quality of habitats for fish. For this reason, livestock would be excluded from impoundments specifically developed for fisheries.

147. There is no evidence to suggest that sage grouse mitigation requirements in the RMP are inadequate (pages 4–272 and 4–296 through 4–298). Any new requirements related to sage grouse, mountain plover, or other species, should be based upon the results of current, multi-agency monitoring efforts.

Response: The mitigation measures for sage grouse in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the DEIS and FEIS were added to minimize the potential adverse effects of the proposed project on this species. Recently, a substantial amount of research on potential effects to sage grouse from development and ways to avoid these impacts has been published. The combination of new scientific research and the results of the impact assessment for the sage grouse in the FEIS led to the creation of new mitigation measures designed to minimize these impacts.

148. There is an ongoing effort with the BLM, WGFD, and others to monitor the effects that oil and gas development may or may not have on sage grouse during seasonal times of the year. The BLM should remain flexible while those studies are being conducted and future mitigation should be adjusted based on the results of those studies.

Response: A substantial body of scientific literature on the effects of the development of oil and gas on sage grouse has already been published. Some of this literature is discussed in the TES section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting program (Appendix D in the FEIS) would be used to monitor the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures and, if necessary, would allow for the modification of those measures in the event that they are unnecessarily impacting the progress of the proposed project or providing insufficient protection for sage grouse.

149. On Figure 3–13 of the DEIS, the legend shows parturition under Elk Range as a stippled pattern. Non-biologists will be running to the dictionaries on this term. Can it be termed "calving grounds"?

Response: "Parturition" is the term used by WGFD for "calving grounds." Chapter 9 of the FEIS contains a glossary of terms that may not be common knowledge to the general public. Parturition has been added to the glossary.

150. Throughout the document a discordant conclusion is arrived at, stating that the development will have minimal adverse effects on wildlife. It is not acceptable to admit that data are not available but to then come to a firm conclusion despite this lack of data.

Response: *The discussion of effects in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS has been expanded. Where a complete quantitative database did not exist, professional judgment based on the best available scientific information was used to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project. The impact assessment for each species in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS has been reviewed for completeness. For some species, development would have minimal adverse effects, whereas for others, substantial adverse effects would occur.*

151. For the DEIS to have credibility in its wildlife impacts assessment it must be more inclusive of the over 242 species of birds, 69 mammalian species, and 18 reptile and amphibian species that have been identified as inhabiting the Basin.

Response: *The regulations implementing NEPA direct agencies to conduct scoping to identify key issues and to use these issues to focus the analysis. Consequently, NEPA analyses are issue driven, not encyclopedic. Those species and groups of species that were identified as specific issues during project scoping (see Chapter 2 of the FEIS) have been addressed in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The impact assessment has been expanded where additional baseline information or information on specific effects to wildlife was available. Many of the individual species and groups of species that have been assessed in detail serve to represent other species that were not individually assessed. Likewise, mitigation measures that benefit one species can also benefit any number of other species that are not specifically targeted by those measures. For example, protection of sagebrush shrublands for sage grouse indirectly protects other species of wildlife that utilize this habitat.*

152. The document is very cumbersome for the layman trying to find out what the expected effects will be on wildlife and what mitigation measures and management recommendations are made.

Response: *The large scale of the proposed project and size of the Project Area necessitated a detailed analysis of the potential effects on many different resources, leading to the large size of the document. Due to the complex nature of both surface and mineral ownership and management plans, certain mitigation measures and stipulations are applicable to specific portions of the project area and proposed project. Every attempt has been made to simplify both the analysis and the mitigation measures.*

153. To eliminate this impact to wildlife habitat, all CBM-related roads should be reclaimed as soon as possible after wells are decommissioned.

Response: Decommissioning and reclamation of roads are covered in Chapter 2 of the FEIS. In some cases, road reclamation may be deferred for a short period of time. For example, seeding should occur during the appropriate season for best success, which may require deferral of reclamation until the proper season. In some cases the landowner or land manager may decide that a CBM-related road should be maintained for other uses after well decommissioning. In these cases, roads would not be reclaimed.

154. The DEIS systematically underestimates the area impacted by CBM development. For almost all wildlife species discussed, the DEIS concludes that the proportion of habitat in the Project Area is so small that adverse effects are inconsequential. The DEIS estimates, for example, that only 1 to 2 percent of pronghorn, white-tailed deer, and mule deer winter range would be disturbed and only 3 to 4 percent of elk winter range. If these percent disturbance estimates were computed from the area of habitat directly affected by ground activities divided by the total Project Area, then the estimate of percent disturbance is biased low.

Response: The proportion of each specific wildlife range that would be disturbed by the proposed project was calculated by dividing the area of that range that would be disturbed by the total area of that range. For example, 3,992 acres of pronghorn antelope winter range would be disturbed in the long-term by the proposed project. A total of 156,961 acres of pronghorn winter range have been delineated in the Project Area; therefore, three percent of pronghorn winter range would be disturbed in the long-term. Beyond the immediate area of direct impact, the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS discusses the indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed project on wildlife and wildlife habitats. The area that may be affected by these impacts is much larger than the area affected by direct impacts, as is acknowledged in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

155. To evaluate the methods used to determine impacts of CBM development, the DEIS must clearly define "facility-specific disturbance factors," indicate how they were computed, and justify the methods used for their computation.

Response: "Facility-specific disturbance factors", such as the amount of short-term and long-term disturbance associated with a CBM well pad, are based on data from existing oil and gas development in the Project Area. Because environmental conditions cause variance in the amount of impacts on an individual facility basis, an average for each type of facility

was calculated. These factors are discussed in Chapter 2 of the DEIS and FEIS under each of the facility types.

156. Several schemes for ranking the relative risks to persistence faced by species with diverse ecological characteristics have been developed by state, federal, and non-government organizations. One of these ranking schemes should have been used in the DEIS as a way of identifying those species that require more detailed assessment.

Response: The species evaluated specifically in the DEIS were selected in several ways. Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species were selected based on legal requirements (for example, Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act). Other species were identified as specific issues for this project during scoping (such as big game and sage grouse). A risk assessment type of ranking system, such as that used by the Nature Conservancy (Master 1991), was not used to select species because the existing statutory requirements and issues identified during scoping would in some cases supersede this system, rendering it less effective.

157. The DEIS fails to adequately assess the adverse, long-term effect of roads to wildlife and their habitats.

Response: One consideration in the impact analysis in the DEIS was the short-term and long-term effect of roads on wildlife and their habitats. The discussion of the effects of roads on wildlife and wildlife habitats has been expanded in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The types of road impacts that have been expanded include: habitat fragmentation, reduction in habitat effectiveness, vehicle collisions, and road density. To the extent possible, the impact of roads has been assessed.

158. Because the majority of CBM development would be on privately owned lands, mandatory mitigation efforts required for federal lands will not apply. Thus, the vast majority of the potential adverse effects of CBM well development on wildlife will go unmitigated. Thus, they may represent permanent losses whose effects will accumulate over time as additional habitat loss occurs in the watershed.

Response: There are approximately 12,000 existing wells on all ownerships. The proposed project anticipates approximately 25,000 new wells on federal surface and/or minerals. During the same ten-year period of development for this project, it has been estimated that approximately 15,000 new wells would be drilled on private lands with private minerals (see Chapter 2 of the FEIS). The mitigation measures discussed in the FEIS would only apply to development on federal lands. The cumulative effects of impacts on all ownerships

are considered in the Wildlife section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

159. Even on federal lands, the nature of proposed mitigation efforts have only short-term positive effects because they represent "timing limitations" only. That is, CBM well disturbance at a given site is temporarily put on hold to protect a sensitive species for a relatively short time interval during a given year. After that interval, the activity can proceed, leading to temporary or long-term habitat loss.

Response: A variety of lease stipulations and mitigation measures are used to minimize adverse effects to resources. Some are "timing limitations" that defer an activity during time periods when the targeted species are particularly sensitive to disturbance. Other measures include "controlled surface use" and "no surface occupancy" that restrict or prohibit surface-disturbing activities within a species-specific area around sensitive resources, regardless of timing. For example, activities within 1/4 mile of a sage grouse strutting/dancing ground would be prohibited. The combination of lease stipulations, mitigation measures, and standard and site-specific conditions of approval would serve to minimize adverse effects to wildlife species and their habitats.

160. The DEIS fails to adequately acknowledge the uncertainty associated with the likelihood of successfully reclaiming CBM sites after well lifetime.

Response: Reclamation and the difficulties that may be encountered in restoring pre-disturbance vegetation are discussed in the Vegetation section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS and have been expanded to include additional discussion of the uncertainty associated with successful reclamation. Reclamation is addressed only in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS in terms of wildlife habitats and primarily refers to the discussion in the Vegetation section.

161. Raptor safe power lines, especially in open habitats such as the PRB, unnaturally subsidize raptor populations by providing a greatly increased number of perch sites at the expense of prey species, including sage-grouse. In essence, the solution to one problem (raptor electrocutions) is creating another (impacts on sage grouse and other prey species). Burying and/or raptor proofing (through perch guards) power lines gains the same result as the APLIC guidelines in minimizing raptor electrocutions, while also minimizing the impact on sage grouse (and other prey species).

Response: As discussed in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS, power lines would be buried where feasible. Aboveground power lines would not be built within ½ mile of sage grouse breeding and nesting grounds, where possible. If

power lines must be built within ½ mile, they would be raptor-proofed. In other areas where aboveground power lines are built, they would be constructed to prevent raptor electrocutions, and would increase raptor perching opportunities. The discussion of this impact to both raptors and prey species has been expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

162. Intensive annual surveys of wildlife populations, special sites, and habitats will help to create and implement more effective mitigation measures.

Response: The effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures would be assessed using the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan as discussed in Appendix D of the FEIS. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan would be used to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, modify the mitigation measures as deemed appropriate, and provide a rapid response to unnecessary/undue environmental change. Monitoring would include surveys of wildlife populations as deemed necessary to effectively evaluate the mitigation measures. Impacts to habitats that result from the proposed project also may be monitored on an annual basis.

163. Daily travel is likely to be as disturbing to a nesting raptor as new surface disturbing activity, yet no restrictions are placed on travel in the DEIS. We propose that travel be restricted within [the commenter did not specify a distance] mile (line of sight) of raptor nests, particularly during egg-laying and incubation (timing dependent upon species).

Response: The sensitivity of nesting raptors to regular disturbance is highly variable, based on the type and pattern of disturbance and the sensitivity of the raptor species in question. Many species can become accustomed to regular, transient disturbance such as vehicle traffic on roads. A mitigation measure that would restrict on-going travel within a certain distance of raptor nests or during a particular season has not been added to the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 in the FEIS. If a particular new road would potentially cause disturbance to a raptor nest as a result of on-going travel use, a site-specific condition of approval would be added during the APD approval process.

164. Mitigation measure 18 on page 4–296 states that "the Companies shall conduct clearance surveys for special-concern species." Does this refer to WGFD's "Species of Special Concern List", or is it meant to read "special-status species"?

Response: This mitigation measure has been re-written in the Mitigation section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS to clarify that it is applicable to those wildlife species that are not specifically addressed as special-status in the mitigation measures for

threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The re-written measure specifies that surveys would be conducted for raptors, grouse, and any other special-status species. During the APD/POD phase of development, an on-site inspection would be used to develop a survey list for that site, based on the habitats present.

165. Stipulations should be applied to split-estate lands, and thus the figures in Table 5–1 should be significantly higher.

Response: Stipulations are applied to leases of federal minerals, regardless of the surface owner. The figures in Table 5–1 in the DEIS represent the current situation with oil and gas leasing in the Project Area.

166. The DEIS lacks adequate information on which to base comments regarding areas open and closed to leasing and areas subject to stipulations. Table 5–1 (DEIS, page 5–4) simply lists acreages.

Response: The decisions contemplated after the FEIS is released do not include leasing. The potential effects of changes in leasing are outside of the scope of the analysis. BLM is evaluated existing leases and unleased areas in separate NEPA analyses.

167. Page 5–5 of the DEIS states that "federal environmental protection laws, such as the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, and Historic Protection Act, will be applied to all lands…". This sentence and the standard lease stipulations should also include the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, especially as this law is the most likely wildlife law to be violated by projected CBM activities.

Response: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act has been added to the list of federal environmental protection laws that would be applied to all lands.

168. Regarding effects from roads to elk and all that we know about the impacts of roads on elk, this language of "unknowns" is unacceptable. The unknowns must be answered before a project of this magnitude goes forward.

Response: Additional discussion of the potential effects of roads on elk populations in the Project Area has been added to the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The lack of specific data on road locations has prevented any further quantification of this effect other than a discussion of the effect on road density in the sub-watershed as a whole. The specific effects of the proposed project on road density or other elk habitat parameters in particular elk ranges is not quantifiable at this time.

169. BLM needs to identify now the location and siting of all compressor stations, roads, pipelines, power lines, and other infrastructure, in order to assess how the basin as a whole will be affected.

Response: *The dynamic nature of the activities proposed as part of this project has prevented the identification of precise locations for all facilities. The FEIS analyzes the proposed project on a programmatic scale and provides a general framework for development. During the POD and APD approval phases, the precise location of facilities and the environmental impacts of those facilities would be determined. This process is discussed in detail in Chapter 1 of the FEIS. By using the average impact of any particular type of facility, a basin-wide assessment of the predicted level of impacts has been completed.*

170. In the discussion of the water vole on page 3–128, the DEIS states, "...voles are found along marshy creeks at 2,800 to 3,000 meters..." Water vole is discussed in meters, whereas all other species accounts are discussed in feet. Recommend that BLM convert this number to feet to provide consistency.

Response: *The water vole is no longer discussed in the TES sections of the FEIS because it is not known to occur in the Project Area..*

171. On page 4–167, the DEIS refers to waterfowl as being a long-term resident of the Project Area. Clarification should be provided to reflect the very short-term season of use and the possibility of positive impacts, which will result from additional water discharges (nesting habitats).

Response: *The Waterfowl sections in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of the FEIS do not specifically discuss the season of use of the Project Area by waterfowl. Some species are likely to be present in appropriate habitats throughout the year (for example, Canada goose, mallard), while others are only likely to be present during the breeding season (for example, gadwall, American widgeon, northern pintail), winter (for example, common goldeneye, merganser), or migration periods (for example, snow goose, Ross' goose, ring-necked duck). The potential for positive impacts to waterfowl in terms of increased habitat availability were acknowledged in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.*

172. No reference is cited for determination of effects of noise on sage grouse nesting activity.

Response: *References to the scientific literature have been added to the discussion of the effect of noise on sage grouse breeding activity in the TES section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. These ref-*

erences include Baun et al. (in press), Lyon (2000), and WGFD (2002).

173. The BLM failed to prepare maps of: big game habitat; mammal habitat and observations; bird observations; aquatic resources; species richness; and conservation sites and wilderness.

Response: Maps of big game habitats in the Project Area were provided in the Wildlife section of Chapter 3 in the DEIS. A map depicting habitats and territories for sage grouse is included in in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. A map of species richness is included in the Landscape Processes section of Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Most of these data were examined during preparation of the DEIS. Decisions about various maps were based on the ability of the data to be displayed legibly at the scale presented in the EIS and on the importance of the data to the impact analysis.

174. The DEIS attempts to downplay the potential impacts on waterfowl by asserting that the hundreds, if not thousands, of settlement ponds provided when groundwater is pumped to the surface during CBM operations will be left to gradually evaporate or percolate back into the ground, hence creating new waterfowl feeding and nesting habitat. But most of these ponds will have little vegetation along their shores, providing almost no effective cover for nesting birds. Additionally, exposure to potentially toxic waters is an issue.

Response: The discussion of effects to waterfowl in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS acknowledges that there may be positive or negative effects on waterfowl habitats, including loss of plants and aquatic life in existing aquatic habitats. The DEIS also discusses the potential for toxic salts and metals to accumulate in containment reservoirs, potentially affecting waterfowl. The qualitative predictions in this section have been expanded to include additional scientific research on the effects of the anticipated toxic substances on waterfowl.

175. Long-term range and game management goals are not clearly delineated for this development area in the DEIS, nor are mitigations outlined to repair or enhance areas that will be impacted. Before additional leasing is allowed, these plans need to be developed and presented for review by federal wildlife management agencies and corresponding state game and fish departments.

Response: Long-term range and game management plans, which are prepared by state agencies, are not part of the proposed project and are, therefore, outside of the scope of the analysis presented in the DEIS and FEIS. Mitigation measures are included in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS that would reduce project-related impacts to wildlife during

crucial time periods. Other measures that would result in the reclamation of disturbed areas following well abandonment would serve to at least partially restore wildlife habitats. In the absence of game management plans, leasing decisions would continue to be made.

176. BLM should recommend the use of "permissive" fencing, for example, fences that allow animal passage, rather than "non-permissive" fencing, for example net wire or too high, in all fencing that may be utilized. Furthermore, existing fencing in the DEIS area should be modified to BLM standards for fencing, wherein a smooth wire is used on the bottom strand and is not lower than 9 inches from the ground.

Response: New fencing that would be constructed in association with this project would only enclose small areas and would be designed to exclude wildlife and livestock. In addition, much of this fencing would be temporary. For these reasons, permissive fencing would not be necessary.

177. Because not all water development projects designed for livestock properly provide drinking water for pronghorn and other wildlife, we urge you to use water development specifications that can serve both wildlife and livestock.

Response: Where water disposal methods are chosen that have the provision of water to livestock and wildlife as a specific objective, these improvements would be designed to properly provide drinking water to pronghorn and other wildlife.

178. A number of sagebrush obligate songbirds occur in the Project Area. The document acknowledges the presence of these species (Chapter 3), but does not provide further discussion of the effects of CBM development to the species.

Response: Discussion of the effects of the proposed project on sagebrush obligate songbirds has been added to the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 in the FEIS. This discussion is part of a new Migratory Birds subsection dealing with the effects of the proposed project on migratory birds. This subsection provides a qualitative assessment of the effects of the proposed project on sagebrush habitats (primarily referencing the Vegetation section) and on associated bird species.

179. The DEIS states the white-tailed prairie dog is found within the Project Area. USFWS does not know of any populations of the white-tailed prairie dog occurring within the Project Area. Bob Luce of the WGFD stated this species is not found in the PRB.

Response: The discussion of the white-tailed prairie dog in the TES section in Chapter 3 of the FEIS has been edited to reflect the lack of known populations of this species in the Project Area.

180. In the discussion on page 3–29 of the DEIS, please change "bird rehabilitation areas" to "bird habitat areas."

Response: *The discussion of bird rehabilitation areas was erroneously included in the DEIS and was removed from the FEIS.*

181. Table 4–94, page 4–221. USFWS recommends including migratory bird species identified in the Wyoming Bird Conservation Plan, Version 1.0 (Cerovski, et al. 2000).

Response: *The referenced table "Wyoming BLM and Forest Service Sensitive Species Effects Evaluation" is designed to reflect the effects of the proposed project on sensitive species, which are subject to certain requirements in terms of evaluation of potential effects. Including additional migratory bird species in this table would not be appropriate. The effects of the proposed project on migratory birds, including those identified in the Wyoming Bird Conservation Plan, are discussed in a new Migratory Birds subsection in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.*

182. The discharge and storage of produced water on upland areas in the PRB will disperse livestock and wildlife and have the positive impacts of enhancing wildlife populations and reducing overgrazing, erosion, the introduction of brush, and the spread of noxious weeds.

Response: *The discharge and storage of produced water in upland areas has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on wildlife and wildlife habitats, as noted in the Wildlife section in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.*

183. If drilling occurs simultaneously, the movement patterns of large ungulates likely will be disrupted. However, if drilling were restricted to specific sectors of the Project Area more flexibility would exist for these wide-ranging species to adjust movements to drilling. Given the large landscape level of impact, it is only reasonable to limit activities to a level that wildlife can accommodate.

Response: *Scheduling and location of drilling and other activities associated with the proposed project is at the discretion of the various mineral lessees within the terms of their leases and permits. As discussed in Chapter 2 of the FEIS, drilling would occur over 10 years. During this time, wells could be developed throughout the Project Area; however, development in a particular location at a particular time is not predictable. Most likely, groups of wells would be developed in different locations by different operators. Because drilling operations are transient in nature, lasting only a few weeks at a location, large ungulates should be able to adjust their movement patterns and habitat use to avoid this disturbance.*

Aquatics

184. Discussion should be provided regarding the contamination of waters and sediments by metals (for example, boron, selenium, mercury, cadmium, manganese, iron, arsenic, and barium) contained in produced water, as well as changes in temperature, major ions, salinity, and total dissolved solids, and the effects on aquatic life and their consumers. Estimates should be made of the sediment concentrations and resultant level of impacts on various biota. Mitigation measures should be included that discuss how attainment of toxic levels would be prevented. Elevated selenium concentrations, which occur naturally in some areas, are a significant source of concern in these watersheds. The DEIS correctly notes that levels of selenium would vary with stream discharge, indicating the need to account for seasonal changes in CBM inputs. I have serious concerns that increased concentrations of selenium may occur in CBM produced waters as a result of interactions with naturally selenium-enriched soils. These interactions may cause significant harm to predators in Powder River watersheds. Because of the biaccumulation of selenium-enriched soils through aquatic food chains, in my opinion, the DEIS has not provided sufficient information to evaluate the potential effects of toxic materials associated with CBM produced effluents in the Project Area. The DEIS concludes that there will be no impacts of increased metals or metalloids on aquatic organisms in the PRB. This conclusion is based on the observation that metal levels in CBM effluents are below those considered toxic to macroinvertebrates and fish. However, some metals in CBM effluents have been measured at levels considered toxic to aquatic organisms. The DEIS lacks critical information about the amount and quality of water that will be discharged onto the land and into surface drainages.

Response: *The discussion on contamination of waters and sediments by metals (boron, seleniuin, mercury, cadmiuin, manganese, iron, arsenic, and barium), changes in parameters such as temperature, major ions, salinity, and TDS and potential effects on aquatic species has been modified to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. The additional information has been added to relevant subsections in the Aquatics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. For example, discussion of the potential effects of selenium has been substantially expanded. The peer-reviewed literature on effects of selenium on aquatic species that was provided by respondents has been reviewed, and relevant information has been incorporated into the Chapter 4 Aquatics section in the FEIS. Discussion of other metals, parameters and their potential effects on aquatic species that have not been studied extensively, or for which little information exists for the Project Area, have required only minimal changes to the discussion contained in the DEIS. The levels of toxic materials in CBM produced water in the Project Area have been re-evaluated to assess potential impacts to aquatic species and*

relevant information has been incorporated into the Chapter 4 Aquatics section. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, as discussed in Appendix D of the DEIS, will be used to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures, modify the mitigation measures as deemed appropriate, and provide a rapid response to unnecessary/undue environmental change. Selenium and other potentially toxic constituents in discharges of CBM produced water would be analyzed on a site-specific basis by WDEQ in the evaluation of NPDES discharge applications under its anti-degradation policy. Effluent limitations in NPDES permits for CBM discharges equate to 20 percent of the available increment between low flow pollutant concentrations and the relevant standards (assimilative capacity) for critical constituents, including selenium. WDEQ also would use additional guidelines to protect Wyoming water quality standards and agreements with bordering states.

The discussion on estimates of sediment concentrations reaching drainages and potentially affecting aquatic species is contained in the Chapter 4 Soils Section and in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. These sections have been modified to include additional information, where available, based on new acquired data, peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.

185. Aquatic Ecosystem Information — More information, particularly from available scientific research (some of which is cited in the comments), needs to be provided in Chapter 3 (Affected Environment) regarding the variety and complexity of the potentially affected aquatic ecosystems (besides fish). More detail needs to be provided regarding the impacts to species of aquatic ecosystems besides fish.

Response: Additional environmental baseline information on aquatic ecosystem components, other than fish species, was included in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. This supplementary information consisted of peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies regarding aquatic invertebrates. Some information regarding salinity levels and their effects on macroinvertebrates was provided in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the DEIS. However, based on the aforementioned information sources, additional discussion on contamination of waters and sediments by metals (boron, selenium, mercury, cadmium, manganese, iron, arsenic, and barium), changes in parameters such as temperature, major ions, salinity, and TDS and any potential effects on aquatic invertebrate habitat and populations has also been provided in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS.

186. The mitigation measure regarding the monitoring of macroinvertebrates and fish communities should be done such that the results can be com-

pared to existing baseline data that has been published. Information should be added that describes how and when impoundments will be monitored for potentially toxic sediments and water quality. The DEIS fails to provide monitoring plans for aquatic species (aquatic biota, stream morphology, habitat conditions, and riparian function). Environmental monitoring and assessment protocols developed by the EPA would be applicable in this situation.

Response: The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the aquatic components within the Project Area was described in Appendix D of the DEIS and this FEIS. This plan provided locations and times for stream channel monitoring and water quality monitoring for fish species and macroinvertebrates. The plan also indicated that all results from the water-sampling program would be entered into a central database for comparison with existing baseline data.

187. Effects from Quantity of Produced Water/Low-Flow vs. Average Flow — More detailed information should be provided regarding the effects on aquatic resources from the quantity and timing of produced water, including effects to individual organisms and aquatic life communities. Discussion also needs to be provided regarding the fate of wetlands once produced water ceases to exist. Reductions of major ions due to dilution by CBM waters in systems with naturally occurring high TDS (for example Upper Belle Fourche River) can impact aquatic organisms. The DEIS lacks critical information about the amount and quality of water that will be discharged onto the land and into surface drainages. Discussions of potential water quality impacts would be more useful and informative if they were refocused on biologically significant comparisons between water volumes and low flow conditions in receiving streams. Impacts are likely to be greatest during times of low flow, in ephemeral and small perennial streams, and during times of initial well production, when the greatest quantities of water are expected to be released. Produced water will be highest during the earlier years of production, yet the DEIS uses averages over the life of the project to determine impacts on soils, vegetation, wildlife, and fisheries. Because of large seasonal variation in stream flow, CBM effluents may comprise a significant portion of total stream discharge during periods of low summer flow and concentrations of major ions are likely to be much greater. Thus, estimating potential toxicologieal impacts of CBM effluents requires that each watershed in the Project Area be evaluated separately and that seasonal changes in stream discharge be considered. Weight-of-evidence approaches are necessary to demonstrate effects of ionic imbalance and toxicity identification and evaluation (TIE) procedures are necessary to identify specific constituents responsible for toxicity. Research suggests that there is a potential impact from increasing flows to an ecosystem and we believe that the DEIS has failed to address this potential. Changes in flow should be measured in drainages that receive discharge water.

Response: The possibility of stream habitat degradation and its effects on aquatic resources due to augmented flows from CBM

produced water is discussed in the section on Aquatics in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Additional information regarding the potential impacts of increased flows and the timing of those flows into the various basins and sub-basins and the potential habitat loss to aquatic organisms and communities, was included in the FEIS. These sections were updated and modified to include additional published sources of information provided by respondents, USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations.

Additional information was provided in the Chapter 4 Wetlands Section regarding the effects of infiltration reservoirs on wetlands once the CBM produced water ceases to exist.

Impacts to surface water quantity and quality caused by discharges of CBM produced water was discussed and summarized in the Surface Water section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Effects on water quantity were re-evaluated in the FEIS using new conveyance loss estimates and water production data. Water quality in the receiving streams was recalculated in the FEIS using low monthly flow conditions to help estimate impacts more accurately.

Discussions of potential water quality impacts to aquatic resources from CBM produced water were documented in the Chapter 4 Aquatics section. This additional discussion focused on periods of low flow, in ephemeral and small perennial streams, and during times of initial well production, when the greatest quantities of water are expected to be released. This additional information was requested from the USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations. Research and published scientific literature provided by respondents, such as weight-of-evidence to demonstrate effects of ionic imbalance and TIE procedures to identify specific constituents responsible for toxicity, was also reviewed and used to supplement the analysis and discussion where appropriate.

Mitigation measures such as stream channel monitoring for erosion, degradation and riparian health and macroinvertebrate and fish population monitoring for sub-watersheds receiving CBM produced water, will help to avoid, minimize, or reduce the effects of water conveyance and habitat loss. These measures are contained within the Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the FEIS.

188. Information should be provided regarding the effects to macroinvertebrates and fish communities from fine sediments carried by produced water to streams and rivers. In my opinion, the DEIS has not given sufficient attention to the impacts of increased sedimentation on aquatic ecosystems in the Project Area. The DEIS correctly notes that increased sedimentation will occur in the Project Area and that these materials will likely degrade habitat quality for aquatic organisms. Expected shifts in community composition in Powder River watersheds include reduced abundance of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddis flies with a concomitant increase in abundance of organisms tolerant of sediment deposition (chironomids and other dipterans). These changes in abundance and distribution of macroinvertebrates will likely have a significant impact on fish populations. The potential impacts of fine sediment deposition should be quantified, and relatively little information is provided in the DEIS indicating how they will be mitigated. The DEIS failed to quantify the degree of impacts to soils, vegetation, wildlife, water quality. BLM should quantify and establish baseline monitoring data to determine how much sediment load will be created by construction.

Response: *The discussion on estimates of sediment concentrations reaching drainages and changes in water quality potentially affecting aquatic species is contained in the Chapter 4 Soils Section and in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. These sections have been modified from the DEIS to include additional information, where available, based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.*

Baseline information such as concentrations of salts, TDS and metals of CBM produced water and existing water quality information for the PRB sub-watersheds are discussed in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Quantification of the effects of CBM produced water on surface water quality, particularly related to the effects of salinity on the sub-watersheds analyzed within the PRB, is discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

Mitigation measures are discussed in the Chapter 4 Mitigation section of the FEIS in the Wetland/Riparian and Aquatic Species subsections. These measures will help avoid, reduce, or minimize the effects of sedimentation on aquatic organisms. These measures include allowing wetland disturbance only during dry or frozen conditions and monitoring stream channels for erosion, degradation, and riparian health.

Potential impacts to vegetation communities resulting from each alternative are discussed in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of the FEIS. Quantification of the effects of potential noxious weed proliferation, loss of vegetation resulting from surface disturbance, and stream flow and water quality alterations, is discussed in the Chapter 4 Vegetation Section of the FEIS.

189. Information should be provided that estimates potential effects to aquatic resources based on the maximum number of wells, highest reasonable levels of contaminants and sedimentation, and the highest reasonable level of impact from habitat disturbance and produced water releases, not just average values.

Response: *Potential effects to aquatic resources were estimated in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the Final EIS based on the number of planned wells and well pads. Effects on aquatic organisms were re-evaluated using new conveyance and water production data contained in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Water quality and quantity values were recalculated in the FEIS using WDEQ monthly low-water means to help estimate impacts more accurately.*

Under NEPA, the Environmental Consequences section of an EIS (Chapter 4 in the case of the DEIS and FEIS for the proposed project) is required to include a discussion of "The environmental effects of alternatives including the proposed action." [§ 1502.16(d)] and "Means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts" [§ 1502.16(h)]. This discussion is based on the range of alternatives evaluated in detail as provided in Chapter 2. To conduct this analysis, it must be assumed that the alternative selected would be implemented as described in Chapter 2 and that all mitigation measures are implemented correctly and are effective in mitigating the targeted effects. Chapter 4 provides the best possible assessment of the potential effects of each alternative "based upon theoretical approaches and research methods generally accepted in the scientific community" [§ 1502.22(b)], considering the incomplete nature of baseline information that is available for the Project Area. Evaluating a "worst-case scenario" would misrepresent the potential effects of the proposed project and be in violation of the requirements of NEPA.

190. Adverse impacts to water quality, air quality, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, native plant communities, and recreation would extend to much of the landscape of the Project Area, and not be limited to the 3 percent of Project Area that will be directly affected.

Response: *Direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on water quality, air quality, terrestrial and aquatic species, and native plant communities were discussed in the Chapter 4 Aquatic Section of the FEIS. These effects were analyzed for the entire Project Area for each component.*

The aquatic species analysis of effects consisted of timing and quantity of stream flows, increases and decreases in sedimentation and salt concentrations, increases in metals, fuel and drilling fluid spills, increases and decreases in spe-

cies diversity, and trans-boundary water quality effects. Discussion regarding these effects was not limited to three percent of the Project Area but consisted of areas defined by watershed and sub-watershed boundaries within the entire Project Area.

191. The BLM failed to acknowledge the presence of tiger salamanders and aquatic invertebrates in reservoirs that are currently receiving CBM product water.

Response: The discussion of CBM impoundments and their potential effects on aquatic species that inhabit them, such as tiger salamanders and aquatic invertebrates, has been modified to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section.

192. There is no recognition of the cumulative effects from the adjacent eastern Montana CBM development project. The addition of more severe habitat fragmentation on top of the existing habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation due to other on-going human activities will have an additive effect. The cumulative impacts of 51,000 CBM wells are unknown. The DEIS does not adequately assess the cumulative effects of highly sodic water being discharged to the surface, nor does it address the change in species composition that could occur as a result. Cumulative effects of sedimentation have not been addressed anywhere in the DEIS.

Response: CBM development on private lands in Wyoming and on all lands in Montana is not assessed in the discussion of direct and indirect effects because activities on these lands are not part of the proposed project. The discussion of cumulative effectives in the section on Aquatics in Chapter 4 of the FEIS considers the effects of CBM development in Montana and on private lands in Wyoming. In addition, the cumulative effects of CBM development in Wyoming's PRB on the quantity, distribution, and quantity of surface water in and downstream of the Project Area are were discussed in the section on Surface Water in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

The discussion on estimates of salt and sediment concentrations that reach drainages is discussed in the section on Surface Water in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The potential cumulative effects of these concentrations on the composition of aquatic species are described in the section on Aquatics in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. This section has been modified to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. The peer-reviewed literature that was provided by reviewers has been examined, and relevant information has been incorporated into the section on Aquatics in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

193. The DEIS fails to discuss several Wyoming sensitive fish species (specifically BLM and state-listed species that lack federal status). The effects on these fishes should be disclosed and discussed. A better review of sensitive species, their status, distribution, habitat requirements, and life history is needed to provide a more meaningful analysis of potential impacts. The BLM needs to pay more attention to the needs of native non-game fish instead of on game fish. The BLM should gather data on the impacts of development on native non-game fish.

Response: The discussion of Wyoming sensitive fish species and native non-game fish species occurring within the Project Area is contained in the Chapter 3 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. This section has been modified to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. Where additional information was available, potential impacts to native non-game fish were discussed in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS.

194. BLM should conduct further studies concerning habitat requirements of native fishes and potential impacts of CBM discharge. The scarcity of published information indicates the need for further investigations relevant to the proposed CBM mining (baseline information). The DEIS fails to adequately address the lack of thorough baseline studies for effective monitoring of wildlife, vegetation, water quality and other resources that will be negatively impacted by the level and pace of proposed CBM development. Baseline studies must include mapping locations of all resources on a regional basis.

Response: In addition to information provided by USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline information relevant to the habitat requirements of native fishes and potential impacts of CBM discharge in the Chapters 3 and 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS, where possible. A general request for additional studies on habitat requirements of native fish species is not within the scope of this document. Monitoring of water quality and aquatic habitats and species, as discussed in Appendix D of the DEIS, would be conducted in streams potentially impacted by discharge of CBM produced water. If this monitoring shows an unacceptable condition or trend in aquatic habitats or species, additional mitigation measures may be developed and implemented.

195. A serious deficiency in the discussion of alternatives is the reference to bioassay studies using cladocerans and fathead minnows as indicators of the suitability of water produced during development of CBM. These investigations were studies of acute toxicity, whereas chronic levels may

have an equally devastating effect over a longer period of time. Consequently, discharge stipulations based on studies of fathead minnows are unlikely to protect the numerous other species living in these waters.

Response: Additional information regarding chronic toxicity bioassay studies was reviewed from peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. Where additional information on chronic toxicity levels was available, potential impacts of CBM to the numerous aquatic species were analyzed and updated in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. For many of the species present in the Project Area, little or no information on acute or chronic toxicity was available

196. The DEIS fails to consider alternatives that will protect Wyoming's aquatic resources including: (1) the reinjection of CBM produced water offers the best protection for aquatic resources, (2) phased-in approach (staged-rate) to CBM development is essential, (3) capture and treatment of wastewater for beneficial uses; (4) construction of infiltration basins, (5) irrigation when suitable, (6) use of lined containment ponds. The DEIS provides inadequate evaluation of Alternatives 2A and 2B.

Response: The direct, indirect and cumulative effects to aquatic resources under each of the alternatives were analyzed in the DEIS and subsequent FEIS in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section. CBM produced water re-injected into deep disposal wells was determined not to have effects on existing surface waters because none of the discharged water would reach drainages in the sub-watersheds. Other methods such as the capture and treatment of wastewater for beneficial uses (for example, irrigation), infiltration basins, and the use of lined containment ponds, are analyzed in the FEIS in the Chapter 4 Aquatics section as Alternatives 1, 2A, and 2B. Surface discharge of CBM produced water represented both direct discharge and discharge retained temporarily in flow-through upland or bottomland impoundments. These discharges are permitted by the WDEQ after an NPDES permit is issued. In addition, the BLM APD permitting process requires the development of a Water Management Plan to address to proper disposal of produced water.

197. The native fauna is tolerant of and adapted to the widely fluctuating range of temperatures, salinities, and discharges, and thus likely to be vulnerable to environmental impacts that would reduce or eliminate this natural variability (i.e. constant flows). CBM can alter these traditional flow regimes, and can alter the natural cycle of accumulation and export of autochthonous and allochthonous organic matter. More constant flow regimes pose a threat to riparian and stream channel vegetation by increasing the likelihood of non-native plant invasion. Alterations to natural hydrologic regimes of prairie streams can also translate into changes in certain aspects of the abiotic environment, including dampening natu-

ral temperature fluctuations and altering thermal regimes. This could have substantial effects on organisms adapted to the naturally variable thermal environment.

Response: The discussion and analysis of changes of parameters, such as flow regime, and their potential effects on aquatic species, are included in the Aquatics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. This section has been updated and modified to include additional published sources of information provided by respondents, such as Fausch and Bramblett (1991), Hubert (1993), and Smith and Hubert (1989). Other peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies were also analyzed and used to supplement information where applicable.

198. CBM activities have a high probability of altering natural thermal regimes.

Response: The discussion and analysis of changes of parameters such as temperature, and their potential effects on aquatic species, are included in the Aquatics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. This section has been updated and modified to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies.

199. Discharge from CBM wells can harm or promote plant growth, depending on the quality of the water, in riparian areas. Further investigation is needed.

Response: Additional information was included in the Wetlands and Vegetation Section of Chapter 4 in the FEIS regarding the effects of water quality on wetlands plant and animal communities in riparian areas. Existing data on water quality of produced water from the PRB was used in a sub-watershed-specific manner to estimate effects to wetlands and aquatic resources. Discussion was provided regarding the continuous, rather than seasonal, input of water to riparian channels, floodplains, and wetlands. Discussion was also provided regarding the fate of wetlands once produced water ceases to exist.

200. The turbidity of stream water may increase or decrease as a result of CBM discharge, both of which could harm aquatic life. Because the magnitude of change is difficult to predict, the direction of change (for example, higher vs. lower turbidity) is difficult to predict.

Response: The discussion and analysis of changes of parameters such as turbidity, and their potential effects on aquatic species, are included in the Aquatics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. This section has been updated and modified to include additional published sources of information provided by re-

spondents, such as Rabeni and Smale (1995). Other sources, such as agency records and databases, were also examined.

201. The possibility of significant degradation in river habitat, brought about by augmented flows, bank erosion, and channel erosion, should not be discounted. We believe that the BLM has done an inadequate job in assessing the potential impacts of return water to the basin during the CBM process. We are concerned about the potential impacts of these increased lateral flows into the various basins and sub-basins and the potential loss of available physical habitat for various critical aquatic organisms. We are especially concerned that extended periods of reduced habitat availability might result in consequent declines in both density and diversity of macroinvertebrates and fish, as well as the decline in the stability and resilience of the lotic ecosystem.

Response: The possibility of stream habitat degradation due to augmented flows from CBM produced water is discussed in the section on Aquatics in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. This section was updated and modified to include additional published sources of information provided by respondents, such as Gore (1997), Nehring and Anderson (1993) and Bovee et al. (1994). Other sources, such as agency records and databases, were also examined.

The discussion in the FEIS has been expanded to include potential effects from return flows of CBM water to surface drainages. Effects of infiltrated waters on existing shallow groundwater systems are not well documented to date. The amount of water that will infiltrate into shallow groundwater systems and eventually discharge will vary depending on local geologic and hydrologic conditions. A more conservative estimate for conveyance loss was used in the FEIS to account for the limited availability of data to quantify the later subsurface movement and subsequent discharge to the surface.

Mitigation measures, such as impoundments, that decrease the quantity of CBM produced water discharged to surface drainages, are discussed in the Chapter 4 Surface Water and Mitigation sections of the FEIS. Monitoring actions, such as annual surveys that measure erosion, degradation, and riparian zone health, also are included in the Chapter 4 Mitigation section of the FEIS. These monitoring actions would serve as a detection system for any undue or unexpected change and will form the basis for development and implementation of necessary corrective actions.

202. The DEIS lacks critical information about the basic ecology of the Powder River Ecosystem.

Response: Additional environmental baseline information on aquatic ecosystem components was included in the Chapter 3 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. This supplementary information consisted of peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies regarding aquatic invertebrates. Other components of the ecology of the Powder River Ecosystem are discussed under other resource headings, such as Vegetation, Wildlife, Surface Water, Land Use, etc. in Chapter 3 of the FEIS.

203. In order to evaluate the impacts on the Powder River Ecosystem, monitoring both pre- and post-mining development is essential. This monitoring should examine key aspects of the physical, chemical, and biological condition of the riparian ecosystem and the river ecosystem. Monitoring should be accomplished by conducting site-specific analyses and baseline studies for each Project Area BEFORE development occurs.

Response: In addition to information provided by USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline information relevant to the habitat requirements of native fishes and potential impacts of CBM discharge in the Chapters 3 and 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS, where possible.

The conceptual nature of the activities proposed as part of this project precludes identification of precise locations for all facilities. The FEIS analyzes the proposed project on a programmatic scale and provides a general framework for development. During the POD and APD approval phases, the precise location of facilities and the environmental impacts of those facilities will be determined. During these phases, the appropriate site-specific baseline studies and impact analyses would be conducted. This process is discussed in Chapter 1 of the FEIS.

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the aquatic components within the Project Area was described in Appendix D of the DEIS and subsequent FEIS. This plan provided locations and times for stream channel monitoring and water quality monitoring for fish species and macroinvertebrates. The plan also indicated that all results from the water-sampling program would be entered into a central database for comparison with existing baseline data.

204. BLM should require mitigative measures such as desalinization, water treatment equipment, and water re-injection technology, when these measures are warranted by clear benefits to people and environment

Response: *Only those water treatment methods that are technologically and economically feasible for use in the Project Area were analyzed in the DEIS and subsequent FEIS in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section. CBM produced water that was re-injected into deep disposal wells was determined not to have effects on existing surface waters because none of the discharged water would reach drainages in the sub-watersheds. Other methods such as the capture and treatment of wastewater for beneficial uses (e.g., irrigation), infiltration basins and the use of lined containment impoundments, are analyzed in the FEIS in the Chapter 4 Aquatics section. Mitigation measures and monitoring methods for containment impoundments and infiltration impoundments were updated in the Chapter 4 Mitigation Section and Appendix D.*

205. Conductivity values for most CBM produced effluents reported in Table 4–6 of the DEIS exceed the accepted 2,000 µC/cm threshold levels for acute toxicity. Effluents from most sites within the project area are expected to be highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Response: *Information regarding the effects of CBM produced water discharges on aquatic organisms has been incorporated into the Aquatics section of the FEIS. Conductivity values for CBM produced water effluents and receiving streams has been presented in the Chapter 3 Surface Water section of the FEIS.*

206. Benthic macroinvertebrates can be significantly affected by TDS levels over 1,100 mg/L. Maximum concentrations of TDS in CBM effluents reported in the DEIS exceed 8,800 mg/L, indicating that these effluents will be toxic to aquatic organisms (fish and macroinvertebrates) in watersheds in the PRB. Unless data are available showing no effects on native organisms to these levels of TDS, a restriction similar to those in Alaska (1,000 mg/L) should be placed on CBM effluents in the Powder River Basin. The eggs of some species of warm water fish experience mortality at much lower salinity than those set forth by the NPDES permit. There are limited studies of the salinity tolerances of organisms in the PRB. Proposed decreases in salinity can be just as devastating as increases in salinity.

Response: *Information regarding the potential impacts of TDS and salinity levels on native macroinvertebrates and fish species was included in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. This section was updated and modified to include additional published sources of information provided by respondents, such as Chapman et al. (2000). Other sources, such as agency records and databases and other relevant scientific literature, were also examined and utilized where possible.*

The Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the DEIS and subsequent FEIS required that sub-watersheds receiving CBM

produced waters be monitored for macroinvertebrate and fish populations. Sampling locations and timing of sampling are further described in this section.

207. Predicting indirect effects of effluents requires information on relative sensitivities of interacting species that are not available in the project area.

Response: The prediction of direct and indirect effects, such as contamination of waters by metals (boron, selenium, mercury, cadmium, manganese, iron, arsenic, and barium) and changes in parameters (temperature, major ions, salinity, and TDS), on aquatic organisms occurs within the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. The analysis used the best available knowledge and was modified from the DEIS to include additional published sources of information provided by respondents. Other sources, such as agency records and databases and other relevant scientific literature also were examined and utilized where possible.

The Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the FEIS also documents the requirements for monitoring native macroinvertebrate and fish populations within all sub-watersheds that receive CBM produced water to help address the lack of current baseline data within the project area.

208. The DEIS failed to consider potential interactions between toxic constituents in CBM produced water and other stressors in the PRB. Because watersheds in the project area will be subjected to a variety of physical and chemical stressors during CBM exploration and development, potential interactions between high TDS effluents and these other stressors must be considered (Pillard et al. 1999).

Response: Additional information regarding the potential interactions between toxic constituents in CBM produced water and other stressors in the Powder River Basin was discussed in the Chapter 4 Aquatics, Cumulative Effects Section of the FEIS. Because watersheds in the Project Area would be subjected to a variety of physical and chemical stressors during CBM exploration and development, potential interactions between high TDS effluents and these other stressors were considered where existing data and information was available for analysis and discussion. Additional published sources of information such as Pillard et al. 1999, and other sources, such as agency records and databases and other relevant scientific literature, were examined and utilized where possible.

The Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the FEIS also documents the requirements for monitoring native macroinvertebrate and fish populations within all sub-watersheds that re-

ceive CBM produced water to help address the lack of current baseline data within the project area regarding interactions between toxic constituents and other stressors.

209. BLM must propose alternative operating scenarios in which water will not be conveyed to rivers and streams in the project area during times of potential critical habitat loss. This may mean cessation or reduction of operations during these time periods in order to reduce or eliminate the habitat loss.

Response: Mitigation measures such as stream channel monitoring for erosion, degradation and riparian health and macroinvertebrate and fish population monitoring for sub-watersheds receiving CBM produced water, would help to avoid, minimize or reduce the effects of water conveyance and habitat loss. These measures are contained within the Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the FEIS.

210. Freshwater biodiversity in the U.S. has a higher percentage of species at risk than other taxonomic groups (Master et al. 2000). The Powder River supports the most intact assemblage of fish in the Great Plains of Wyoming including the globally rare sturgeon chub (TNC 1999). Because CBM drilling is new to the area and involves water discharges from numerous shallow wells, damage to the many aquatic species of this important river is of great concern. Even the species lists in the DEIS (pg 3–114), reflect the many fish species that will be affected in 10 sub-watersheds throughout the basin, but there are other aquatic species. Since CBM drilling relies heavily on the use of water systems to extract methane gas, and 62 percent of wells in the project would release discharge water to the surface, we are concerned that water conditions would be altered with virtually no documented studies on these impacts to aquatic species, their reproduction and movement patterns in affected streams. Defenders ask that BLM specifically state and analyze how the preferred alternative will comply with all components of state water quality standards. Those components include designated uses, any applicable narrative standards and the Wyoming anti-degradation policy, in addition to numeric standards. The Supreme Court has made clear that all components of water quality standards are enforceable limits, and BLM is required to abide by those limits, so BLM must provide evidence of such compliance. We particularly ask that BLM ensure compliance with the designated uses in all streams in the PRB.

Response: Additional environmental baseline information on aquatic ecosystem components was included in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. This supplementary information consisted of peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies regarding aquatic invertebrates. Some information regarding salinity levels and their effects on macroinvertebrates was provided in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the DEIS. Based on the aforementioned information sources, additional discussion on contamination of waters

and sediments by metals (boron, selenium, mercury, cadmium, manganese, iron, arsenic, and barium), changes in parameters, such as temperature, major ions, salinity, and TDS, and any potential effects on aquatic invertebrate habitat and populations has also been provided in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS.

The BLM agrees that the preferred alternative identified in the FEIS, as it would be implemented, must protect state-designated uses and meet associated water quality criteria. The WDEQ is responsible for enforcing Wyoming's water quality standards. Discharges of CBM produced water are analyzed site-specifically by the WDEQ in the evaluation of NPDES discharge permit applications, utilizing the anti-degradation implementation policy specific to CBM discharges and additional guidance to protect Wyoming water quality standards and agreements with bordering states.

The Chapter 4 Mitigation Section of the DEIS and FEIS required that sub-watersheds receiving CBM produced waters be monitored for macroinvertebrate and fish populations. Sampling locations and timing of sampling are further described in this section. In addition, ponds or impoundments containing fish species and CBM produced water will be sampled on a recurring basis for various metals and TDS.

A more detailed discussion of designated uses, applicable narrative standards, the Wyoming anti-degradation policy and numeric standards can be found can be found within the WDEQ Water Quality Standards and Regulations. The discussion of the compliance of designated uses to NPDES standards in all streams of the Powder River Basin was not within the scope of the DEIS and FEIS. These documents examined direct, indirect and cumulative effects of CBM development that is part of the proposed project on environmental resources within the Project Area.

Threatened and Endangered Species

211. BLM needs to incorporate additional mitigation into its Standard Conditions of Approval (Appendix C) to address concerns that a large number of eagles have been electrocuted on power lines in the PRB.

Response: BLM has reviewed and revised its Standard Conditions of Approval that were presented in Appendix C of the DEIS. Please refer to this appendix to this FEIS to review the revisions.

212. Additional environmental baseline data pertaining to various species should be provided. Additional information, such as peer-reviewed litera-

ture and reports from mine mitigation and monitoring should be used to establish current environmental baseline conditions for TES species.

Response: *In addition to information provided by USFWS, BLM, WGFD, and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, available peer-reviewed literature and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations were reviewed. Information from these sources was used to expand the baseline information for relevant special status species in Chapter 3 of the FEIS, where possible. Privately owned land in the project area accounts for more than 70 percent of the total area. The combination of a lack of occurrence information for special status species on privately owned lands and the endemically rare nature of many of the special status species resulted in limited data for these species in the Project Area.*

213. Additional accurate and current data should be provided to allow for expansion of the analysis of potential impacts. The magnitude of potential impacts, including quantification of these impacts, needs additional discussion.

Response: *The analysis of potential impacts to special status species, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects was expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS to address additional baseline information obtained from USFWS, BLM, WGFD, Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, peer-reviewed literature, and mitigation and monitoring reports from regional mineral and gas operations. Impact assessment included quantitative information where baseline data warranted such an analysis. For many species, quantification of effects was not possible because of the incomplete nature of the biological baseline data and uncertainties related to specific aspects of project development (for example, precise location information for project facilities). In such instances, analyses were restricted to a qualitative assessment of effects.*

214. Accurate and current data should be provided to ensure the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures and stipulations should be developed. Pre-construction surveys should be implemented to avoid impacts from development. All surveys should be conducted according to approved protocols; deviations would be subject to consultation with USFWS. Mitigation should address protection of special-status species and migratory birds.

Response: *Additional baseline information for special-status species was collected and presented in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. This updated information, combined with supplemental information collected during prescribed mitigation measures, would contribute to avoidance and minimization of adverse effects*

to special-status species. Included as mitigation for several species in Chapter 4 of the FEIS is the requirement to follow species-specific survey protocols that were provided by USFWS. Where necessary, additional mitigation measures for special-status species and migratory birds were added to Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

215. BLM should consult with the USFWS now to develop surveys plans, mitigation measures, and project design standards that avoid or minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species.

Response: The BLM provided a Draft BA to USFWS in January 2002 and conducted formal consultation leading to a Biological Opinion in September 2002. BLM would continue to consult with USFWS to ensure that impacts to threatened and endangered species are avoided or minimized. BLM worked with USFWS to modify, clarify, and confirm requirements for survey protocols for federally listed species that may occur in the Project Area. Published USFWS survey protocols were incorporated by reference in the FEIS.

216. Additional measures are needed to further reduce the potential for injury or mortality to bald eagles and other raptors resulting from electrocutionns and collisions with power lines. New power line construction should be tracked, and compliance with raptor-proof construction should be monitored. An area-wide program to remove carrion from roads should be implemented to reduce the potential for road-kill of eagles.

Response: Consultation with USFWS and the Biological Opinion included mitigation measures for the bald eagle that specifically addressed power line construction and design, assessment of carrion along roadways, and other factors. Where necessary, mitigation measures in Chapter 4 of the FEIS were modified to reflect the opinions of USFWS expressed in the Biological Opinion.

217. All official survey guidelines for black-footed ferrets should be followed (for example, all prairie dog colonies that exceed 79 acres and that may be affected by the project should be surveyed). The impacts of the project on the proposed ferret reintroduction site on the TBNG, prairie dogs and ferrets should be analyzed. Based on the BLM commitment to avoid any activity in prairie dog towns or complexes where black-footed ferrets are found, it is important to map black-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes in accordance with survey guidelines. The USFWS recommends closing to leasing any portion of the TBNG that is not already leased for oil and gas development to allow for the recovery of the black-footed ferret.

Response: USFWS guidelines on the black-footed ferret, including the requirements for surveys within all black-tailed prairie dog colonies that exceed 80 acres and mapping of suitable prai-

rie dog colonies or complexes, will be followed during project implementation. These guidelines and other conservation measures included in the USFWS Biological Opinion were presented in the FEIS. The discussion of potential effects of project implementation on potential black-footed ferret reintroduction sites in TBNG, prairie dogs, and ferrets was expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. No areas are closed to leasing within TBNG. Decisions regarding this issue were established in 1994. Decisions on leasing are not part of the proposed project and are not analyzed in the DEIS/FEIS. Refer to Chapter 5 of the FEIS, section titled Designation of Areas Open or Closed to Leasing for information on this topic.

218. Additional impact assessment should be completed on methane migration, road-kill, the spread of plague, increased raptor predation, and saturation of soils from expanded wetlands created by discharge or produced water are all concerns. Large colonies and sites should be analyzed as potential reintroduction sites for the black-footed ferret and for potential expansion of prairie dog colonies. The role of the prairie dog as a keystone species, especially for other threatened and endangered species, should be discussed. A discussion of potential environmental consequences to the black-tailed prairie dog and white-tailed prairie dog (Wyoming sensitive species) should be provided in Chapter 4.

Response: The presentation of potential effects to black-tailed prairie dogs in Chapter 4 of the FEIS was expanded to include discussion of methane migration, road-kill, spread of plague, increased raptor predation, and alteration of terrestrial habitats through land disposal. The discussion in Chapter 3 regarding baseline information on the black-tailed prairie dog was expanded to address the prairie dog as a keystone species. When appropriate, prairie dog colonies will be evaluated for the presence of the black-footed ferret. However, additional evaluations of the identification of prairie dog colonies as possible sites for reintroduction of the black-footed ferret are beyond the scope of this analysis and the proposed project. White-tailed prairie dogs are not known to occur in the Project Area and were not evaluated in the FEIS.

219. Referenced surveys were limited in scope and may not reflect the true abundance of plovers in the area. Plover surveys should be required during the APD phase. Current buffer distances should be incorporated in mitigation measures. Incidental take is not allowed for plover under MBTA. Variances to mitigation should only be granted after consultation with the USFWS. All permanent effects to plover habitat should be mitigated. Dogs should not be allowed with employees, contractors, etc., due to potential impacts to plovers. The document acknowledges the dependency on prairie dogs, but goes no further in analyzing the effects of development on black-tailed prairie dog or directly on mountain plover.

Additional analysis is required including potential effects if a large predator shift from coyotes to foxes occurs, vulnerability of plovers to predation by raptors, and the related effect from building aboveground utility poles.

Response: *A statement was included in Chapter 3 of the FEIS that clarifies the limited areal extent of the referenced mountain plover studies and emphasizes the overall lack of information pertaining to mountain plover occurrence in the PRB project area. The analysis of potential impacts to the mountain plover from project related activities and secondary effects (for example, shifts in dominant large predators, and effects to black-tailed prairie dog colonies) was expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The USFWS' Biological Opinion includes several mitigation measures that require surveys to be conducted in suitable habitats before surface disturbance occurs and that current and appropriate buffer distances be applied, including a disturbance-free buffer zone of ¼ mile around active mountain plover nests. Mitigation measures were updated in Chapter 4 of the FEIS to coincide with measures included in the USFWS' Biological Opinion. A mitigation measure that restricts dogs from accompanying project personnel on project sites was added to Chapter 4 of the FEIS. As of June 13, 2002, the mountain plover was identified as a species proposed for listing by USFWS. Proposed species are not subject to prohibition of take under the Endangered Species Act, as amended. However, the mountain plover is protected against take of adults, chicks, and eggs, including direct injury or mortality, under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.*

220. Survey methods for the Ute ladies'-tresses orchid appear to be inadequate. Management recommendations are needed. How will hydrological impacts be avoided or mitigated? Downstream areas that could be affected should be surveyed in areas of high SAR discharge and other disposal methods employed if occurrences are located. Establishment of noxious weeds may adversely affect this species in the project area. The determination is made using survey methods that are unable to detect much of the occurring species and without proposing a plan for habitat conservation and therefore is not warranted or legal.

Response: *The USFWS Recommendations and Guidelines for Ute Ladies'-tresses Orchid (USFWS 1995) include the approved and standard survey methods for this species. As announced in the Biological Opinion, the USFWS concurs with the determination of effect (is likely to adversely affect) presented in the EIS. Mitigation measures pertaining to the survey of potentially suitable downstream orchid habitats before discharge water is released were added to Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Mitigation measures intended to avoid and minimize the risk of introduction and spread of noxious weeds to or-*

chid habitats were included in Chapter 4 of the DEIS and Standard Conditions of Approval (Appendix C). These measures were carried forward to the FEIS.

221. Sensitive Species: Mitigation measures for the 16 adversely affected special-status species should be proposed. Costs and loss of flexibility in management should be considered in terms of the potential listing of sensitive species with adverse determinations if listing is proposed due to downward trends related to this project. Are sufficient resources available to ensure compliance with mitigation measures and avoid or minimize adverse impacts? Mitigation measures for sensitive plants should be addressed. The DEIS fails to discuss any future plans to survey and study these sensitive plant species, they seem to be satisfied with science that concludes with "may occur." The BLM needs to improve their understanding of the occurrence and potential impacts to these species in the project area. *Astragalus barrii* should be added to the sensitive species lists, then to the analysis.

Response: *Included in Chapter 4 of the DEIS (and FEIS) is a mitigation measure for pre-construction surveys to be conducted before any ground disturbance occurs in habitats that are suitable for special-status species. Descriptions of monitoring and mitigation measures and compliance with these measures were clarified in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Occurrence of special-status species would be reported and appropriate adjustments would be made to the project to minimize impacts to special-status species. Statements were added to Chapter 4 of the FEIS to clarify this point. At the time the FEIS was prepared, Astragalus barrii was not identified as a BLM or FS sensitive species, nor was it specifically identified as an issue during the scoping process. Therefore, this species was not evaluated in the FEIS. Lists of sensitive species lists from the Buffalo and Casper BLM field offices and TBNG of the Region 2 USFS were reviewed and used to establish the list of species analyzed in the FEIS. Several species that were addressed in the DEIS were not included on the lists of BLM or FS sensitive species that coincide with the project area. These species were removed from consideration in the FEIS.*

222. Preble's meadow jumping mouse – "The subspecies has declined within its historic range." This statement is incorrect and unsupported. The species was defined only a few years ago, and its historical range is unknown. Identification of the species is problematic, even with DNA testing. This statement is not supported, cannot be demonstrated, and should be removed.

Response: *The description of the current status and distribution within the historical range of the Preble's meadow jumping mouse was clarified in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. Field identification of Zapus is difficult when attempted by individuals who are not thoroughly familiar with Z. h. preblei and Z. princeps. To*

date, no overlap has been documented between the range of Preble's and the range of Z. princeps in Boulder, Jefferson, Douglas, and El Paso Counties in Colorado. These counties support the vast majority of currently known Preble's populations. Since Z. h. preblei and Z. princeps may coexist in portions of southeastern Wyoming, some historical records from Wyoming are difficult to confirm. Recent genetic studies may indicate some uncertainty regarding the identity of apparent Preble's trapped in Weld County, Colorado, and Laramie County, Wyoming. However, populations of Zapus that are consistent morphologically and ecologically with Preble's, are considered Preble's by USFWS pending conclusive studies resolving the identities of the two species. During pre-disturbance field surveys for Z. h. preblei, identification of any Zapus captured in southeastern Wyoming should be thoroughly documented and tissue samples should be obtained for future genetic analysis (USFWS 1998).

223. The Wyoming distribution of the sturgeon chub is not clear in the DEIS and should be described in more detail. The DEIS fails to identify threats to the chub and other species of native fish. Also, in Chapter 4, the BLM failed to assess if changes to hydrograph, water turbidity, or water chemistry will affect the imperiled sturgeon chub.

Response: The distribution of the sturgeon chub and other native fish species occurring in the Project Area is contained in the Chapter 3 Aquatics Section of the FEIS. This section has been modified and updated to include additional information based on peer-reviewed literature, agency records and databases, and scientific studies. Where additional information was available, potential impacts of CBM to the sturgeon chub and other native fish species were analyzed in the Chapter 4 Aquatics Section of the FEIS.

224. We also suggest that black-tailed prairie dog colonies and sage grouse populations receive special attention because both are candidate species for listing under the ESA.

Response: Potential effects to the black-tailed prairie dog, a candidate species for federal listing (USFWS 2002), and the greater sage grouse, a species identified as an important issue during the scoping process, were thoroughly evaluated in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. As a point of clarification, the greater sage grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) is not designated as a candidate species by the USFWS (USFWS 2002). Of the grouse species, only the Gunnison sage grouse (Centrocercus minimus), and the western sage grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus), of which neither occur in Wyoming, which occurs only in Colorado and Utah, are considered candidates for federal listing (USFWS 2000).

225. With respect to mountain plover, it has not been established whether the bird exists in the project area. Even though the species may be a candidate species proposed for listing, mitigation measures should be imposed only if the species is present in the area. Absent this presence (sic), BLM's measures should not impede oil and gas development.

Response: *Several studies have documented the presence of the mountain plover in the project area and these are referenced in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. The mountain plover is considered a special-status species because it is proposed for federal listing. A mitigation measure presented in the BO states the Companies shall conduct clearance surveys for mountain plovers before ground disturbance occurs in potentially suitable habitats. This measure is intended to determine local and site-specific occurrence of mountain plover. The results of these surveys will provide a better understanding of plover occurrence in the project area and in areas specifically identified for development. Areas determined to be unsuitable mountain plover habitat will not require preconstruction surveys. Results of site-specific plover surveys will be used to determine if additional mitigation measures are required to avoid and minimize effects to mountain plovers.*

226. The long-billed curlew and yellow-billed cuckoo are listed as sensitive species by a number of agencies, yet other than noting its occurrence in the Project Area, no discussion pertaining environmental consequences from CBM development occurs in the text.

Response: *The discussion of potential impacts to the long-billed curlew, yellow-billed cuckoo, and other sensitive species that may occur in the project was limited to qualitative evaluations because of the lack of detailed data on occurrence for most of the special-status species. The discussion of the overall lack of occurrence data for these species was expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Table 4–94 in Chapter 4 of the FEIS was modified to assess anticipated impacts to these species.*

227. USFWS recommends that the BLM in accordance with Section 7(a)(1) of the Act, and BLM Manual 6840 develop avoidance and minimization measures for all special status species (threatened, endangered, or sensitive), and their habitats. In addition, BLM should develop a monitoring program to track the impact of this project on these species.

Response: *In the FEIS, BLM addressed potential effects to species listed by the USFWS as threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species, BLM and FS sensitive species, and WGFD species of special concern that may occur within the project area or may be affected by project-related activities within the Project Area. Information collected through the implementation of mitigation measures, conditions of ap-*

proval, and lease stipulations may be compiled and used to evaluate species responses to project activities. In some instances species-specific monitoring may occur as undertaken by specific agencies or groups.

228. USFWS recommends including the goldeneye, sauger, and shovelnose sturgeon (listed as rare by WGFD) in the list of BLM and FS sensitive species. The DEIS should include an analysis of the potential effects of introducing CBM discharged waters to drainages where these species are present. In addition, the DEIS should include a commitment to surveys, monitoring, and mitigation for lost habitat.

Response: At the time the FEIS was prepared, goldeneye, sauger, and shovelnose sturgeon were not identified as BLM or FS sensitive species. Nor were these species specifically identified as issues during the scoping process, except for the shovelnose sturgeon. Therefore, the goldeneye and sauger were not specifically evaluated in the FEIS. Because the shovelnose sturgeon was specifically identified as an important species during the scoping process, discussions of its occurrence, habitat needs, and potential impacts were added to Chapters 3 and 4 of the FEIS. Adding new species to the BLM or FS sensitive species lists is outside the scope of this analysis. Impacts to fisheries in general are discussed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS.

229. The expected outcome of "may adversely affect individuals, may result in a loss of viability on federal lands or range wide, and may result in a trend toward federal listing" to sensitive species is significant and should receive more attention in the DEIS. When listings occur, everyone loses and the federal government must then appropriate huge sums of taxpayer money to address the endangered species issues. These costs to management options must be considered before development projects are approved and "so-called benefits" are cited.

Response: Using the best available project and species biology information, a determination of "may affect with a risk of a loss of viability and a subsequent trend toward federal listing" was made for several BLM and FS sensitive species and WGFD species of special concern. The discussion of these effects and the potential subsequent management implications was expanded in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Text relating to this topic was also added to the Unavoidable Adverse Effects section of the FEIS in Chapter 4.

230. Should the mountain plover be determined to exist in the Project Area, PAW would like to state that at this time the status of the species is "proposed for listing." This status allows for a certain amount of flexibility in developing measures protective of the species. BLM has certain discretionary authority and should consider the impacts to oil and gas operators of any proposed mitigation requirements as part of its adoption of rea-

sonable and prudent measures necessary to minimize the impacts on the mountain plover.

Response: *In the Candidate Notice of Review (USFWS 2002), USFWS announced its intentions for listing the mountain plover and assigned the species a ranking priority of 2. Candidate and proposed species are assigned a number between 1 and 12 that corresponds to their relative importance for ranking. Lower numbers represent higher listing importance. The priority number is assigned according to the immediacy and magnitude of threats as well as taxonomic status. In addition to the final determinations required by court orders and settlement agreements, USFWS will work on final determinations for several species, including the mountain plover (USFWS 2002). It is likely a determination for the mountain plover will soon be available because of its high-priority ranking and the recent declaration of intent by USFWS to formulate a determination for this species.*

With an impending determination likely, it is typically prudent to address potential effects and establish mitigation measures as part of the NEPA analysis for species proposed for listing. This effort is beneficial because if the species should become listed during project implementation but subsequent to the NEPA evaluation, it reduces the likelihood that additional species specific consultation with the USFWS will be necessary. Such consultation could stop the progress of the project until the consultation was complete, a process that could require several months.

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the mountain plover is protected from take (for example, direct injury or mortality to adults, chicks, and eggs) and therefore measures (for example, presence and absence surveys) are required to minimize the potential for take. BLM is responsible for compliance with the MBTA; therefore, all mitigation measures proposed for this species are applicable on lands administered by BLM.

Cultural Resources

231. EIS needs a firm commitment and schedule to develop and implement a Treatment Plan for historic properties and a Discovery Plan.

Response: *Treatment of historic properties, including inadvertent discovery, is included in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document. In accordance with Federal regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, BLM will consult with SHPO before the implementation of any treatment or discovery plans, as appropriate.*

232. EIS needs a clarification of where and when cultural resource surveys must be conducted and how the need for cultural resource surveys will affect pace of CMB development.

Response: *Wording in the document has been altered to clarify that cultural resource surveys must be conducted for all federal actions before a permit is approved. For CBM development, surveys typically occur as part of the APD process. Cultural resource surveys are one of several studies that are required for APDs, and these surveys do not typically affect the pace of CBM development.*

233. Tribes should be consulted concerning water, soil, air, fish and wildlife, and vegetation and document should contain mitigations measures for culturally significant vegetation.

Response: *The EIS discusses consultation with Tribes regarding traditional cultural concerns. Specific issues of concern to the Tribes (e.g., water, soil, vegetation, air, fish, and wildlife) that are addressed in other sections of the EIS are summarized in this section but not analyzed briefly in depth here.*

234. Environmental Consequences fails to make estimates of quantities of significant cultural resources that are likely to be encountered by development.

Response: *Wording in the section on Environmental Consequences section has been modified to clarify the estimates of the quantities of eligible cultural resources that are likely to be affected by CBM development. As explained in the document, these estimates are based on the average known site density in each sub-watershed and the estimated new surface disturbance. It is also pointed out that, for cultural resource clearance, areas larger than the actual area of disturbance are surveyed. The total number of sites encountered and documented will be higher.*

235. Respondents recommend development of a regional plan "that addresses, in part 100 percent of the cultural resource sites," and that is subject to NEPA review [a revised RMP] prior to APD approvals.

Response: *An RMP amendment is being prepared; however, no revisions to the cultural resources section of the RMP is anticipated. Treatment of cultural resources within the region is addressed in Chapters 3 and 4 of the document. All of the cultural resource sites in the area of potential effect will be addressed during surveys as part of the plan of development and APD process. These are required by the NHPA and are not subject to NEPA review.*

236. The DEIS provides estimates of the numbers of cultural sites that may be affected by each alternative based on known site densities. It should be made clear that this may not be the actual number if sites are identified during action-specific surveys.

Response: Wording has been added to clarify this point. The analysis presents estimates of the numbers of cultural sites that may be affected by each alternative based on known site densities and estimated acres of new disturbance. In practice, the area surveyed for cultural resources is much more extensive than the anticipated area of disturbance, and actual site density varies from one location to another. Consequently, the actual number of sites that are identified during action specific surveys will differ from this estimate, and will generally be greater than the number of sites that may be affected.

237. Need to clarify requirements for cultural resource investigations in split estate situations and the rights of the surface owner.

Response: Wording has been added to the document to clarify the rights of the surface owner in split or severed estates. The fact that a federal undertaking involves one or more areas of split estate does not alter the responsibilities of the Federal agency to consider the potential impacts to historic properties. The surface owner may defer or deny access for cultural resource survey, but the nexus of federal mineral estate triggering a federal action still exists.

238. Request clarification that not all cultural resource sites have significant historical value and that many cultural resource sites have been successfully avoided and protected in the course of mineral extraction operations.

Response: Wording has been changed in the document to clarify that the majority of cultural resource sites do not meet the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP and that many important cultural resource sites have been successfully avoided and protected in the course of mineral extraction operations.

239. Management option should be clarified to include wishes of surface owner, if applicable, and the application of Visual Resource Management Class.

Response: Wording has been added to clarify the rights of private surface owners and to point out that Visual Resource Management Class can be used as part of the assessment process for some sites that have a visual or aesthetic viewshed component.

240. The one-half mile avoidance area either side of the Bozeman Trail is excessive.

Response: This distance has been revised. The CSU is a one-quarter mile avoidance area, as stated elsewhere in the document.

241. Request clarification that various levels of mitigation are available for cultural resource sites depending on the significance of the site.

Response: Wording has been added to clarify that many historic properties are avoided, and that various types and levels of mitigation are available depending on the nature and extent of impacts to the sites.

242. Failure to evaluate all available prehistoric and historic information is a violation of NHPA.

Response: Wording has been added to clarify the differences between the requirements of NEPA and NHPA. An EIS is a NEPA document that addresses potential and reasonably anticipated developments in terms of all available information. That entails a brief overview of past surveys and known sites. NEPA "triggers" consideration of NHPA as a consultation requirement but does not necessarily require any new cultural resource surveys or gathering of new information. Section 106 of NHPA involves the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that may be affected by a specific action requiring federal oversight, permitting, or funding. In contrast to NEPA, NHPA requires adequate cultural resource surveys of the area of potential effect of a federal undertaking.

Land Use/Transportation

243. The DEIS failed to evaluate the effects of an increase of more than 25 percent in average daily traffic on the mortality of wildlife… or human health and safety.

Response: The discussion of increased daily traffic associated with each alternative was expanded to include additional discussion of potential impacts to human health & safety due to increased risk of traffic accidents in Chapter 4, Human Health and Safety of the FEIS. The effects of dust accumulation adjacent to unpaved roads associated with each alternative are discussed in Chapter 4, Air and Climate of the FEIS. Increased mortality of wildlife due to additional vehicular traffic associated with each alternative are addressed in Chapter 4, Wildlife of the FEIS. Because this EIS evaluates a conceptual level of development and not site-specific action, there is a lack of information on the specific locations of the proposed project roads so some direct and indirect road impacts to wildlife and human health and safety are not more quantifiable at this time.

244. From p.4–22 to 4–28 of the Montana DEIS, the complications posed by split-estates are recognized and surface use agreements are proposed to be required. In Wyoming, surface use agreements are strictly voluntary.

Response: *A discussion of surface use agreements for split-estate lands in Wyoming was added to Chapter 3, Mineral Ownership in the FEIS. For CBM operations where the mineral resource is federally owned and the surface is privately owned, the operator is responsible under 43 CFR 3814 for reaching an agreement with the private surface owner. It is at the owner's discretion whether he or she will require an agreement for surface use.*

245. The DEIS failed to assess whether local and/or upstream CBM development will impact the Fortification Creek WSA.

Response: *There are no anticipated direct land use impacts to Fortification Creek WSA associated with CBM development. A discussion of local and upstream CBM development and potential land use impacts to the Fortification Creek WSA and other SMAs was incorporated into Chapter 4, Land Use of the FEIS for each alternative. These impacts could include the ability to see and hear CBM development from within the WSA as well as increased water flow in Fortification Creek from upstream development. Chapter 4, Recreational Resources of the FEIS provides additional impact information concerning potential impacts to SMAs.*

246. The DEIS failed to provide an estimate of the costs associated with constructing and maintaining road systems (paved, gravel); or to address post-development closure and reclamation of road systems.

Response: *Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS was expanded to clarify that the Companies would pay the costs associated with construction, maintenance, and closure/reclamation of project roads associated with CBM development. Additional information on the project roads is provided in Chapter 2, Drilling of Wells and Construction of Production Facilities - Well Access Roads; Chapter 2, Production and Maintenance - Roads; and Chapter 2, Decommissioning and Reclamation - Roads of the FEIS. Vehicular traffic associated with each alternative was addressed in Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS.*

247. Access or ROWs for entry to state lands for development should not be impeded by federal land development, cumulative impact scenarios that cause the federal government to deny access, or mitigation requirements/ controls applicable to federal lands. Development of state lands that are surrounded by federal lands requiring ROWs for entry may be affected.

Response: The discussion of impacts to ROWs for entry to state lands surrounded by federal lands due to federal mitigation requirements was incorporated into Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS.

248. The DEIS does not determine the actual effects of the alternatives upon rangeland grazing, and the number of AUMs that will be reduced has not been evaluated. The actual specific impacts of CBM installation and maintenance and their direct and indirect effects upon rangeland grazing and introduction of noxious weeds has not been state or studied. The negative and positive impacts of a surface water disposal upon rangeland grazing have not been included in the DEIS. The construction of stock ponds and irrigation systems allows increased forage and grazing. The number of AUMs should be allowed to dramatically increase where surface waters are allowed to improve rangelands. The impacts of increased surface water to rangeland grazing and the potential for widespread overgrazing need to be included in the environmental analysis. The FEIS should provide a discussion of this possibility of widespread overgrazing, along with estimates of impact and extent, as well as suggestions for control.

Response: The discussion of impacts to rangeland for each alternative was expanded to include a qualitative prediction of potential impacts due to construction of stock ponds and land application/irrigation using water produced by CBM development. The discharge and storage of produced water in upland areas has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on rangeland. Potential effects on the number of AUMs, overgrazing, and introduction of noxious weeds were predicted using available information. This additional information was provided in Chapter 4, Land Use of the FEIS. These effects would vary based on water quality of the produced water, and site-specific conditions, such as soil type and rangeland vegetation. The specific locations for the impoundments are not yet defined; therefore, site-specific impacts to rangeland are not more quantifiable at this time. Site-specific assessments of these impacts are required as part of the APD approval process.

249. The FEIS should define and include non-development corridors based on well spacing and pods of development where relatively large contiguous federal surface exists.

Response: Because leases have been let throughout the basin and spacing has been determined, it is not possible to establish non-development corridors on federal lands in the area. This comment was addressed in Chapter 5, Land Use Planning and Management of the FEIS.

250. Show all SMAs on the map.

Response: *Figure 3–17, Land Use and Recreation Sites of the FEIS was checked to verify that all the SMAs within the Project Area are shown. The text reference to the Big Horns SMA was deleted in Chapter 3, Land Use Planning and Management – BLM Land Management, because this SMA is located outside of the Project Area.*

251. Grazing allotment classifications should be shown on a figure to indicate the general condition of range on federal surface.

Response: *The federal land ownership in the Project Area is shown on Figure 3–15, Surface Ownership of the FEIS. Most of these federal lands have grazing allotments. The grazing allotment classifications could not be effectively depicted (too cluttered) at the scale (1:775,000) of figures within the FEIS due to the large scale of the Project Area. However, range condition is described in the EIS.*

252. Airports: VORs include the Sheridan VOR and the Crazy Woman VOR, as well as the Gillette VOR. The FEIS narrative should include detailed information on the VORs in the project area, and define VOR in glossary.

Response: *Chapter 3, Other Transportation — Airports of the FEIS narrative was expanded to include information on the Sheridan, Crazy Woman and Gillette VORs, and clarifying that CBM development is currently occurring in the vicinity of the Campbell County Airport. A definition of VOR was included in the Acronym List and Glossary of the FEIS.*

253. In order to evaluate impacts resulting from the effects of CBM discharges from wells in Wyoming and Montana, an analysis of their cumulative effects on water quality, irrigation, and riparian plant communities is needed. Since contaminants in CBM discharges, if undiluted, are known to have adverse effects, the question is what amount/threshold value of CBM produced water will cause an unacceptable adverse impact to these uses. Threshold values for the significant effects of certain contaminants in CBM discharges should be defined. Impacts of SAR and salinity in produced water discharged to the land surface or used as irrigation water, and cumulative effects on plants/crops need to be determined, including plant/crop tolerances to sodium/salinity in water used for irrigation and submersion of crops in standing water, and associated impacts to land usage. The FEIS should include what mitigation measures will be employed to alleviate this disruption of land use.

Response: *The discussion of land use impacts was expanded to include a qualitative discussion of cumulative salinity threshold effects on crops and rangeland due to land application of water produced by CBM development. This additional information was incorporated into Chapter 4, Land Use for each alternative of the FEIS. The land application of produced wa-*

ter in upland areas has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on land uses. Potential effects on plants and crops were predicted using available information. These effects would vary based on water quality of the produced water, and site-specific conditions, such as soil type and existing vegetation. The specific locations for the wells and impoundments are not yet defined; therefore, site-specific impacts to crops and rangeland plants are not more quantifiable at this time. Site-specific assessments of these impacts are required as part of the APD approval process. Mitigation measures to alleviate disruption of land uses due to effects from salinity and standing water were included in the MMRP in Appendix D of the FEIS.

254. County roads should be included in the discussion of public roads network and a map of the county roads in the project area included in the FEIS.

Response: The scale of Figure 3–17 (1:775,000) does not allow the clear depiction of county roads (too cluttered) due to the large scale of the Project Area. The discussion of the public roads network was expanded to include discussion of the county roads. This additional information was incorporated into Chapter 3, Public Road Network of the FEIS.

255. The entire FEIS should be double-checked for consistency of the acreages used to represent disturbances for the various alternatives.

Response: The acreages estimated for surface disturbances associated with each alternative in Chapter 4, Land Use of the FEIS were revised and double-checked for consistency with other sections of the document.

256. Verify the DOT requirement for an access permit for county roads. There are adequate existing road design and maintenance requirements developed by BLM (Manual 9113), maintenance requirements in the RMPs, Wyoming DOT access permit process for new roads, and the transportation planning components of the existing county and city land use plans.

Response: The text was modified to clarify that a Wyoming DOT access permit is required for new project roads that access existing state roads. For any of the alternatives, the project roads would comply with the appropriate road design and maintenance requirements of BLM and the local jurisdictions.

257. There has been a substantial increase in traffic accidents on county roads in CBM areas. The FEIS should include verifiable information from county authorities regarding the increase in traffic accidents in heavily developed areas.

Response: *The text was expanded in Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS for each alternative to include discussion of the increased potential for traffic accidents on county roads due to increased daily traffic associated with each alternative. A discussion of the cumulative traffic impacts from past, present and proposed CBM development was provided in Chapter 4, Transportation.*

258. There is no discussion in Chapter 2 on the frequency and reasons for visits to compressor stations. Neither is there discussion about disposal of used lubricants and glycol generated as part of compressor operation. The FEIS should address traffic increase and waste disposal issues associated with compressors and identify impacts.

Response: *Information concerning the estimated employment associated with compressors was included in Tables 2–16, 2–27, 2–28, and 2–36, and Chapter 2, Production and Maintenance of the FEIS. A discussion of the increased daily traffic associated with the number of estimated employees required for operation and maintenance of the compressors, and an analysis of wastes generated at the compressors was incorporated into Chapter 4, Human Health and Safety of the FEIS for each alternative.*

259. Nonnative, palatable plant species for cattle and other livestock should not be introduced. The FEIS should specify the use of only plant species native to specific ecosystems for restoration and enhancement activities. The FEIS should evaluate the efficacy of land management practices in protecting land from noxious weeds and other nonnative plants and in restoring ecosystem functions in areas that previously have been degraded by nonnative species. Address strategies to prevent all of the causes of noxious weed spread.

Response: *The BLM does not allow non-native species in the reclamation mixes on federal lands. However, the BLM can't dictate what plant species will be required by private landowners. A discussion of land management practices and strategies to prevent and control noxious weed spread was added to Chapter 4, Mitigation — Vegetation.*

260. The DEIS is subject to the existing land use plan stipulations. For non-federal surface ownership, surface use agreements are required before development can proceed and mitigation for adverse impacts will be negotiated at that time...transportation plans will be coordinated and implemented in compliance with the county transportation plans... The FEIS should consider and analyze for cumulative impacts of "overlapping" restrictions and stipulations on industry's ability to access leases.

Response: *BLM and other federal surface management agency approval of an APD does not relieve the operator from obtaining other federal, state or local authorizations for drilling or*

subsequent operations. A discussion of cumulative impacts of "overlapping" restrictions and stipulations on industry's ability to access leases was added to Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS.

261. We question the DEIS' proposed modification of current transportation requirements. There is no justification contained in the DEIS which warrants such a change. The FEIS should return to the accepted transportation practices.

Response: The discussion of transportation practices in Chapter 4, Transportation of the FEIS was modified to clarify that there are no proposed modifications to the current or accepted transportation practices of the oil and gas industry associated with any of the alternatives.

262. The existing land use planning tools of the four counties are adequate to implement appropriate planning mechanisms and to allocate of tax revenues to offset impacts for the projected growth. Further restrictions on development of federal mineral resources are inconsistent with the concept of multiple-use and would result in financial harm to the public and state.

Response: The alternatives described in the FEIS did not include restrictions on development that are inconsistent with the concept of multiple-use.

263. The current boundaries of WSAs and other designations are adequate, and a buffer zone around WSA boundaries is unnecessary and unprecedented, and may violate the rights of third parties. No changes are needed in current designation of areas open or closed to oil and gas leasing.

Response: The statement that described a buffer zone around WSAs as a possible mitigation for visual impacts was removed from the text for the FEIS.

264. The DEIS used conservative data and analyses to project potential reservoir storage and surface land disturbances. It is not reasonably foreseeable that the footprint of the project area under Alternative 1 will reach the predicted aerial extent described.

Response: The estimated acres of surface land disturbances associated with each of the alternatives in the FEIS were updated based on the proposed number and tentative locations of wells and other project facilities. Facility-specific disturbances were estimated based on data collected from existing oil and gas development in the Project Area. A discussion of the estimated acres of surface disturbance for each alternative was provided in Chapter 4, Land Use of the FEIS.

265. Change ADP to APD on page 3–168).

Response: ADP was changed to APD in the FEIS.

266. Remove extra 'a' in first sentence of Johnson County Land Use section on page 3–169.

Response: The extra 'a' in the first sentence was removed in the FEIS.

267. Statement that development within ¼ mile of the Bozeman Trail will have little effect is illogical.

Response: Chapter 5, Land Use Planning and Management - Resource: Bozeman Trail of the FEIS was modified to clarify that activities outside of the visual horizon would have minimal effects on the cultural and scenic values of the Bozeman Trail.

Visual

268. Page 3–174: In Chapter 4, BLM failed to analyze and proposed mitigation measures to minimize the industrial character of areas with existing and future oil and gas development.

Response: The EIS presents measures that will mitigate, to the extent possible, the visual impacts of proposed well development in Chapter 4 in the Mitigation Section for Visual Resources. Mitigation measures to minimize the impact of existing development is outside the scope of this EIS.

269. Page 4–248 thru 4–259: The BLM fails to address the effects of visual disturbances on land and real property values, and 24-hour lighting facility disturbances on wildlife and homeowners.

Response: A discussion of impacts to land and real estate values is included in Environmental Consequences, Socioeconomics, Quality of Life.

270. Page 3–173: More than 14 coal mines are currently active in the basin, if active is defined by those mines maintaining current lease status. Please check this number and define active.

Response: The number of coalmines presented in the discussion was based on the most recent information available from both the BLM and operators in the region. The term "active" defines those coalmines that are currently producing coal. The text was revised to include this definition.

271. Page 3–181: "In general, residents and other users of the area are accustomed to viewing existing mineral resource development." This statement is true only for certain areas. Please revise this sentence.

Response: This statement has been revised to indicate that residents in some parts of the Project Area are accustomed to viewing existing mineral development.

272. Page 4–252: The atomizers are visible for 20 miles or more when they are on a ridgeline, which is common to take advantage of the wind. Please include this visual impact as part of this section.

Response: This statement has been revised to include the information that atomizers on a ridgeline may be visible for several miles or more.

273. A discussion of the extent of visual and audible disturbance, particularly at night would give the reader a clearer picture of impact. It would also make sense to include a map of the county roads within the project area.

Response: The audible disturbance of the proposed facilities is addressed in the Noise section of the Environmental Consequences. Night lighting of compressor stations would be visible, as evaluated in the Visual Resources section of the Environmental Consequences. The scale of the maps in the DEIS (1:775,000) does not allow the clear depiction of county roads.

274. Page 3–181: Most of the project is visually sensitive because even small changes in the landscape are readily apparent. The cumulative visual effect of CBM development clearly dominates the landscape in many areas.

Response: The cumulative effect of past, existing, and proposed CBM facilities is discussed in the Cumulative Effects section of Environmental Consequences

275. Page 3–172: Given the expansive geographic area covered by the network of county roads, the potential effects of this change in road surfacing material on decreasing particulate matter emissions and improving visibility in Campbell County should be included in the review. The DEIS should also include a discussion of the gravel mining from a mineral resources perspective, visual aesthetics/visibility improvements, an estimation of the total disturbed area from this mining activity and any long term reclamation issues.

Response: The visibility of particulate emissions is addressed in the Air Quality and Climate section of the Environmental Consequences. The EIS did discuss gravel mines and determined that the existing gravel mines in the area would provide adequate source material for the anticipated road surfacing.

276. Pages 3–173 to 3–181 and 4–249 to 4–260: The description of the scenery of the area is over simplified and understated. Contrary to what the document states there are extensive, large areas of the project area that

remain natural and undeveloped and there is not widespread mineral development throughout the area. In fact, the mineral development has been centered north and south of Gillette in a very specific corridor and is much sparser in other areas of the Basin. Contrary to what the DEIS states, the scenery on the western side of the Basin is rather spectacular and much of the property is valued-based on the scenery. Furthermore, the middle portion of the PRB is also known for unique and varied scenery, quintessential for western landscape. It is not at all commonplace.

Response: *The DEIS describes the majority of existing well development as occurring in the corridor between the cities of Gillette and Wright in the General Visual Characteristics of the Affected Environment. Scattered well development does occur throughout the Project Area. This section also describes the portions of the Basin with significant scenic values, including areas in the western and middle portions of the Project Area. The term "common" as used in the analysis does not refer to commonplace landscapes, rather it refers to landscapes that are common to the region.*

277. Up to this point development has been concentrated in a few areas within the Project area. It is absolutely incorrect to classify the majority of the Project area for Class VI visual management objectives. The majority of the PRB should be managed as a Class II or Class III area. Corridors along major highways should be upgraded to Class II.

Response: *The VRM classifications of the Project Area described in the EIS were assigned to BLM lands based on an inventory conducted by the Buffalo and Casper Field Offices of all public lands within the field office areas, and evaluated in the Field Office RMPs. Changes of current VRM classifications assigned to public lands administered by the BLM are outside the scope of the EIS.*

278. Page 3–181; is again exposing the ignorance and bias of the authors of the DEIS by stating that "Most of the Project area is not visually sensitive due to its remoteness from viewpoints used by the public." And "In general, residents and other users of the area are accustomed to viewing existing mineral resource development, but could be sensitive to increased levels of development." The people who live, travel and recreate on the public…

Response: *One of the criteria used in evaluating the impact of a development on the visual quality of an area is an assessment of the visual sensitivity of the area to change. One measure of sensitivity is the number of people who would view the proposed changes. Much of the Project Area would be seen by a relatively low number of people, and is therefore considered isolated from the views of a large number of people, such as travelers on a highway, visitors to a recreation area, or residents of a community.*

279. Page 3–175: "... Class II areas occur primarily...". The reference to class II should be changed to Class III. These areas described are Class III classifications as reflected in Map 3–18.

Response: The reference to Class II has been changed to Class III in the text to be consistent with the VRM classes shown in Figure 3–18.

280. Page 3–175: Class III: There appears to be a misprint in that the reference to Class II along the major highways should read Class III.

Response: The reference to Class II has been changed to Class III in the text to be consistent with the VRM classes shown in Figure 3–18.

281. Page 3–18: The map uses "Category" instead of "Class". Please revise this sentence.

Response: Map 3–18 has been revised so that "Category" is changed to 'Class", in order to be consistent with the text and with BLM terminology.

282. Page 4–254: The classification of the entire Powder River Basin as Class III is not acceptable in the context of CBM development. It would mean that wherever you go in the PRB you would never be out of the sight or sound of CBM. This would seriously degrade quality of life in the PRB, however it was defined. Please re-classify the basin to Class III, with Class II corridors along major roads.

Response: The VRM classifications of the Project Area described in the EIS were assigned to BLM lands based on an inventory conducted by the Buffalo and Casper Field Offices of all public lands within the field office areas, and evaluated in the Field Office RMPs. Any change of current VRM classifications assigned to public lands administered by the BLM would require an amendment of the RMP, which is outside the scope of the EIS.

283. Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) are protected until formally designated or released from consideration as wilderness and only Congress can make that decision. A buffer zone around WSA boundaries that would exclude CBM development to preserve scenic integrity of the WSA is unnecessary, unprecedented, and expressly prohibited. Protection measures for WSA's must only include the boundaries that were forwarded to Congress by October of 1991 and all valid existing rights must be honored.

Response: The statement that describes a buffer zone around the Wilderness Study Zone as possible mitigation for visual impacts has been removed from the text.

284. Mitigation, page 4–298, number 32: The use of drilling rig lights is a short-term activity (days). Mitigation measures implemented for shielding of drilling rig lights should be eliminated from this section.

Response: The shielding of drill rig lights as a mitigation measure has been eliminated from the Mitigation section.

285. Mitigation, page 4–298, number 33: this statement should be modified to include camouflaging or other methods used to blend the project facilities with the landscape.

Response: The addition of painting and camouflaging mitigation has been added to Mitigation measure 33 in the Mitigation section of Visual Resources.

286. BLM Lands, page 4–256, paragraph 2: The definition of a Class II in Chapter 3 states, "Class II provides for activities that would be evident in the characteristic landscape." Therefore, there should be additional mitigation alternatives to allow screening behind natural terrain, relocation outside of the VRM Class II designation, or amending the VRM Class II designation. Camouflage of facilities to blend into the landscape may be a reasonable alternative.

Response: The addition of painting and camouflaging mitigation has been added to Mitigation measure 33 in the Mitigation section of Visual Resources.

287. BLM Lands, page 4–257, paragraph 3: "Long-term visual effects would be minimized by designing permanent structures to harmonize with the surrounding landscape to the extent feasible…" This paragraph needs to be modified to reflect surface owner desires in split estate situations.

Response: The paragraph describing mitigation measures has been revised to indicate that surface owner desires will be incorporated in split estate situations.

288. Page 4–256, paragraph 2: It would seem that additional measures could be utilized, such as painting facilities to minimize their appearance in the landscape. These options must be considered and analyzed in the FEIS.

Response: The addition of painting and camouflaging mitigation has been added to Mitigation measure 33 in the Mitigation section of Visual Resources.

Recreation

289. Page 3–183: In Chapter 4, BLM failed to analyze the potential impacts of the PRB Oil and Gas Project on the recreational use of public lands within the Project Area.

Response: The DEIS concluded that there would be no impact on developed recreation on public and private lands, as well as in recreation management areas on public lands in the Project Area. Impacts to dispersed recreation were described, but not quantified in terms of visitation, use, and economic impacts. Currently, the detailed numerical information needed to isolate and analyze recreation use and tourism does not exist for counties or communities in the Project Area.

290. Page xxxii: In the body of the DEIS, the BLM failed to expound on the direct and indirect effects (for example, tourism, commerce, quality) of altered recreational experiences.

Response: Additional information was added to the EIS regarding the potential effects on the recreation experience from the anticipated CBM development. However, because these effects are very subjective, the effect that the change in experience would have on tourism and commerce cannot accurately be quantified.

291. Page 4–267: As a general comment, there is no mention made in the EIS regarding the level of uncertainty that is created by our imperfect knowledge of the coal and CBM resource. The EIS implies we know everything we need to know to forecast the extent of development. This is not true and should be explained and incorporated in the discussion of development and impact.

Response: The EIS provides a conceptual level of development, as described in Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need based on the best information available. The facilities analyzed in the EIS represent a proposed level of development and tentative locations for the facilities. Once the EIS process is completed, the BLM and FS must analyze and approve each individual component of development that involves the disturbance of federal lands on a site-specific basis.

292. Page 3–187: Reclassify the Fortification Creek Area as NSO for wildlife purposes. This is really valuable habitat for elk, which will be very affected by the types of activities associated with CBM.

Response: The reclassification of Fortification Creek as NSO for wildlife purposes is not possible for leases that have already been issued. If the leases were to come up for resale, an NSO stipulation could be added at that time.

293. Page 3–182: The section of the EIS on workforce needs seriously underestimates the magnitude and nature of the population influx that is accompanying CBM development. This, in turn, causes a similar underestimation of the projected need for accessible recreational land. Young families and individuals anxious to make use of outdoor opportunities will put severe pressure on the limited resources available in the area.

Development of Federal surface should make ample allowance for recreational requirements along with mineral development. This could be accomplished in part with the use of alternations in spacing and temporary delays in development. In addition, Federal funds should be expended to provide developed recreational facilities and wildlife habitat enhancement in anticipation of the heavier use that will occur as a result of CBM development. Recommends planning for increase in recreational usage for residents with high disposable income.

Response: *It is anticipated that most jobs required for proposed project activities would be hired from the local labor force, as substantial ongoing CBM exploration and development activities have created a skilled local workforce that would be available for proposed activities as current CBM activities are completed. There would be short-term increases in the population of the counties in the Project Area between 2003 and 2011, as evaluated in Chapter 4 – Environmental Consequences, Socioeconomics, Population, and Direct and Indirect Employment. There would therefore be no increase in visitation to developed recreational sites within or near to the Project Area resulting from increases in population.*

294. Page 4–264: It is unlikely to forecast no impact to developed recreational sites near the Project Area. Increases in both population and disposable income would forecast a significant increase rather than no effect.

Response: *Although visitation could temporarily increase as a result of some in-migration during that period, the recreation increase would be minimal and would be short lived because the alteration in population over time. Therefore, funding of developed recreational facilities and wildlife habitat enhancement may not prove to be economical or reasonable because of the slight fluxuation in population over time.*

295. Page 3–187: Please clarify how many acres are open and how many are limited and how many are closed to ORV use. Expand information available and define ORV in glossary.

Response: *Additional information summarizing the acres of BLM land that are open, limited, or closed to ORV use has been added to the text in the Affected Environment – Recreation. A definition of ORV has been added to the glossary.*

296. Page 4–263 through 4–468: The BLM failed to address the potential impacts to commercial hunting, guiding and fishing businesses.

Response: *Impacts to dispersed recreation (hunting and fishing) were described, but not quantified in terms of visitation and economic impacts. This was not an issue identified in scoping so effects were not analyzed in detail. Most of these activities*

occur on private lands where BLM has no authority or means to collect information to analyze effects.

297. Page 4–266: Without specific construction requirements for infiltration and containment impoundments, these structures will become animal traps. Gentle slopes, revegetation, and walk-outs (or access control) must be required as part of design. This will have a noticeable effect on costs that must be taken into consideration.

Response: The potential for infiltration and containment reservoirs to entrap wildlife has been added to the last paragraph in Recreational Resources, Alternative 1, Dispersed Recreation. Many reservoirs already exist in the area. Little information exists to document this effect.

298. Page 4–268: The opening sentence of this paragraph is incorrect. Most private lands in the Project Area are used for hunting.

Response: A limited number of private land acres are accessed for hunting, as indicated in Chapter 3 – Affected Environment. Additional data clarifying hunting access on private lands has been added to the discussion of Dispersed Recreation in Chapter 3 and in Environmental Consequences (Chapter 4), Recreational Resources, Private and State Lands.

299. Page 4–263 through 4–268: The BLM failed to recognize that more than one-half of all hunters in the PRB are not Wyoming residents. Would this change their projection that "Recreational hunting and fishing opportunities, which are controlled by landowners on private lands, may increase locally within the Project Area…."

Response: Table 3–59 in the DEIS indicates that 76.7 percent of antelope hunters, 53 percent of deer hunters, and 16.5 percent of elk hunters are non-resident hunters. This does not affect the above-referenced statement.

300. Page 4–265: …the DEIS does not adequately address the long-term detrimental impacts this project will have on quality of the outdoor recreation experience. Quality hunting experiences require undeveloped landscapes. Impacts to important big game habitats and movement corridors will be large over the life of the project and subsequent losses to hunting will inevitably result. The DEIS is remiss in not presenting expected financial losses to local economies from this predictable outcome. Outdoor recreation is a growing use in the project area and this brings considerable dollars into the local economies. This resource is renewable year after year and should be carefully managed and protected the positive economic contribution from hunting and fishing is not sufficiently recognized in the FEIS. The FEIS should discuss this important negative impact in more detail.

Response: *Additional information was added to the EIS regarding the potential effects on the recreational experience from the anticipated CBM development. However, because these effects are very subjective, the effect that the change in experience would have on tourism and commerce cannot accurately be quantified.*

Noise

301. The effects of noise on quality of life are significantly underestimated.]

Response: *A noise level of 55 dBA has been established by the EPA as a guideline for acceptable environmental noise (EPA 1974). To substantiate this noise level as acceptable noise near a compressor station, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has established the same 55 dBA noise level as criteria for the maximum noise that can be allowed from a new compressor station at sensitive receptors (residences, schools, medical facilities, recreational areas). It is important to understand that this noise level was defined by scientific consensus, was developed without concern for economic and technological feasibility, and contained a margin of safety to ensure its protective value of the public health and welfare. Furthermore, this noise level is directed at sensitive receptors where people would be exposed to an average noise level over a specific period of time. In this context, public health and welfare includes personal comfort and well being, and the absence of mental anguish, disturbances, and annoyance as well as the absence of clinical symptoms such as hearing loss or demonstrable physiological injury. Therefore, a 55 dBA noise level should not be misconstrued as a regulatory rule, regulation, or goal. Rather, it should be recognized as a level below which there is no reason to suspect that the public health and welfare of the general population would be at risk from any of the identified effects of noise.*

A noise level of 55 dBA can be compared to a common human experience. A noise level of 60 dBA is generated during the normal conversation of two people five feet apart. Therefore, normal conversion would mask the noise level of 55 dBA from a CBM compressor at a sufficient distance from the compressor station.

302. The DEIS impact evaluation should be revised to more accurately reflect the impact of noise, not in absolute dBA, but in terms of over pre-existing, ambient background, and stratified by daytime and nighttime. The DEIS should acknowledge that the effect of continuous low noise is just as severe as periodic loud noise.

Response: Additional clarification of noise effects were added to the FEIS.

303. The DEIS failed to address the potential impacts of increased noise levels on wildlife.

Response: See reponse to comments concerning noise effects on wildlife in the responses to Wildlife comments.

304. The DEIS should acknowledge that microturbine temporary generators can offer BACT type noise levels of 65 dB at 10 m. Sound attenuated reciprocating generation units can meet these noise standards. The DEIS failed to include noise estimates from temporary turbine generators.

Response: The selection of the brand of any required temporary generator would be made by the PRB operators at the proper time. If temporary generators would be used in the PRB, the data supplied by Capstone Turbine Corporation indicates that the source noise from these units would be approximately 65 dBA at 33 feet from the generator. Additional data on temporary turbine noise was included in the FEIS.

305. The DEIS should provide mitigating measures that will regulate the noise of the compressors.

Response: The types of mitigation that could be applied by WDEQ AQ to reduce noise impacts from CBM compressor stations were included in the FEIS. These include mufflers, building materials, and berms.

306. As described on page 4–270 in the PRB DEIS, a noise level of 55 dBA at a residence, school, medical facility, or special recreation area was established as a significant impact. However, the State of Wyoming has not established any definitive noise laws or regulations. Therefore, the BLM cannot enforce any noise standards for compressor station on private or state lands. Mitigation measures to reduce potential noise impacts from compressor stations constructed on BLM land may be employed if significant noise issues are determined.

Response: Thank you for your comment.

Socioeconomics

307. Employment and population projections are under estimated. Additional employment will be necessary for all alternatives in primary and secondary employment sectors, which would therefore increase the affects to population and social environments. By underestimating employment and population trends, the affects on housing, city and county services, and other public services are not fully disclosed. The discussion about where employees could potentially live is misleading. The analysis is questioned because there has been reports that state that CBM develop-

ment has resulted in an increase in larceny, destruction of private property, family violence and child abuse.

Other respondents on the same issue believe that impacts to the counties will be minimized by the length of the development phase; the existing land use plans, and increased tax revenues. These counties have experience with rapid growth due to mineral development and have plans in place to manage renewed growth. All of these factors will allow the counties and the state to manage both the growth and the decline of the project over its life.

Response: *Employment projections were updated. Worker requirements for the Project were provided by industry based on the number of employees they require for each activity.*

Jobs would be created, however it important to emphasize, it is anticipated that up to 3,000 of these jobs would be filled by existing industry workers within the Project Area. Because the employment in the oil and gas industry is cyclical, it is anticipated that as the workers that currently are working within the industry in the Project Area, will work on new development as their current projects subside. Assumptions for this rationale were added to the employment section of Chapter 4 of the EIS. Population can be anticipated to increase during peak activity years as a result of additional employment above the current employment. This increase in employment may result in narrowed housing and rental markets, it adequate housing is not approved and constructed before the peak employment. Additional crime and housing information was added to the socioeconomic sections of Chapters 3 and 4. The companies anticipate that the existing workers will be employed longer than previously thought.

308. Economically feasible mitigation must be considered. The CBM industry is realizing large profits. Regardless of the level of profit, BLM must propose reasonable mitigation. Mitigation measures include actions that would minimize adverse effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on quality of the human and non-human environments.

Response: *The ID team has developed alternatives that provide reasonable mitigation. Reasonable mitigation means that the alternatives are both technically and economically feasible. Alternatives 1, 2a, and 2b provide mitigation measures that are considered by the BLM to be reasonable and economically feasible. These alternatives are driven by mitigation. Potential additional mitigation measures are recommended in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Additionally COAs, which are implemented during the APD process, and lease stipulations would be enforced to mitigate potential impacts.*

309. Cost associated from non-CBM activity should also be included throughout the document. Specifically, "Table 4–110 is titled "Estimated Costs of Drilling and Reclamation for CBM and non-CBM Wells", however there are no costs included in the table for non-CBM wells for any of the noted drilling activities. Alternative 1 analysis fails to include a discussion of the cumulative economic value of non-CBM related development to the surrounding communities.

Response: The Economic Consequences subsection of Chapter 4, Socioeconomics was revised to address costs associated from non-CBM activities. Although the cumulative discussion in the FEIS combines CBM and non-CBM cumulative socioeconomic impacts, it was revised to separately discuss the economic value of CBM and non-CBM development in the FEIS. BLM disclosed the economic value with respect to royalties in the Public Finance subsection of Chapter 4, Socioeconomics.

310. The positive economic effects associated with coal bed natural gas development and conventional development should be discussed. These would include state and county taxes, royalty revenues and lease rentals. An analysis for "local economy significance criteria" should be included in the EIS. The analysis must recognize that the social and economic opportunities generated from the project would directly benefit the residents of Wyoming and the participating counties by creating new jobs and generating additional revenues. The revenues generated from the proposed action are important to the local communities in the Project area. The revenues from royalties that go to the state (partially from federal royalties and partially from state royalties) are significant and the communities within the project area stand to benefit greatly from the proposed action. This development will play a large role in making our nation self-sufficient and will compliment the national security.

Response: Positive economic affects from local government taxes and royalty revenues were discussed in Socioeconomics section of Chapter 4. Lease rentals were not discussed, as they are not part of the Proposed Action and were previously analyzed under the Leasing EISs that predated this Project. An analysis for local economy government significance criteria was not incorporated in the EIS because NEPA provides no specific thresholds of significance as it varies depending on the setting of the Proposed Action (40CFR 1508.27[a]. Due to the size of the Project Area, the BLM believes such criteria could not encompass and adequately reflect significance to local government economies. Social and economic opportunities generated from the Project would directly benefit the residents of Wyoming and the counties within the Project Area by creating new jobs and generating additional revenues as stated in the Socioeconomics section of Chapter 4.

311. The quality of life discussion in the section is inadequate. Quality of life is acceptably quantifiable and is reasonably well defined in the EIS. It is an abdication of EIS responsibilities to fail to speculate on the impact of CBM to quality of life. The unregulated noise and visual impacts decrease the quality of life. The quality of life discussion should include social and economic cumulative effects on the quality of life, particularly on the existing quality of life resulting from existing CBM development. Community values should be acknowledged and social concerns should be considered. Stress will result from disruption of ranging operation, time and income negotiating with operators, lawyers and other experts in order to protect private property.

BLM must consider the split estate issue in terms of the disproportional effects of CBM development on landowners and homeowners in Powder River Basin. Dust emissions are impacting cattle grazing and human health, economic impacts to ranching operations. These affects are particularly felt by ranchers who don't hold mineral rights and at the county levels where social services are unable to keep pace with development. People without mineral rights are being treated as second-class citizens, they have no power of negotiation with the companies developing on their private property, and they are bearing a disproportionate share of the impacts.

Response: *All aspects of "quality of life" cannot be quantified. The quality of life issues that relate to air, noise, visual, transportation, and land use conflicts are quantified in Chapter 4 of this EIS. The related noise and visual regulations are also discussed in Chapter 3. Social aspects that relate to the quality of life, such as housing prices and crime rates, were further explained in this section. The definition of quality of life was revised in the FEIS. In Chapter 3, BLM presented a range of quality of life issues in an attempt to further reflect community values and social concerns, including impacts to ranchers and its effects on the surface water on their ranches, as well as the physiological stresses. Quality of Life and the cumulative discussion in Chapter 4 was also updated to reflect these impacts.*

BLM is acting in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The Mineral Leasing Act, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181–287) and its implemented regulations are the authority to lease and produce federal minerals. Based on previous litigation, the BLM does not have the legal authority in split estate situations to regulate how a surface owner manages his or her property. The agency does have the statutory authority to require reasonable measures to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impact that may result for federally authorized mineral lease activity. Through the APD process, BLM applies COAs, which are typically the measures that avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. On split estate, the operator is responsible for reclamation of land

leased for oil and gas, which includes the restoration of any area within the lease boundaries disturbed by lease operations to the condition in which it was found prior to surface disturbing activities. Under FLPMA, the public land to be considered for spilt estate is the mineral interest and not the surface. The BLM has no authority over use of the surface by the surface owner. BLM only has authority on federal leases. In the event the operator wants to drill on federal minerals private surface, the operator must meet the requirements within the lease stipulations, COAs in the APD process, adhere to WOGCC requirements, and must obtain access to the private surface through 43 CFR 3814 regulations.

312. The economic consequences section is incomplete because it fails to value the opportunity costs associated with increased maintenance of infrastructure, loss of water, soil, agricultural, production, wildlife, and land value.

The economics of the natural gas booster pumps may be more economical to the operator, but the lost royalty to the governments(s) because of leasehold use of the product (methane) may not make this alternative the best for all parties

A number of the assumptions in the analysis are questioned, which include: dollars per mcf, success rates or production for CBM and non-CBM wells, and the assumption that gas prices would be stable for 20 years. There is not systematic or comprehensive economic, cost/benefit, or socioeconomic analysis in the document. The associated facilities or equipment and supplies for the development should also be included in the economic discussion of the socioeconomic section. The document is lacking capital, operating costs and profitability of operating wells, profitability of CBM ventures and the risks to communities that tie their economic futures to the development. The analysis should include estimates of foregone and opportunity costs of resources including the opportunity costs of developing gas over time in a staged orderly way that ensures a supply for future generations. Down hole separation of gas and water should be economically analyzed. Mineral tax revenues may eventually find their way to the impacted counties, but there may be a lag time of 18 months or more between when impact first occurs and when revenues are forthcoming.

Response: Several assumptions were modified in the economic analysis in the FEIS. The Federal Royalties, State Royalties, Sales and Use Tax Revenues, Local Ad Valorem Tax Revenues were recalculated using present value of future cash flow discounted at 10 percent to more accurately reflect the dollars derived from the Project. The success rates or production rates are based on CBM and non-CBM experiences in the basin and gas price assumptions were altered to reflect projected gas prices through 2020. BLM believes that the analysis discloses the economics and social costs and bene-

fits from the Project and within the affected communities. A cost comparison of the capital operating costs and profitability of operating wells, or any extensive discussion of profitability for that matter is beyond the scope of this analysis and is not required under NEPA. The leaseholders have a legal right to extract minerals, regardless of profit. It is beyond the control of the companies or BLM to limit or mitigate the amount of economic activity tied to an increase or decrease in the local economy due to CBM related profits or losses. However, in order to better illustrate costs, the Economic Consequences portion of Chapter 4 Socioeconmics was edited to summarize the capital costs, operation and reclamation costs per well and per water handling facility. These cost estimations were generated based on the major costs associated with the Project and were not intended to reflect to total cost per well or alternative. The costs per well and per alternative were derived with the intent to compare alternatives and do not include costs for the following: land acquisition and holdings; royalties; permitting; engineering; corporate overhead; management; taxes; interest; depreciation; return of and return on investment; and time value of money. These costs are significant and are assumed to be proportionate to the number of wells and water handling activity for each alternative.

Staged development was not evaluated in the Socioeconomics section as it was not an alternative for consideration as discussed in Chapter 2. Down hole separation of gas and water was not part any of the alternatives, and therefore was not analyzed.

As discussed in Chapter 4 there are multiple mineral tax revenues as a result of the project. These revenues often take considerable time before they can be incorporated into local government budgets. The processes of how the taxes are acquired and distributed were added to the EIS.

The Federal government does not retain Royalties when the natural gas is used by the leaseholder to fuel natural gas booster pumps. The EIS was revised to reflect the loss of royalties from the natural gas compression.

313. The Environmental Justice discussion is not a comprehensive analysis of how the proposed action would affect minority and low-income populations in the development area and there is a lack of sufficient information about how the depletion of natural resources would affect the Crow Tribe and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. The analysis does not incorporate the Amish community living in the Tongue River Valley of Montana.

The Tongue River flows into the Tongue River Reservation and forms the east boundary of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Tongue River

Reservation is used as a storage vessel for several thousand-acre feet of water reserved for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe as a compacted water right. Any degradation of that water, making it not usable or marketable for irrigation, cultural uses, fisheries, consumptions, etc. would be violation that water right. The water flowing onto tribal lands is subject to the tribe's water quality standards in addition to Wyoming and Montana state water quality standards. The statements in this section about water quality are hard to quantify, as presently there are no numeric definitions of water quality standards for many of the contaminants (SAR, electric conductivity). Without these numeric standards, the environmental quality effects cannot be quantified (or even discerned) and therefore one cannot assume that no detrimental impacts are incurred. The BLM should encourage the states (and EPA) to establish definitive numeric standards. The effects of high SAR on fish or humans are not evaluated. The analysis lacks information about subsistence hunting and fishing by tribal members. There should be some discussion about low birth weight babies, inadequate nutrition and limited access to health care for the low income and minority populations.

Response: *A discussion about the impacts to natural resources and the potential effects of such impact on the Crow Tribe and Northern Cheyenne Tribe was further discussed in this section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The analysis was also revised, to incorporate the Amish community living in the Tongue River Valley of Montana.*

The section was revised to reflect that the Tongue River does not cross the Crow Reservation

As stated in Surface Water section of Chapter 4, water quality from Wyoming was cumulatively analyzed with the water quality impacts disclosed in the Final Statewide Montana Oil and Gas EIS. In addition to reference of compliance to the MOC between Montana and Wyoming, reference to water quality threshold/criteria being prepared for the Montanan Board of Environmental Review and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe was also added to the FEIS under Environmental Justice. A discussion about the tribe's water quality standards and water rights was added to Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice section of Chapter 3, and the anticipated direct and indirect impacts, including subsistence hunting and fishing, to tribes are discussed in Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice section of Chapter 4. Statements in this section regarding SAR were revised.

314. BLM should prepare one document rather than two to assess the impacts of a development that spans two states, but pertains to one basin. Because coal bed methane development is scattered in nature and is rapidly proliferating from Campbell County into Sheridan and Johnson County, the cumulative analysis should include effects on the human population and must focus on the cumulative impacts spread over the entire region.

Response: *Cumulative impacts over the entire region were evaluated. Additionally, discussion from the Statewide Montana Oil and Gas FEIS and amendment and this EIS were incorporated to address the cumulative impacts over the region.*

It is not anticipated that the local economies beyond the counties within the Project Area would experience any measurable economic effects from the Project, as the Project employment, revenues and spending would generally occur within the Project Area. Sheridan and Johnson counties are part of the Project Area and effects to these counties were presented equally to that of Campbell and Converse Counties, the other two counties in the Project Area.

315. Effects to the socioeconomic structure with in the Project Area will occur much longer than the document predicts.

Response: *The socioeconomic structure within the Project Area is expected to last throughout the life of the project as described in the EIS.*

316. The boom/bust discussion implies that by adding more wells, the bust could be delayed forever. Just because the project area has been subject to fluctuations of resource extraction does not make the situation immune from a boom/bust scenario. Because of the changes in gas prices and the potential for a boom/bust situation, bonding levels need to be set with this fluctuation in mind. Without full accounting of project assumptions and methodologies, it is impossible to assess whether or not the proposed project might lead to a boom bust cycle.

Response: *The potential for a "bust" would be moderate. Economic conditions would increase and then gradually decrease due to the nature of the Project; however a sharp decline in CBM activity is not anticipated. As a result of the employment demands, there would be a decrease in economic activity related to employee spending in the Project Area, as employment gradually decreases after the peak activity years (2004–2011).The intent of this discussion was not to imply that the area is not immune to a boom/bust cycle, as gas prices, technology, and other variables could result in changes to the Project activities, however, the chances of such an occurrence are low, based on historical trends, long-term projected gas prices, and energy demands. Project layoffs would end in a gradual fashion and royalty reduction is not anticipated. Bonding for the project was accordance to 43 CFR 3104.2.*

BLM believes that the FEIS "accounting" of employee requirements, secondary employment trends, projected gas prices, production timelines, and revenue streams reflect

adequate methodology to evaluate the potential of a boom bust cycle.

317. The effects to human health and safety should be analyzed. This includes the effects from: pesticides to control noxious weeds; hazardous materials stored and used in the drilling completion and production processes; and effects from potential accidents. Impacts from air contaminants (resulting from road dust and production equipment) should be analyzed.

Response: Effects to human health and safety are analyzed in Chapter 4 of the FEIS. The effects from herbicides to control noxious weeds; hazardous materials stored and used in the drilling completion and production processes; and effects from potential accidents was added in Chapter 4, Health and Safety. Information with respect to regulations addressing releases of air emissions, practices that may affect drinking water quality, disposal of wastes, and spills of hazardous materials were also included in the same section.

318. "The second sentence of this paragraph doesn't make any sense: Rewrite".

Response: The sentence was reworded.

319. "This table is so dated as to be useless – Update".

Response: The table was updated to include vacancy rates for rentals and homes, using 2000 data, the most recent information available. The sentence was reworded.

320. 3–201 "Third paragraph has a typo "percent".

Response: The typographical error has been corrected.

321. 3–202 "Two typos: "is consistent of" should be "is consistent with" and Powder River county should be Powder River County".

Response: The typographical error has been corrected. "County", was repositioned so that Powder River County is on one line, instead of two lines.

322. Tables 3–76 and 3–77 "The word County is missing behind all the Montana counties."

Response: The word County was added after each Montana County.

323. Page 4–273 Table 4–103 Totals do not calculate correctly. Also Campbell County is not shown. Should the remainder of the total be attributed to Campbell County? The table needs to be corrected."

Response: Campbell County information was added into the table. The totals are correct with this addition.

324. Page 4–291, Table 4–111. "The capital costs of construction per facility for injection is incorrect. Either there are too many zeros or the comma is not in the correct position."

Response: The last 0 was deleted. The capital costs of construction per facility for injection was revised and will read as $90,000.

Planning/Alternatives/NEPA

325. Salinity – Page 3–52: Please correct the typo in the fifth paragraph "locations."

Response: The text on Page 3–52 in the fifth paragraph has been corrected to read "locations".

326. The second section on Page 4–96 should be renamed "Salinity and Sodicity" to read similar to the Montana EIS, which also mentions sodic soils as difficult to reclaim.

Response: The section name on Page 4–96 has been renamed "Salinity and Sodicity" to read similar to the Montana DEIS.

327. The EIS should address the use of wireless monitoring of all CBM wells on BLM-controlled lands.

Response: The use of remote well monitoring is discussed in Chapter 2 of the FEIS as an option that the Companies may use in lieu of daily well visits. The actual use of this technology is at the discretion of the individual Companies. Although remote monitoring can result in a reduced number of trips to each well, some on-site inspections would still be required. Typically, a remote-monitored well is visited once every five to seven days. In certain cases where wells are located near a disturbance sensitive resource (for example, in close proximity to an active raptor nest), remote monitoring may be used as a site-specific condition of approval to mitigate the impact of regular well visits on that resource. The need for this type of mitigation would be determined during the APD phase as a result of the on-site inspection.

328. The EIS should address opportunities for access to public lands previously landlocked by private land.

Response: The proposed project is unlikely to result in increased access to public lands that are landlocked by private lands. Access roads associated with the proposed project would cross private lands to gain access to well locations on public lands; however, it has been assumed that in most cases the private

landowners would not grant public access across their land. In certain cases, public access may be granted, but this is expected to be the exception, rather than the rule. Additionally, the scope of the proposed project does not include securing additional public access to landlocked parcels of public lands.

329. Clearly, better mechanisms must be put in place to ensure compliance with existing lease stipulations.

Response: Compliance with existing lease stipulations is required by BLM regulations and is assessed as part of the APD process. If necessary, additional conditions of approval are attached to the APD to ensure compliance with lease stipulations. Mitigation measures as discussed in the Mitigation section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS would provide additional protection of resources where existing stipulations are not adequate to minimize the potential adverse effects of the proposed project.

330. The DEIS also significantly underestimates potential impacts by not fully considering CBM development on private lands and by ignoring parallel CBM development proposed for adjoining lands in Montana.

Response: CBM development on private lands in Wyoming that are within the Project Area was included in the analysis of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects in Chapter 4 of the DEIS and FEIS. CBM development in Montana was not included in the assessment of direct and indirect effects because the proposed project and the Project Area do not extend into Montana. The direct and indirect effects of CBM development in Montana are discussed in the Montana EIS. The discussion of cumulative effects in Chapter 4 of the FEIS considers the effects of CBM development in Montana on resources when the appropriate area for the analysis of cumulative effects includes Montana (such as for surface water).

331. The DEIS says the Project Area encompasses almost 8,000,000 acres. A visual review of the figures in the DEIS suggests the activities comprising each alternative would occur only in about half of the Project Area. Consequently, relating the effects of each alternative to the entire 8,000,000-acre Project Area rather than just to that portion of the Project Area actually affected by the activities understates their effects.

Response: The proposal submitted to BLM by the Companies did not identify the specific locations of wells. Considering the number of companies and leases involved in the development of CBM in the PRB, an approximate distribution of wells by sub-watershed was the best data available. To facilitate the NEPA analysis, BLM used existing concentrations of wells and facilities to approximate the likely locations of most of

the wells. However, as stated in the section of Chapter 1 on the Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action, the locations of facilities depicted in the DEIS and FEIS are not final locations. They are locations used by BLM to disclose the likely effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. For example, development of CBM from state and fee minerals could occur anywhere state and fee minerals exist within the Project Area. Consequently, BLM cannot narrow the Project Area down from 8 million acres to 4 million acres.

332. The BLM should implement the proposed Citizens' Alternative, which is based on substantial scientific and public input and offers a balanced approach that would minimize damage to the Powder River's precious air, soil, scenic vistas, wildlife habitats, and rural heritage. The BLM should ensure that any chosen alternative fully addresses impacts to the environment and public health of this unique region and includes plans for reducing them.

Response: BLM considered the alternative referred to as the Citizen's Alternative or the Heritage Alternative. However, for a variety of reasons, such as not meeting the Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action as stated in Chapter 1 of the FEIS, the alternative was not considered reasonable for this NEPA analysis and it was eliminated from detailed consideration. A full explanation of the reasons why this alternative was dropped from detailed consideration is provided in the section on Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis in Chapter 2 of the FEIS. Please refer to this section of the FEIS to review the revisions.

333. None of the alternatives analyzed in detail in the DEIS includes orderly, phased development of the CBM wells. Phased development involves the concept of clustering development geographically to maximize and allocate the recovery of resources and use a common infrastructure. Clustered development also facilitates an increase in planning over larger areas and also may facilitate injection of CBM-produced water into depleted portions of the same aquifer. Phased development also should involve developing one coal seam at a time.

Response: By default, implementation of any of the alternatives considered in detail in the EIS would be phased in because the Companies would not drill all the wells in the first year. The agencies considered phased development of the Proposed Action as an alternative. However, for various reasons, the agencies determined the alternative was unreasonable and it was eliminated from detailed consideration. A full explanation of the reasons why this alternative was dropped from detailed consideration is provided in the section on Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis in Chapter 2 of the FEIS. Please refer to this section of the FEIS to review the revisions.

334. Region 8 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has commented on the DEIS and provided a final ranking of the document. Region 8's comments on the DEIS are attached and incorporated as Exhibit B.

Response: The letter included as Appendix B was not the letter EPA transmitted to BLM on May 15, 2002. Instead, the letter in Appendix B appears to be an early internal draft of EPA's letter to BLM that was inappropriately distributed outside the EPA. BLM will not respond to such an internal draft of a letter.

335. Evaluation of the development of CBM in the PRB should be conducted in a single analysis that is documented in a single EIS. The analysis contained in the Wyoming and Montana EISs evaluate the same river basin for the same resource (CBM) with the same impacts and targeted at the same coal aquifers. Effects in the portion of the PRB in Wyoming need to be considered in the assessment of effects in the portion of the PRB in Montana and visa versa.

Response: The proposed development of CBM in Wyoming and Montana could not be evaluated in a single NEPA document. The purposes of and needs for the proposed actions in Wyoming and Montana differ substantially. The analysis documented in the Wyoming EIS responds directly to a Proposed Action submitted by the Companies. BLM in Montana received no similar Proposed Action from oil and gas companies. Also, the Proposed Action in the Montana EIS encompassed more of the state than just the PRB.

336. The alternatives evaluated in the DEIS are large scale projects that lack project-level specifics, such as final locations of pads and roads. Consequently, the BLM should require operators to submit project-level proposals that involve a number of wells in an identified area for NEPA analysis before the BLM considers APDs for the individual wells. The NEPA analysis documented in the DEIS is insufficient to allow the operators and BLM to move directly to the analysis of individual APDs. In paragraph four on pages xii and xiii of the Summary, BLM states, "The RODs associated with this EIS will not be the final review or the final approvals for all actions associated with the PRB Oil and Gas Project." However, BLM unwisely proposes that the next step is the site-specific APD or ROW Grant/SUP evaluation, instead of a project-level NEPA analysis. (Yet, in paragraph two on p. xiii, the BLM clearly recognizes the importance of Plans of Development [POD].)

Response: As stated in the section of Chapter 1 on Decisions to be Made Following this NEPA Analysis, BLM has been requiring the Companies to submit PODs for groups of federal wells and the facilities associated with these wells. BLM would continue this process with the federal wells comprising the alternatives analyzed in detail in this NEPA analysis. The discussions in Chapter 1 and the Summary that address

subsequent decisions have been revised to clarify this point. Please refer to Chapter 1 and the Summary of the FEIS to review these revisions.

337. Drainage of federal minerals is an issue that pushes development of CBM contrary to organized, structured, and phased development. To facilitate implementation of development that is organized, structured, and phased, BLM should execute agreements with owners of producing wells to provide the U.S. with compensation for drainage. Also, BLM should require lessees of the drained federal lease to pay compensatory royalties, enter into agreements with lessees to apportion and collect royalties on federal CBM, relinquish affected acreages, modify existing agreements, or pursue all of these actions.

Response: Clearly, drainage of CBM from federal minerals is a concern for BLM. However, drainage is not the primary issue driving the overall organization and structure of development of CBM by the Companies. Many issues influence the overall pattern of development, including the number of individual companies developing leases, the number of and distribution of federal, state, and fee leases, and location and availability of existing infrastructure.

BLM has no legal basis for requiring companies to enter agreements that would provide royalties or compensation to the federal government for CBM extracted from wells drilled into state or fee minerals and the companies have no meaningful incentive to enter such agreements. Additionally, federal law requires BLM to develop federal leases to prevent drainage. Therefore, BLM has no legal remedy other than requiring lessees to drill and develop the federal leases.

338. BLM failed to adequately analyze the use of alternative and innovative technologies in the DEIS. BLM should conduct a full review of all the oil and gas industry's practices and disclose the results of this review in the DEIS. BLM also should designate a list of best practices for the PRB in the DEIS. Specific technologies BLM should discuss include recycling of drilling fluids, treating produced water (including desalinization), using alternative sources of fuel, reducing the amount of intentional venting of methane, and injecting produced water.

Response: BLM evaluated the alternatives as they are proposed and are likely to unfold over their courses. BLM and WOGCC have been working with the Companies for years on the most effective and appropriate methods for extracting CBM in the PRB. The combined experience of these parties and regulatory requirements were incorporated into the alternatives and BLM encourages the use of innovative technologies. For example, the use of injection technology and treatment of produced water are included in the water handling methods discussed in Chapter 2 of the FEIS. However, BLM cannot

base alternatives or its analysis of alternatives on technologies that are not proven as feasible both technically and economically in the PRB.

339. BLM failed to develop and disclose a comprehensive and adaptive monitoring program with specific and measurable parameters for all resources. As part of this program, BLM should develop and adopt an adaptive environmental management (AEM) process. This process would inform cooperating agencies and the public on the effectiveness of mitigation and disclose the results of monitoring. A working group that consists of technical personnel from federal, state, and local agencies, members of the public interested in or affected by the project, should be developed to provide oversight and enforcement. BLM should not allow the Companies to monitor themselves. Finally, APDs should be subject to revision or invalidation based upon the results of the adaptive monitoring program and AEM process.

Response: In Appendix D of the DEIS, BLM outlined the process for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting that would be used to adaptively monitor the PRB Oil and Gas Project as it is implemented and ensure appropriate and effective mitigation occurs. If necessary, BLM would modify the MMRP process as the PRB Oil and Gas Project progresses. Please refer to Appendix D of the FEIS to review the MMRP process.

340. In the DEIS, BLM failed to address scenarios for ensuring adequate inspection of and enforcement of the permit requirements. Plans of development should be inspected quarterly and BLM should conduct at least one unannounced visit annually. The results of all inspections should be available for public review.

Response: BLM's process for inspecting, reviewing, and enforcing permits it issues is defined in its regulations. BLM's experience in the PRB provides no basis for changing its process for inspecting and enforcing the requirements of its permits. The results of inspections are public information.

341. BLM failed to address conflicts between the Companies and landowners where split estates exist. BLM needs to ensure the interests of the landowners are protected adequately. The Companies' activities often cause economic losses and damage to the properties of owners of split-estate lands that are not covered sufficiently by current levels of bonds. Bonds posted by the Companies must be sufficient under current market prices to ensure full reclamation. Also, please describe the bonding process and identify what agency will be in charge of regulating the bonds.

Response: Access agreements reached under 43 CFR 3814 are third-party agreements that do not involve BLM. BLM cannot dictate how these negotiations are carried out. BLM will work with the Companies and surface owners to the extent it can to resolve conflicts where split estates exist. Bonding is con-

trolled by federal regulations whereby a company must furnish a lease statewide or nationwide performance bond to cover its activities.

342. The DEIS failed to evaluate full reclamation of disturbances. BLM must analyze the reclamation of all components of the alternatives (for example, damage to tangible improvements, eradication of weeds, and contamination of soils) so lands are returned to pre-surface disturbance conditions. Reclamation should not be considered complete until BLM and owners of surface lands with split estates have participated in a final inspection and agree reclamation is complete.

Response: BLM considered full reclamation of all facilities that the Companies would construct under each of the alternatives. As noted in the section on Coal Bed Methane Development in Chapter 2 of the DEIS and FEIS, final reclamation was projected for completion in the 2 or 3 years following abandonment of all facilities. These reclamation efforts were considered in the assessment of effects documented in Chapter 4. Please refer to these chapters of the FEIS to review the discussions on final reclamation. On split-estate lands, surface owners are contacted at the time of final abandonment to ensure they are satisfied with the reclamation. Typically, surface owners are involved in abandonment and reclamation plans to ensure their desires are met.

343. BLM must ensure landowners specifically and the public in general are provided the opportunity to participate in the APD stage of development. Also, BLM must require that the Companies coordinate their activities with the surface owners before they begin those activities. More than just inviting the surface owner to attend the on-site inspection for an APD or SUP, BLM needs to formally notify the surface owner of the APD or SUP and intimately involve the surface owner in developing mitigation and planning.

Response: BLM urges the companies to involve surface owners in project planning before submitting PODs. BLM and the Companies then provide additional opportunities for surface owners in split-estate situations to participate in the review of APDs and SUPs before BLM issues any approvals or authorizations. BLM will continue to ensure surface owners in split-estate situations have the opportunity to participate in planning for wells and other facilities that may be located on their lands.

344. BLM failed to consider measures designed to address immediate threats to the public's health and safety or to the environment, such as the migration of methane. If an event of immediate threat to public health or safety or to the environment occurs, BLM must notify the Companies and immediately order that all wells suspected to be causing the threat be shut in pending investigation.

Response: BLM has revised the presentation of human health and safety in the FEIS. Please refer to the section on Human Health and Safety in Chapter 4 of this FEIS to review the revised presentation of the discussion on health and safety.

345. BLM failed to adequately analyze measures designed to minimize disturbances to surface resources and residential areas. For example, BLM should have considered not locating wells or compressor stations near residential buildings and requiring compressor stations be inaudible within 600 feet of residences.

Response: In its permitting process, BLM does consider the locations of wells, compressor stations, and other facilities relative to other resources and points of concern, including residences and other buildings. In Lease Notice No. 1, BLM has established minimum requirements for all leases issued by BLM for locations of facilities relative to points of concern, such as residences and highways. These relationships are specifically evaluated during on-site visits conducted by BLM resource personnel during the permitting process.

346. BLM failed to adequately and accurately describe the affected environment. No baseline data were provided for characteristics of targeted aquifers, soils by affected areas, existing air quality conditions, populations of species by inventoried habitats, conditions of stream habitats, populations of fish, colonies of black-tailed prairie dog, depth of existing water wells in the PRB, and abandoned oil and gas wells.

Response: Chapter 3 of the EIS provides the description of the affected environment. Considering the size of the Project Area, BLM prepared summary presentations for the various resources identified in Chapter 3 that focused on the information key to the decision maker's ability to make a reasoned decision. An encyclopedic presentation of all data would render Chapter 3 unwieldy and more confusing. However, some additional information was provided.

347. BLM failed to evaluate a range of reasonable alternatives. BLM failed to analyze alternatives involving different spacing scenarios, involving phased development, using alternative technologies, injecting more than 10 percent of the produced water, involving different levels of protections and notifications for landowners, involving a smaller number of wells, producing one coal seam at a time, or involving directional drilling. In contrast, the Montana DEIS looked at four action alternatives involving changes in spacing patterns, multiple-seam completions, and mandatory injection of produced water.

Response: BLM developed an appropriate range of alternatives in response to the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action and the key issues developed through scoping. As discussed in Chapter 2, alternatives to a Proposed Action must meet

the purpose of and need for that action and respond to one or more of the key issues. Additionally, the range of alternatives includes not only the alternatives considered in detail, but those eliminated from detailed evaluation as well. Using alternatives considered in the Montana EIS as a basis of comparison for the alternatives considered in the Wyoming EIS is a comparison of apples and oranges. The Proposed Actions, purposes of and needs for the Proposed Actions, and the key issues differ substantially between the two analyses. Thus, alternatives developed for the two analyses are going to be substantially different and not comparable.

348. In paragraph one on page iii, the Summary states "The Proposed Action includes drilling, completing, operating, and reclaiming almost 39,400 new CBM wells..." The BLM should state that the Proposed Action described in the DEIS contemplates a total of 51,444 wells, not just 39,367 CBM wells.

Response: The Proposed Action only includes drilling, completing, operating, and reclaiming the 39,367 wells. It is not a proposal to drill, complete, operate, and reclaim 51,444 wells. The difference between the two numbers is the number of wells that were approved previously by federal, state, and private parties. The NEPA analysis documented in this EIS considered the direct and indirect effects of the 39,367 wells and associated facilities and the cumulative effects of 51,444 wells and associated facilities.

349. In paragraph two on page x of the Summary, the BLM admits that when the four primary guidance documents were prepared, "...the levels of development for oil and natural gas anticipated...were less than...the agencies' currently Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD) Scenario..." Importantly, BLM also acknowledges that, "The current and proposed levels of development of CBM were not *specifically defined.*" (emphasis added). The BLM should explain, then, how existing leases in the PRB are valid for CBM extraction, particularly in light of the Interior Board of Land Appeals' April 26, 2002, decision on this very issue. See Wyoming Outdoor Council, 156 IBLA 347 (2002).

Response: This matter relates to issues currently under review by the Interior Board of Land Appeals and the courts. Therefore, BLM cannot provide a specific response to this comment.

350. In paragraph four on page xvi of the Summary, the BLM states, "The projected number of well pads is 35,589." The BLM should provide the basis for this projection.

Response: Chapter 2 of both the DEIS and FEIS provides discussion on the numbers of wells per pad that is the basis for the 35,589 pads. Please refer to the section on Coal Bed Methane De-

velopment in Chapter 2 to review the rationale for how the number of well pads was developed.

351. In the Summary and Chapter 2, BLM states, "Under the Proposed Action, the Companies would construct, operate, and maintain wells and ancillary facilities in 10 of the 18 sub-watersheds that comprise the Project Area. However, most of the new wells (63 percent) and facilities would be constructed in two sub-watersheds: the Upper Powder River and Upper Belle Fourche River sub-watersheds." In light of BLM's projection that the majority of wells (63 percent) will be located in 2 sub-watersheds, BLM's analysis is inaccurate because the DEIS discusses basin-wide (i.e., geographically dispersed) impacts instead of sub-watershed (i.e., geographically concentrated) impacts.

Response: The EIS presents the potential effects of the alternatives in various ways appropriate to the resources discussed in Chapters 3 and 4. For most resources, effects are discussed in relation to the 18 sub-watersheds and land surface ownership. Few effects are actually discussed in terms of the overall Project Area. Please refer to Chapter 4 to review the specific discussions of effects.

352. On page 1–5, BLM claims the document will provide responsible agencies with information upon which to base a final decision. The DEIS also fails to meet NEPA requirements because it does not disclose or analyze the effects of the proposed development and it does not develop the environmental protection measures necessary to reduce or eliminate environmental consequences.

Response: This comment is too broad to allow BLM to respond meaningfully. The EIS discloses the results of the NEPA analysis conducted by BLM on the alternatives considered in detail. It also presents mitigation measures identified to minimize, reduce, or eliminate adverse consequences of implementing the alternatives. BLM cannot respond to a broad claim that the EIS fails to meet the requirements of NEPA without at least specific examples identified and relative to the DEIS.

353. BLM's team of resource specialists that conducts the on-site inspections for APDs should include a biologist from the BLM or Forest Service.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

354. BLM should modify the discussion of site-specific mitigation that may be added as Conditions of Approval to the APD on the top of page 1–7 of the DEIS to include adjusting the proposed locations of the well sites, roads, and pipelines by up to ¼ mile to allow for avoiding or minimizing the effects to special-status species and nests of migratory birds.

Response: The discussion of COAs on page 1–7 of the DEIS is a broad overview of the process and decisions that would follow the

decisions made through the NEPA analysis documented in this EIS. No site-specific measures are even identified in this paragraph. Because the intent of the description is to provide an overview, BLM has not modified the statement in the FEIS as suggested in this comment.

355. The analysis documented in the DEIS evaluated the effects of the Proposed Action over 20 years. However, it does not include the full development of the moderate level under the RFD Scenario (139,000 CBM wells and 3,200 conventional wells). BLM should evaluate the entire development of the moderate level of the RFD Scenario in the document. Considering the full development would minimize consultation needed with other agencies (for example the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and extend the life of this current NEPA analysis.

Response: The NEPA analysis documented in this EIS is an analysis of a specific Proposed Action. It is not an analysis of various levels of development considered in the RFD Scenario. Additional development beyond the almost 40,000 CBM wells included in the Proposed Action, if proposed by the Companies, would be evaluated in a future NEPA analysis and disclosed in another EIS.

356. Table 2–2 on page 2–14 of the DEIS shows a substantial growth in the number of CBM wells coming into production each year — 30,000 CBM wells over five years. BLM should specify what resources (staff and funding) would be required to ensure compliance with the mitigation specified on page 4–293 and compliance with the Clean Water Act. BLM also should specify if such resources would be available to ensure compliance to avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse effects to fish and wildlife resources.

Response: The required actions after the FEIS Record of Decision are documented on page 1–6 of the DEIS under the Heading "Decisions to be Made Following this NEPA Process". Additional BLM and FS staff may need to be hired. Funding for extra staff may be appropriated in through the annual budgeting process; through agreements between the BLM, FS, and the involved Companies; or derived from a portion of the federal royalties generated through the sale of CBM natural gas.

357. Page 5–3 of the DEIS states that the only federal oil and gas that will not be leased in the BFOA are areas within incorporated cities and towns and the three wilderness study areas. In addition, no areas of the CFOA or the TBNG that lie within the Project Area are closed to federal leasing of oil and gas. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service believes that leasing of all federal lands and federal minerals under private lands within the BFOA would preclude the formation of reasonable and prudent alternatives.

Response: *The areas to be leased or precluded from leasing have already been analyzed in previous NEPA processes described in pages 1–3 and 1–4 of the DEIS. BLM has removed consideration of amendments to the RMPs from the NEPA analysis documented in this EIS. Consideration of amendments to the RMPs is now documented in a separate NEPA analysis that will be released for public review. The analysis documented in this EIS now focuses solely on the development of the Proposed Action and the alternatives.*

358. Page 5–7 of the DEIS states the Special Lease Notices is applied only for the threatened and endangered species that may occur within the Project Area. The USFWS recommends changing this sentence to include threatened, endangered, candidate, proposed, and other special-status species instead of just threatened and endangered species.

Response: *The wording is correct. The authorized officer will review the current inventory. If he/she decides that further investigation of the presence of threatened, endangered, candidate, proposed or other special status species is required, the authorized officer would then direct further localized surveys. This process would occur on a case-by-case basis for each site-specific proposal.*

359. Page 5–7 of the DEIS states "Upon receipt of a site specific proposal, the authorized officer will review current inventory records of each location and may require that further localized surveys be performed to ensure no threatened, endangered, candidate, proposed , or other special status species are present." To meet the mitigation measures outlined in the BA, BLM should replace the word "may" in this sentence with the word "shall" or "will."

Response: *The FEIS is not a decision document. Therefore, mitigation measures are suggested. In the ROD, the language of mitigation measures selected by the decision makers for incorporation would be changed to emphasize that they have become requirements.*

360. On page 2–3, under Issue 2, in the middle of the paragraph, the DEIS states "This problem is already evident on some properties where channels have been replaced with spreader dikes." The Wyoming State Engineer's Office requests this statement be deleted. It is an unsubstantiated editorial, anecdotal comment.

Response: *This statement was based on a comment received during the public scoping process. This sentence has been modified to read: "Some respondents indicated that this problem already is evident on some properties where channels have been replaced with spreader dikes."*

361. In the last sentence of the fourth paragraph on page xx, the phrase "has been estimated" occurs twice. One should be deleted.

Response: The second reference to "has been estimated" has been deleted.

362. Additions are needed to the Wyoming State Engineer's Office section of Table 1–1. Please add temporary water use agreements and temporary water hauls as permit approval name. Add irrigation, drilling fluid, industrial uses, and dust abatement to the applicable project component under Permit to Appropriate By-Product Water for Additional Beneficial Uses. Also, note the Wyoming State Engineer's Office registers ground water rights for all uses, including CBM produced water and stock and domestic.

Response: These items have been added to Table 1–1.

363. On page 2–23 under Surface Discharge Analysis Assumptions, change the fifth sentence to read: "CBM produced water that is discharged to the surface may be suitable for irrigation and, when properly permitted with the State Engineer's Office, may be diverted for that purpose.

Response: The sentence has been changed to reflect proper permitting with the State Engineer's Office.

364. The second sentence of the last paragraph under Containment Analysis Assumptions on page 2–26, product should be changed to produce.

Response: The change from "product" to "produce" has been made.

365. In the section Permitted Water Diversions/Structures on page 3–26 and on Table 3–9, the term adjudication should be replaced with appropriation. Adjudication should be changed because not all permitted uses of surface water or ground water are adjudicated.

Response: The change from "adjudication" to "appropriation" has been made.

366. In the fourth paragraph on page 3–35, delete "of" from "... member is *of* composed of."

Response: The word "of" has been deleted from the sentence.

367. In the last sentence of the first paragraph on page 4–9, the DEIS states the average operation life for CBM wells is 7 years. Is this the number being quoted by industry for CBM well life? This is important because 7 years is used to calculate the drain function in the ground water modeling.

Response: As first described on page 2–9, an assumption, developed jointly by the BLM and the Companies, for the Proposed Ac-

tion and alternatives is that the average operation life for CBM wells would be seven years. This assumption of the seven-year CBM well operation life is noted on the top paragraph of page 4–9 of the DEIS under the heading Groundwater Modeling Methodology.

368. Please verify the totals on Table 5–1 on page 5–4 and correct if needed.

Response: The respondent is correct in noting that the total column of Table 5–1 does not always match the sum of entries in each row of the table. Note 2 to Table 5–1 explains apparent discrepancy in the following manner: "Because areas may have more than one type of stipulation, the total area with stipulations plus Standard Lease terms may be larger than the area open for leasing". For example, the Standard Lease Term may apply to 1,000 acres and 50 acres within this area may have a stipulation. In this case, the total indicated would be 1,050 acres.

369. In Appendix G under the definition for Circle of Influence (COI), please change the semicolon to a comma in 2;640 feet.

Response: The text has been revised.

370. In Appendix G under the definition for CSM well — should this be CBM well?

Response: The text has been revised.

371. The DEIS does not sufficiently acknowledge the interaction of hydrologic impacts from the development of CBM with those from the surface coal mining that is occurring in those coal beds. The wide-reaching reduction in the hydrostatic head in the coal bed aquifers associated with the development of CBM and the resultant increase in surface flows substantially affects the hydrologic resources that the coal mining regulatory program, at considerable expense to the mine operators and the Land Quality Division of Wyoming DEQ, is designed to protect, monitor, and restore. Development of CBM is effectively rendering moot much of the efforts of the coal regulatory program to monitor and protect groundwater. In effect, the development of CBM largely negates the mining regulatory program's efforts to protect groundwater and complicates its efforts to protect surface water. These effects should be disclosed in Chapter 4 and included in Table 2–42.

Response: The section describing the cumulative effects of CBM development and other mineral development activities was inadvertently omitted from the DEIS. This discussion has been added in Chapter 4 under Geology, Mineral Resources, and Geologic Hazards.

372. The purpose and need should reference the amount of development as of the date of preparation of the document to allow the reader to assess the effects of additional development.

Response: *The commenter is referred first to page 2–9 of the DEIS. The first paragraph under the heading "Coal Bed Methane Development" indicates that under the Proposed Action 39,367 new CBM wells would be developed in addition to the 12,077 CBM wells already drilled or permitted. This level of development was jointly based on estimates from the BLM and the Companies. To eliminate confusion concerning the existing and proposed levels of development, the following has been added to the first paragraph in this section: "For the purpose of this analysis, the level of existing development was the estimate of drilled and permitted wells at the end of the year 2001." Throughout the document, numerous references are made to existing development as a baseline to determine the environmental impacts of future development.*

373. Most regulated activities would likely qualify for authorization under General Permit (GP) 98–08 that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued on June 20, 2000. GP 98–08 allows BLM to make decisions regarding the applicability of the permit for projects under its jurisdiction. Therefore, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommends that the EIS reference the availability of GP 98–08 as a permit mechanism under the water management plans described in Appendix C of the DEIS. BLM also should not that any regulated activities in waters of the U.S. that exceed the criteria established for GP 98–08 would require separate authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers before those activities begin.

Response: *The availability and the content of the U.S. Corps of Engineers General Permit (GP) 98–08 have been described in Appendix C. Furthermore, the addition indicates that the BLM can regulate the affected activities as long as they do not exceed the criteria established by GP 98–08.*

374. On Tables 2–9, 2–21, and 2–22, only list 10 sub-watersheds instead of the 18 shown on other tables. Some distinction should be provided to define developed versus affected sub-watersheds in the Project Area.

Response: *For the purposes of this document, the location of proposed wells was generated from the location of existing facilities. To develop CBM wells, the necessary infrastructure (gathering pipelines, roads, compressor stations, etc.) must accompany the development. Therefore, it was assumed that development would spread horizontally in a fairly orderly fashion using connections to existing infrastructure. As a result, the locations depicted within the Project Area represent a proposed level of development and tentative locations of facilities as the most likely scenario. The ten watersheds listed on*

Tables 2–9, 2–21, and 2–22 are those watersheds that would have the most likely potential to receive produced water from CBM development and operation. The other eight watersheds, while within the boundaries of the Project Area, are presented to show their location with in the Project Area. However, as shown on preceding tables, e.g., Table 2–4, no CBM development would occur in these watersheds. Since the unaffected watersheds are upstream from the potentially affected watersheds, no analysis was carried forward for these watersheds unaffected by CBM development. Potential impacts to groundwater resources in these unaffected watersheds were included in the cumulative analysis for the basin-wide groundwater impact

375. In the last paragraph on page 3–19, add the reference after AHA at the beginning of the paragraph...AHA (2001b)...not at the end of the paragraph.

Response: The reference refers to material listed within the entire paragraph. Therefore, the placement of the reference is correct.

376. The documents accompanying the DEIS state that because of the limited CBM resources in Montana, only 680 to 1,140 CBM wells are likely to be drilled in the state. We examined many of the producing CBM well sites in the Montana portion of the PRB and believe that with current technology, the number of well drilled at these sites could be substantially increased.

Response: The anticipated level of development in Montana was determined by the agencies developing the Montana CBM document. If the commenter has substantial information to offer a different level of development, he should contact the preparers of the Montana document.

377. The EIS should identify the names of the oil and gas companies comprising the "Companies."

Response: The names of the Companies have been added to page 1–1.

378. The first paragraph under the section Development of Oil and Gas on Federal Lands in the Powder River Basin contains a contradiction. One sentence states production is declining sharply and the next states production is declining slowly. The contradiction between these sentences needs to be eliminated.

Response: The referenced paragraph indicates development of non-CBM resources has been declining sharply since 1991, but development of CBM has been substantially increasing since the mid 1990s. This statement is meant to differentiate between the development rates of CBM wells and the conven-

tional natural gas wells that are typically drilled much deeper into the earth.

379. On Figure 1–1 and other figures, Highway 14–16 is incorrectly labeled as Highway 14. Please fix this mislabeling.

Response: The commenter is correct. The major highway extending northwest out of Gillette is actually the concurrent U.S. Highway 14/16 until Ucross, Wyoming. At this point, Highway 14 extends northwest to Sheridan, and Highway 14 goes to Buffalo. Figure 1–1 has been revised.

380. Use of the description "4th level watershed boundary" on Figure 1–1 is confusing because the term used elsewhere on the figure and texts is sub-watershed boundary. Please make the terminology consistent.

Response: The term "4th Level Watershed Boundary" was used on page 1–1 of the DEIS and then defined as "sub-watershed". Figure 1–1 has been changed to "Sub-Watershed" to be consistent with the rest of the document

381. The wording of the first paragraph under "Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action" on page 1–3 needs clarification. Are all the "Companies" going to develop oil resources as well as gas? Also, aren't companies other than those included in the term "Companies" as used in this EIS going to extract CBM?

Response: The Companies are the group of oil and gas companies that notified the BLM of their intent to develop additional CBM resources in the Powder River Basin. Other companies may be ultimately involved, but the Companies initiated the original proposal. These Companies and other companies may also develop conventional natural gas and oil wells within the Project Area. The projected level of conventional natural gas and/or oil well development is quantified in Chapter 2 of the DEIS and carried forward in the analysis throughout the document.

382. On page 1–3, the DEIS states "...the BLM and FS need to evaluate the level of development of oil and natural gas in the Project Area over the next ten years." Why was 10 years picked as the time frame for the assessment? Field development has been in progress for more than 10 years and will continue for more than 10 years. Also, most other EISs use 20-years for the life of the project.

Response: A reasonable level of development within the Project Area involves many variables that are simply unknown at the present time. These variables include the sequential and successful completion of wells, the timely completion of the required infrastructure to move the gas to transmission pipelines, the ability and willingness of companies to continue

development, and ultimately, the overall economic conditions in the United States. Because of these uncertainties, combined with the average estimated life of a well as seven years, a 10-year projection for development of more than 30,000 new wells was considered at the outer range of reasonability. Therefore, the proposed level of development represents the most reasonable estimate for the next ten years based upon a compromise of the Companies and the BLM's Reasonable Foreseeable Scenario.

383. On page 1–3, the DEIS states "...the BLM and FS need to address the Proposed Action and reasonable alternatives to that action directly, indirectly, and cumulatively." What does this mean? Do you mean to say "address the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the Proposed Action?"

Response: The syntax of the written phase and the suggested phrase are similar and correct.

384. On page 1–4, the DEIS states "... a level of development of oil and natural gas within the Project Area that is conceptual in nature." How can a level of development be conceptual in nature? What does this mean?

Response: A reasonable level of development within the Project Area involves many variables that are simply unknown at the present time. These variables include the sequential and successful completion of wells, the timely completion of the required infrastructure to move the gas to transmission pipelines, the ability and willingness of companies to continue development, and ultimately, the overall economic conditions in the United States. Therefore, the proposed level of development represents the most reasonable estimate for the next ten years based upon a compromise of the Companies and the BLM's Reasonable Foreseeable Scenario. It is important to note that further environmental analysis and project approval would be required if the actual level of development exceeds the estimate used in the DEIS.

385. On page 1–6, the DEIS states "The on-site could include site-specific surveys for cultural resources or threatened or endangered species..." Are cultural resource surveys optional? Are ESA surveys optional?

Response: The wording is correct. The authorized officer and staff will review the site during the on-site inspection for each APD. If he/she decides that further investigation of the presence of cultural resources is required, the authorized officer would then direct further localized surveys. This process would occur on a case-by-case basis for each site-specific proposal.

386. Except for the Summary, which provides a table, it is difficult to sort out Alternatives 1, 2A, and 2B. Chapters 2, 3, and 4 should be presented with

equivalent section headings and format for ease of reference between the chapters. A short title for each of the alternatives (for example Alternative 1 — Emphasis on Direct Discharge) would help readers in keeping each alternative clearly in mind. Instead of mixing mitigation measures in the discussions on environmental consequences, the mitigation should be moved into a separate chapter and each measure should cross reference the appropriate sections of chapters 3 and 4.

Response: In the NEPA document process, Chapter 2 describes the proposed action, alternatives, alternatives considered but dismissed, and finally provides a comparison of potential effects associated with the proposed action and alternatives to include the no action alternative. Chapter 2 is therefore intended to be an overall summary of the proposed action and alternatives. Succeeding chapters are meant to describe the details of the analysis for the interested readers. In Chapter 4, a discussion of the analyses techniques used to analyze all alternatives for each resource is presented, and then specific impacts for each alternative are presented. The impacts of each alternative are listed under the headings Alternative 1, Alternative 2A, Alternative 2B, and Alternative 3, the No Action alternative. Repeating the title of each alternative would be repetitive and unnecessary. At the end of Chapter 4, a section describing mitigation measures is presented to reduce the impacts identified for each resource where required. Mitigation for each resource is listed under separate headings so the reader can cross reference the proposed mitigation to the impacts identified.

387. The DEIS does not clearly address the energy requirements and conservation potential of the various alternatives and mitigation measures as required in CFR 1502 (f). The EIS should clearly identify and discuss these topics.

Response: The respondent refers to CFR 1502 (f), a publication that cannot be identified.

388. The DEIS does not clearly address urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures as required in CFR 1502.16(g). The EIS should clearly identify and discuss these topics.

Response: The respondent refers to CFR 1502.16 (g), a publication that cannot be identified.

389. On page 1–7, the DEIS states "...certain measures for handling production." What are these measures? Please clarify.

Response: The text "and certain measures for handling production" has been removed because it adds nothing to the discussion.

390. On page 1–7, the DEIS states "...various county and local permitting and approval actions would be required for any alternatives selected by the decision makers." What are the various county and local permitting and approval actions that would be required? Also, who are the decision makers?

Response: *The DEIS analyzes impacts on the federal lands and mineral rights where the federal government has the authority to determine stipulations and special conditions for development on approved leases. Separate county and local permitting rules and regulations are beyond the scope of this analysis.*

391. Table 1–1 on page 1–8 contains a typographical error in the third column. The phrase "Construction activities.l" needs to be corrected.

Response: *BLM has revised Table 1–2.*

392. Table 1–1 does not provide a clear understanding of where the listed regulatory requirements must be met. Do the requirements apply only to federal surface or all lands underlain by federal minerals or all lands? This information would be very helpful in ascertaining the effect of these authorities.

Response: *The DEIS analyzes impacts on the federal surface/federal minerals and private surface/federal minerals where the federal government has the authority to determine stipulations and special conditions for development on approved leases. Separate county and local permitting rules and regulations are beyond the scope of this analysis.*

393. Table 1–1 does not include citations of regulations for permit authorities. Please provide this information so the reviewer can review the original requirement.

Response: *The list of applicable laws and regulations would be too exhaustive to list on this table. Please refer to subsequent portions of the analysis in this document to gain an understanding of applicable requirements.*

394. Table 1–1 is not complete. For example, permits for injection of produced water are not included. Also, the table does not mention waste disposal, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure, or the requirements of OSHA, EPCRA, CAA, and CERCLA. Please broaden the scope of the table to include this information.

Response: *Most of these permits and requirements are implicit under the Issuing Agency/Permit Approval name. For example, the New Source Review permit approval under the authority of WDEQ incorporates the requirements of the CAA. The table is not meant to demonstrate the permit action of every applicable federal and/or state law and regulation.*

395. On page 2–2, the DEIS discusses the identification of issues and presents issue statements. It would be interesting to know exactly what kinds of remarks were made and useful to review them as part of the overall EIS review process. Please reference the comments themselves and identify where they can be examined.

Response: All comments submitted during the scoping process are part of the project record maintained for the project. This record can be reviewed in the BLM's Buffalo Field Office in Buffalo, Wyoming.

396. On page 2–2 under Issue 1, the DEIS contains a grammatical error. Please change "Some respondents also are concerned that pumping…" to "Some respondents also were concerned that pumping…"

Response: BLM has reviewed the discussion under Issue 1 in Chapter 2 specifically for grammatical errors. Please refer to this discussion in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

397. On page 2–5 under Issue 12, the DEIS contains a grammatical error. Please change "…water by livestock, are the primary concerns." to "…water by livestock, were the primary concerns."

Response: BLM has reviewed the discussion under Issue 12 in Chapter 2 specifically for grammatical errors. Please refer to this discussion in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

398. On page 2–6 under Issue 13, the DEIS contains a grammatical error. Please change "…downstream of the Project Area, may experience…" to "…downstream of the Project Area, might experience…"

Response: BLM reviewed the discussion for grammatical errors. Please refer to this discussion in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

399. On page 2–6 under Issue 16, the DEIS contains a grammatical error. Please change "Also of concern, are the effects…" to "Also of concern, were the effects…"

Response: BLM has reviewed the discussion under Issue 16 in Chapter 2 specifically for grammatical errors. Please refer to this discussion in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

400. On page 2–7 under Issue 17, the DEIS contains a grammatical error. Please change "Of particular concern are the Northern Cheyenne…" to "Of particular concern were the Northern Cheyenne…"

Response: BLM has reviewed the discussion under Issue 17 in Chapter 2 specifically for grammatical errors. Please refer to this discussion in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

401. On page 2–7, the DEIS identifies key issues and driving issues. However, any difference between the terms is unclear. The EIS should clearly define the two terms.

Response: *BLM has revised the discussion in the section on the Process Used to Develop Alternatives in Chapter 2 to more clearly define the concepts of key issues and driving issues. Please refer to this section of Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review these revisions.*

402. On page 2–9, the DEIS states the "The number of wells on a pad would range from one to three." Field observations suggest some pads may have as many as four wells. Please verify the range of wells on a pad.

Response: *BLM agrees that under some very limited circumstances, more than three wells may be drilled from a single pad. However, the number of times circumstances would result in more than three wells on a pad would be difficult to predict and would be so small that they would not be a substantive factor in the analysis. Consequently, BLM limited the range of wells per pad to 1 to 3 for the present NEPA analysis.*

403. Current numbers from WOGCC and Wyoming Department of Revenue suggest a ratio of about 11 CBM wells per compressor site. This ratio is very different that the number given in the DEIS on the various tables that summarize the new facilities comprising each alternative. Please reconfirm the number of compressors.

Response: *Comparison of the ratio of CBM wells to compressors present in the PRB currently to a ratio at a future time can be misleading. The Companies have been building compressor stations with the capacity to handle more CBM than the current number of wells provides. The number of compressors and stations identified in this EIS is that which would be necessary to handle the peak production of CBM. As production increases toward the peak, compression would be added and as production declines, compression would be removed. Also, all CBM wells would not produce the same amount of gas, so the distribution of compression across the PRB would not be uniform. Because all 51,391 CBM wells considered in the cumulative analysis would not be producing uniformly for the same 7-year period, the ratio of CBM wells to compressors is not a useful parameter for evaluating compression.*

404. The section on Coal Bed Methane Development (page 1–9 of the DEIS) provides no quantitative discussion about the areal extent of visual and audible disturbance basin wide, particularly at night. The acreage affected by light and noise at night should be calculated and presented in this section to provide a clear picture of effects.

Response: *Unlike the areal extent of ground surface disturbed to construct well pads or roads, no standard quantitative estimate of the extent of visibility or noise can be provided in the description of the facilities. The visibility of facilities and the extent to which noise is propagated around compressors and other facilities would depend substantially on the locations of these facilities, the surrounding terrain, and relative locations of residences and other building to the CBM facilities. As a result, BLM believes no meaningful or supportable standard estimates of areal extent for visual and noise effects could be provided for each facility. Instead, the analysis of effects documented in the sections on noise and visual resources in Chapter 4 discusses the potential extent of effects based on typical situations and identifies the consideration to minimize the areal extent of the project's facilities.*

Many issues associated with protecting the visual and esthetic qualities of the environment are specific to the local conditions of sites under evaluation for proposed CBM development activities. Visual or audible disturbance will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The feasibility and potential effects on proposed sites will be analyzed based on local conditions, and alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis.

405. The section on Coal Bed Methane Development (page 1–9 of the DEIS) does not contain any measure of visual resource quality, such as average viewer distance to a gas facility. This type of measure would help the reader understand the effects of the development on the viewscape.

Response: *Viewer distance was taken into account when the entire area was inventoried and classified through the visual resource inventory and evaluation system. Visual sensitivity is a component of that classification and was considered during the inventory. The system is described in the Buffalo RMP. BLM did not revise this discussion for Chapter 2 of the FEIS.*

406. Under the section on Well Access Roads on page 2–10, the DEIS states "...the road would be reclaimed." However, it does not define what reclaimed means.

Response: *Reclamation of roads is discussed under the section on Decommissioning and Reclamation in Chapter 2. BLM has revised the statement on reclamation to provide a reference to the section on Decommissioning and Reclamation. Please refer to this section to review the revision.*

407. The section on Well Access Roads on page 2–10 does not address road restrictions during high fire and high dust conditions. The EIS should provide these restrictions.

Response: Should the BLM identify the need or be notified by a regulatory agency to take an action regarding these emergency conditions, limitations would be imposed as needed under conditions of the oil and gas lease terms.

408. Under the section on Well Access Roads on page 2–10 of the DEIS, the sentence on road and pad construction conflicts with earlier statements on pad disturbance. Please reconcile the conflict.

Response: BLM was unable to determine to what conflict this comment refers. Consequently, no revisions to the discussion of road and pad construction were made.

409. A review of the distribution of development proposed on Figure 2–1 of the DEIS and information available on WOGCC's web site suggests development has already occurred in areas not forecast for development by the DEIS. Also, this comparison suggests development in Sheridan County would be about double the distribution shown on Figure 2–1 and development in Campbell and Johnson counties would be about 20 percent more widespread than shown on Figure 2–1. Please confirm the distribution of development using data from WOGCC and the Wyoming State Engineers' Office.

Response: The section on Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action in Chapter 1 of the EIS states the level of development described in the EIS and used in the NEPA analysis is conceptual in nature and that the wells, roads, pipelines, and ancillary facilities depicted in this EIS represent a proposed level of development and tentative locations. Not all companies holding leases participated in this NEPA analysis. BLM developed the tentative locations for facilities as logically and objectively as possible. Companies that hold leases in the PRB may develop their leases in an order that differs from that shown in this EIS.

410. Table 2–5 on page 2–17 of the DEIS presents information on the numbers of compressors and their horsepower. The number of units and their horsepower have no significant bearing on environmental impact. Instead, compressor stations should be quantified in terms of their radius of audibility and their radius of visibility.

Response: The BLM disagrees with this comment. The types and numbers of units and their horsepower have a profound effect on the effects to air quality. Also, the number of units installed at a compressor station and the units' horsepower also affect the noise generated from that compressor station and the visibility of that compressor station.

411. Table 2–5 on page 2–17 of the DEIS does not show how the new development will add to the existing development. The table should show existing as well as new development.

Response: *The same information for existing facilities is not available for disclosure at the level of detail presented in Table 2–5 in the DEIS. Most of the development that has occurred to date involves fee and state minerals and surface. Although rough estimates and assumptions of the effects of these facilities have been incorporated into the description of the affected environment, data of a comparable level of detail on existing development are not available for incorporation into this table. Recognizing the need for cumulative data on development over the long-term, the BLM has included a mitigation measure requiring the Companies to provide information on their facilities (for example, locations and lengths) using GPS technology.*

412. On page 2–20, the DEIS states "Construction at a well pad would be minimal." This is not correct for all cases, particularly in the steep and broken terrain of the central PRB. The EIS should clarify that the extent of the well pad is a function of both the terrain and the depth of the well.

Response: *The statement that "Construction at a well pad would be minimal." is not incorrect. Regardless of the local situation, construction at each pad would be the minimal necessary for that situation. The statement does not mean each pad would be the same size or involve the same amount of disturbance. It simply means construction would be the minimal amount necessary to obtain a pad for the well or wells.*

413. The handling of waste is not addressed in the DEIS and the DEIS does not mention RCRA, OSHA, EPCRA, CERCLA, AND CAA regarding the inventory, reporting, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances. Somewhere, the EIS needs to include a volumetric estimate of chemicals used in drilling and production. It also needs to provide an estimate of the locations, costs, and amounts for disposal of used oil, grease, and solid waste.

Response: *The BLM has expanded the discussion of hazardous materials and health and safety in this EIS. Estimates of primary chemicals are provided. Please refer to Chapters 2 and 4 to review these revisions.*

414. In the section on Drilling that starts on page 2–20, the DEIS does not provide references to the WOGCC and BLM's requirements for drilling. Please provide these references.

Response: *References to the primary requirements for drilling have been provided. Please refer to the section on Drilling in the FEIS to review the revision.*

415. The last sentence on page 2–20 of the DEIS is missing a word. Please fix the sentence.

Response: *The word "employees" was inadvertently left out of the sentence. The BLM has revised the sentence. Please refer to Chapter 2 to review the revision.*

416. In the section on Drilling that starts on page 2–20, the DEIS does not mention the surveying that occurs before drilling. It also does not clearly explain the use of reserve pits and their reclamation. Please add this information.

Response: *Additional information on surveying and mud or reserve pits has been incorporated into the section on Drilling in Chapter 2. Please refer to this section in this FEIS to review the revisions.*

417. On page 2–21, the DEIS discusses abandonment of unsuccessful wells. However, it provides no estimate of the portion of wells drilled that are abandoned as unsuccessful wells. The EIS should provide this estimate.

Response: *BLM did not establish an estimate for the abandonment of unsuccessful wells for the NEPA analysis. The analysis was based on a total amount of disturbance and it assumed abandoned wells would be reclaimed and the incremental disturbance associated with them would be available for another well.*

418. The discussion in the section on Well Production Facilities on page 2–22 of the DEIS does not describe venting for the well and pod houses. Please provide a description of the procedures for venting.

Response: *Well head covers and metering facility buildings are vented.*

419. The sections on pipelines on pages 2–22 and 2–23 of the DEIS do not provide a depth of burial for the gas- and water-gathering pipelines. The EIS should provide this information.

Response: *The BLM has added information on the minimum depth of burial for the pipelines. Please refer to the section on Pipelines in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions.*

420. The sections on pipelines on pages 2–22 and 2–23 of the DEIS do not mention stormwater control plans. The EIS should provide this information.

Response: *The discussion of pipeline construction in the FEIS has been expanded to include the requirement to obtain NPDES stormwater permits for construction activities administered by the WDEQ. These stormwater permits require preparation of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans which specify*

Best Management Practices to be implemented for erosion and sediment control during stormwater discharges from construction sites.

421. Gathering lines and pipelines are different and are treated differently by all parties. The sections on pipelines on pages 2–22 and 2–23 of the DEIS do not clearly distinguish between them. The EIS should clearly distinguish between gathering lines and pipelines.

Response: Procedures for constructing, operating, maintaining, decommissioning, and reclaiming the different types of pipelines proposed under the alternatives considered in detail are all relatively similar from the perspective of the NEPA analysis. Minor variations exist among the procedures used on the pipelines and among the procedures used by the Companies. However, these variations generate no discernable difference in the effects identified in the NEPA analysis. Including all the details on the minor differences and procedures adds bulk to the EIS while providing no additional useful information relative to the decisions to be made.

422. On page 2–23, the DEIS states that discharges are permitted by the WDEQ after the issuance of a NPDES permit. Not all discharges require NPDES permits. The EIS should clarify this situation.

Response: The FEIS includes an expanded discussion that clarifies which discharges associated with CBM development activities require NPDES permits administered by the WDEQ. Land application (LAD) of CBM produced water and dust control on roads are two options for produced water management that do not require NPDES permits.

423. The control of dust is an important potential use of produced water. However, the DEIS does not include the use of produced water for controlling dust as part of the water handling methods for any of the alternatives. The EIS should include the use of produced water to control dust as a water handling method because this use could dispose of a substantial amount of produced water.

Response: The discussion of produced water management options in the FEIS has been expanded to include an option for the use of CBM produced water as a method of dust control for water that would otherwise require an NPDES permit issued by the WDEQ for surface discharge.

424. The first paragraph on page 2–27 of the DEIS discusses the use of floating islands with atomizers to enhance the evaporation of produced water. Currently, evaporation does not appear to be playing a major role in water management and floating evaporators do not appear to be in widespread use in the PRB. What is the likelihood that the Companies actually would use such evaporators?

Response: The BLM assumes that enhanced evaporation would be utilized to increase the volume of water disposed of through pan evaporation and infiltration and potentially minimize the size of the containment impoundments because the costs to construct them are typically high.

425. On page 2–26, the DEIS discusses the areal extent of impoundments. However, the extent of an impoundment cannot be calculated without knowing the slopes. Also, side slopes on impoundments must be kept flat enough to prevent the trapping of livestock and wildlife. The EIS should provide specific slope steepness as part of the descriptions of impoundments.

Response: The slope design utilized in the FEIS for calculating the areal extent of impoundments is 1H:3V. This information is included in the FEIS in the discussion of impoundment design.

426. On-site generation of power with gas from the individual wells is a viable option for generating power. Consequently, the section of the EIS on Electrical Power Utilities should include a discussion of this option. Also, the EIS should discuss the small and large methane-based power plants that are being constructed in the development area, including the areal extent of these power plants.

Response: Some individuals, companies, and organizations may consider on-site generation of power with CBM from individual wells a viable option for generating power in the PRB. However, the widespread viability of the practice has not been affirmed. Therefore, it is not an option the BLM considers sufficiently viable to include as an option in the present NEPA analysis.

Based on conversations with the utilities, the BLM has determined the construction of power plants in or near the PRB is not an action connected to the Proposed Action sufficiently to warrant inclusion as part of the alternatives. Using information collected from consultation with the utilities, the BLM determined the utilities serving the Project Area would have sufficient capacity and electrical power to meet the needs of the project as it develops. Additionally, proposals for power plants in the general Project Area are being reviewed in separate NEPA and permitting analyses.

427. The pipeline companies mentioned in the text on page 2–33 of the DEIS do not match the companies listed on Table 2–15. The EIS should provide sufficient information for the reader to match the companies in the text to those listed on the table.

Response: This comment suggests that the discussion on transmission of the CBM is unclear because the companies discussed in

the narrative are not the same companies identified on Table 2–15 nor were they intended to be the same companies. The BLM has revised the narrative to clarify the intent of the discussion. Please refer to this section of Chapter 2 of the FEIS to review the revisions.

428. The estimated requirements for CBM employees presented in the tables for the various alternatives in the DEIS conflict with the description of field activities in Chapter 2. If more than 50,000 wells and several thousand compressor and water management facilities must be visited every day, many more employees would be needed than the tables forecast. For example, if a pumper can visit 20 wells in a 10-hour day and all the wells are visited once per day, that is more than 800 pumpers, even if only ⅓ of the wells are active at a time. The EIS needs to include on its tables estimates of the numbers of employees that conform to the description of field activities presented elsewhere in Chapter 2. Also, it needs to reconsider the socioeconomic effects of any revisions to the estimates of the numbers of employees.

Response: Estimates for employment and their socioeconomic effects have been revised. Please refer to the tables on employment in Chapter 2 and to Chapter 4 of this FEIS to review the revisions. Much variability exists regarding the frequency in which wells are visited. Many wells are not traveled to on a daily basis, but are monitored through remote sensing.

429. On page 2–38, the DEIS discusses non-CBM development. However, it does not provide any information on the visible and audible effects of this development. The EIS should include in this section a table showing the cumulative development and the visible and audible effects of this development.

Response: The analysis of the effects of non-CBM development on visual resources and aesthetics are discussed in these sections of Chapter 4 of the EIS. Please refer to these sections of Chapter 4 of the FEIS to review the discussions.

430. On page 2–39, the DEIS refers to a comprehensive study of safety regulations currently in place. The EIS should provide more current information on this study and it should discuss how the BLM will participate and the BLM's role on the safety of workers.

Response: The discussion on the comprehensive study in the Safety/ Emergency Response section of Chapter 2 has been updated in the FEIS. Please refer to this section in the FEIS to review the revisions.

431. The section on safety/emergency response in the DEIS does not discuss the safety of visitors, residents, or livestock realistically. The BLM has some responsibility on federal surface to secure these concerns. Thus, the

EIS should discuss the safety of visitors, residents, and livestock realistically.

Response: The BLM has revised the presentation of human health and safety in the FEIS. Please refer to the section on Human Health and Safety in Chapter 4 of this FEIS, where all the human health and safety analysis is compiled, to review the revised presentation of the discussion on health and safety.

432. The first paragraph on page 2–42 of the DEIS suggests monitoring and mitigation are synonymous. The EIS should include a revised paragraph to explain the relationship between monitoring and mitigation and how they are different, but support one another.

Response: The BLM does not understand the confusion about monitoring versus mitigation as described for the first paragraph in the section on Water Monitoring and Mitigation. If the terms are not clear to the reader, their definitions may be reviewed in Chapter 9, the Glossary. Both words are defined in the Glossary.

433. On page 2–43, the DEIS states alternatives 2A and 2B were developed in response to the WDEQ's projections for how produced water would have to be handled to meet the Montana-Wyoming Interim Water Quality Criteria Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC). Although the alternatives address all watersheds, the MOC is limited in scope to the Little Powder and Powder River systems. Thus, alternatives 2A and 2B should be limited to the watersheds of the Little Powder and Powder Rivers.

Response: The alternatives discussion in the FEIS has been expanded to describe Alternatives 2A and 2B as conservative water management plans designed to protect designated uses, minimize adverse effects on aquatic systems, and meet interstate border agreements. Therefore, Alternatives 2A and 2B apply to all watersheds where CBM development is expected to occur.

434. On page 2–62, the DEIS discusses the reasons why the Return All Produced Water to Aquifers alternative was eliminated from detailed analysis. The EIS should add to this discussion additional information on BLM's lack of authority to require recharge of aquifers on non-federal production, on the fact that geology in the basin imposes a limit on the amount of water that could be re-injected, and on the fact that aquifers that can readily accept the volumes of water that would be produced are not available in the immediate areas of development. Most of the basin does not provide adequate storage space in the shallow aquifers where the water might economically be later retrieved. If the water is injected into aquifers deeper than the coal seams, it would be degraded in quality. Re-injecting all of the water would prevent the surface owners from utilizing the water for irrigation and livestock use.

Response: *The discussion regarding injection has been expanded in the FEIS. The limitations of hydrogeologic units in the PRB as potential injection zones are included in the expanded discussion. The limitations associated with storing water in shallow aquifers for later retrieval also are included. Also discussed are the potential effects of an 'all-injection' alternative on the current beneficial use of discharged water by landowners for irrigation and livestock.*

435. On page 2–64, the DEIS discusses the reasons why the Capture and Treat Produced Water for Additional Beneficial Uses alternative was eliminated from detailed analysis. This discussion is misleading because it leads the reader to believe that all CBM water can be treated to improve its quality such that it is available for additional beneficial uses. This is not true. Under the NPDES program, waters that are discharged must protect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Therefore, only those waters that cannot meet WDEQ's standards for surface discharge would benefit from treatment. Produced waters that would benefit from treatment would be only a small subset of the total volume produced. Additionally, BLM would not be able impose treatment on the mineral estate that is non-federal. The EIS should include a discussion that is revised to address only the recharge of the aquifer for produced waters that cannot meet NPDES discharge standards and for which BLM has authority. These are the only waters that could benefit from treatment to make them available for additional beneficial uses.

Response: *The discussion in the FEIS regarding the alternative for capturing and treating produced water has been clarified and expanded. NPDES discharge standards would be set by the WDEQ for all surface discharges. NPDES permits specify the standards that must be met, but do not specify the water handling or treatment methods that an operator must use to achieve those standards. Where federal CBM wells are involved, the water handling or treatment methods that would be used by an operator will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as APDs and plans of development for federal CBM wells are reviewed by the BLM, and the FS as appropriate. The proposed water handling or treatment methods will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative methods, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a specific CBM well or group of CBM wells will be developed based on that analysis. Any requirements within the BLM's authority to implement that are identified in this analysis would be included as Conditions of Approval for the affected APD(s).*

436. Starting on page 4–293, the DEIS presents a list of 34 mitigation measures. Many of these measures start with the phrase "The Companies shall..." Referencing "Companies" infers a specific mitigation only applies to CBM operators. A number of the mitigations are potentially cross-cutting and also may apply to other non-CBM related activities,

such as agriculture, traditional oil and gas, mining, and other entities. BLM should evaluate the use of this exclusive term as mitigation measures are discussed. Also, the EIS should clearly state whether the mitigation measures are required or voluntary.

Response: *The development of oil and gas is the focus of this NEPA analysis, not mining, agriculture or other projects. Mitigation measures proposed in this FEIS would minimize the effects of this development. The decision maker will determine the requirements for mitigation in the ROD.*

437. On page 4–298 of the DEIS, mitigation measure 31 states the Companies should enter into maintenance agreements with the counties to ensure county roads are adequately maintained. The BLM has no authority to require such agreements. The Companies are not the sole users of county roads in the PRB and the BLM has no authority to require them to pay all costs of road maintenance. This measure should be deleted from the EIS.

Response: *The BLM recognizes it has no authority to require the Companies to enter into maintenance agreements with the counties to ensure the maintenance of county roads. Although the Companies are not the sole users of county roads in the PRB, the Companies would be the primary users of at least some of the roads. The mitigation measure cited was incorporated into the document because of the potential for increased road maintenance because of increased traffic by CBM producers. Counties may no have sufficient funding to maintain county roads to required safety standards. This mitigation was an option that was identified that could be pursued if conditions warrant.*

438. The EIS must analyze geophysical activity for the exploration and development of oil and gas. New seismic technology allows for minimal disturbance of the land surface while gathering adequate data to determine the best locations to drill for oil and gas. This technology can substantially reduce the number of unsuccessful wells, which would minimize the overall areal extent of disturbance. The BLM must consider and provide adequate access to areas to obtain the valuable information that seismic activities would provide.

Response: *The NEPA analysis documented in this EIS is an analysis of a level of field development. It is not an analysis of exploratory activities, which would be analyzed site specifically, as proposed for geophysical activities received.*

439. In accordance with the National Energy Policy, Executive Order 13211, and the BLM's Instruction Memorandum 2002–053, Preparation of a Statement of Adverse Energy Impact, the BLM must fully consider potential adverse impacts on the President's National Energy Policy in its decisions. A statement of adverse energy impact is required whenever a decision or action will have a direct or indirect adverse impact on energy

development, production, supplies, or distribution. The EIS should disclose BLM's consideration of potential adverse impacts on the National Energy Policy and include a Statement of Adverse Energy Impacts, if appropriate. Adverse impacts could include delays in issuing drilling permits and the amount of revenue the United States is deferring or loosing from the lack of development of federal minerals.

Response: The BLM is required to follow all Executive Orders. Consequently, the BLM has included a discussion of the potential adverse effects of decisions regarding each of the alternatives on the President's National Energy Policy. Please refer to Chapter 4 of this FEIS to review this additional discussion.

440. The General Guidance for Land Application of CBM Produced Water presented on page 8 of Appendix C to the DEIS appears to be a new requirement imposed by the BLM. If this is a new requirement, the EIS should take it out of the Standard Mitigation Section. Also, the requirement should apply only on federally owned surface, not on split estates. Proof that the surface owner on split estates has agreed to LAD should be allowed in lieu of submitting a plan to the BLM for non-federally owned surface.

Response: The BLM agrees with the initial point of the comment and has removed mitigation measure number 6 from the list of mitigation measures in the FEIS. Please refer to Chapter 4 to review this revision. The application of the General Guidance for Land Application of CBM Produced water presented in Appendix C to split estates will be determined by the decision maker and identified in the ROD.

441. On page 11 of Appendix C to the DEIS, standard condition 13 states "The authorized officer will conduct an evaluation of the cultural values to establish appropriate mitigation, salvage or treatment." The EIS should include a revision to this statement stating "The authorized officer will conduct an evaluation in conjunction with the surface owner's desire in split estate situations, of the cultural values to establish..."

Response: Standard Condition 13 in the "Standard Conditions of Approval" for APDs included as Appendix C of the DEIS is a standard the BLM has been using in the PRB for years. The BLM will not revise the condition as suggested in the comment.

442. On page 11 of Appendix C to the DEIS, standard condition 14 states "If paleontological resources, either large...during construction, the find will be reported to the Authorized Officer immediately." The EIS should include a revision to this statement stating "If paleontological resources, either large...during construction, the find will be reported to the Authorized Officer and the surface owner in split estate situations immediately."

Response: Standard Condition 14 in the "Standard Conditions of Approval" for APDs included as Appendix C of the DEIS is a standard the BLM has been using in the PRB for years. The BLM will not revise the condition as suggested in the comment.

443. On page 11 of Appendix C to the DEIS, standard condition 14 states "The applicant will bear the cost of any required paleontological appraisals, surface collection of fossils, or salvage of any large conspicuous fossils of significant scientific interest discovered during the operation." The EIS should include a revision to this statement stating "In the event the applicant cannot modify its operations to avoid such as site, the applicant may be required to bear the cost of any required paleontological appraisals, surface collection of fossils, or salvage of any large conspicuous fossils of significant scientific interest discovered during the operation." An operator or applicant should not have to fund any paleontological appraisals, etc. if its operations are not disturbing the paleontological find.

Response: Standard Condition 14 in the "Standard Conditions of Approval" for APDs included as Appendix C of the DEIS is a standard the BLM has been using in the PRB for years. The BLM will not revise the condition as suggested in the comment. if the site can be avoided by modifying plans, not cost would be involved.

444. On page 4 of Appendix D to the DEIS, BLM proposes annual monitoring of NO as part of the MMRP. The usage of "actual" and "potential" in the first sentence is confusing and in opposition to each other. Also, why is NO singled out for monitoring? An annual report on NO emissions from the oil and gas industry would be of limited value unless other sources also are conducting the same annual monitoring and reporting. Considering WAQD's plans to prepare a comprehensive study of air resources in Northeast Wyoming, the effort required by this item would duplicate WAQD's efforts and would be an inefficient use of limited resources. Consequently, the EIS should drop this requirement from the MMRP.

Response: The BLM has not dropped the proposal for annual monitoring of NO_x from the MMRP. Concentrations of NO_x are the primary concern relative to air quality. The annual report from the oil and gas industry would be added to other reports to provide an overall picture of annual emissions of NO_x.

445. On page 4 of Appendix D, the DEIS proposes the monitoring of the construction of roads and pipelines to ensure design and use standards are met and maintained. The DEIS presents no data supporting the need for this oversight and very limited additional environmental benefit would occur with this monitoring. Instead, the EIS should propose as part of the MMRP an evaluation of the effects that different road construction materials (for example, gravel versus scoria), dust suppressants, and controls on vehicle speeds have on the levels of fugitive dust in the PRB.

Response: The BLM and the FS are responsible for ensuring roads constructed on federal surface meet the agencies' criteria for design and standards. To meet this responsibility, the BLM and the FS will monitor the design and construction of roads on federal surface to ensure they meet the agencies' standards. Consequently, the BLM did not revise this item of the MMRP.

446. On page 7 of Appendix D, the DEIS discusses funding of the MMRP. The EIS should provide an estimated budget for the MMRP, including levels of funding that would be required to complete all the tasks, and the percentage of funding the BLM expects agencies and affected industries to provide. Non-governmental payments for the MMRP should not be limited to the oil and gas industry. The oil and gas industry will contribute its fair share to monitoring studies and collection of data, but it should not be required to fund the entire effort. Also, the PRBWG should include industry membership.

Response: The decision maker has not yet made a decision on the MMRP. Consequently, the final form of the MMRP is unknown. Until the MMRP is fully described, any estimate on the level of funding needed to support the MMRP would be premature and relatively useless. Funding will be evaluated as work on the MMRP proceeds following the decisions documented in the ROD.

447. Water mitigation measure 5 on page 4–294 of the DEIS is unreasonable because springs were not identified as a major source of water and many of the springs in the Project Area have been developed within a channel through excavation of the alluvium below the bottom of the channel to expose the alluvial groundwater. The EIS should drop this mitigation measure.

Response: The mitigation measure refers to natural springs, not springs developed in the Project Area by landowners. The mitigation is wholly appropriate for natural springs and the BLM has maintained the measure in the FEIS.

448. Washing construction equipment is not a practicable method of controlling noxious weeds and it wastes a valuable resource that is very limited in the Project Area. Thus, vegetation and wetland/riparian mitigation measures 12 and 14 on page 4–295 of the DEIS are unreasonable. The EIS should drop these measures.

Response: In the DEIS, mitigation measure 14 was a repeat of measure 12. Consequently, it was deleted from the FEIS. Washing of construction equipment is an effective and practical means for helping control the spread of noxious plants. Its use has become common, particularly on large projects with lots of equipment moving in and out of and around the project area. Therefore, the BLM does not agree with the comment and

has kept the mitigation measure in the analysis and the FEIS.

449. The width of active floodplains varies in the Project Area depending on topography, precipitation, and the frequency of storms. These variations require site-specific decisions under wetland/riparian mitigation 16 (page 4–295 of the DEIS) because situations may exist where construction within the floodplain poses little risk and is reasonable. The EIS should revise this measure to reflect this situation.

Response: BLM decided not to change mitigation measure 16. Within the Project Area, the biological and hydrologic features identified in this measure occupy narrow corridors that the BLM believes are easy to avoid with little adverse affect on the project's facilities. In most cases, the Standard Lease Terms, which provide the BLM with the ability to move facilities up to 660 feet, would facilitate the location of project facilities outside these biological and hydrologic features.

450. It is not appropriate for the BLM to require an operator to have an agreement with the surface owner as a condition of the drilling permit. Such a requirement will allow the surface owner to hold mineral development hostage with demands for sums of money that greatly exceed the actual value of access and surface disturbance. However, where the surface estate is privately owned, the BLM must defer to the surface owner and state agencies in matters related to development, construction, operations, water management, and reclamation. The BLM does not have the authority to require the operator to take actions that are inconsistent with the desires of the surface owner or the requirements of state agencies with primary jurisdiction. The EIS should be revised to clearly reflect the rights of the surface owner and the authority of state agencies.

Response: BLM recognizes the rights of surface owners in split-estate situations. Consequently, BLM would work with surface owners and operators to resolve conflicts with BLM's direction related to development of the mined estate.

451. On page 4–301, the DEIS states the loss of vegetative cover and livestock forage are irretrievable effects. This is incorrect. The loss of vegetative cover or livestock forage would not be permanent. The effects would be short term and exist only until reclamation is complete. The EIS should reflect the correct situation.

Response: The statement in Chapter 4 of the DEIS that the loss of vegetative cover and livestock forage are irretrievable effects is correct. The cover and forage that would have grown at the locations disturbed by facilities, such as well pads, during the years the facilities would be in place would be lost irretrievably for those years. However, the losses would not be irreversible or permanent because cover and forage would

again grow following the removal of the facilities and reclamation of the disturbance.

452. No evidence exists to support the requirement of a surface disturbance avoidance area of one-half mile on either side of the Bozeman Trail (page 4–294 of the DEIS). An avoidance area of the visual horizon or ¼ mile, whichever is less, is more than adequate and the EIS should be revised to reflect this situation.

Response: The reference to ½ mile in mitigation measure number 9 in the DEIS was an error. The mitigation should have referred to "...development within ¼ mile either side of the Bozeman Trail..." rather than ½ mile. This error was corrected in the FEIS. Please refer to this mitigation measure in the FEIS to review the revision.

453. Soils mitigation measure 7 on page 4–294 of the DEIS is unreasonable. Only 3 percent of the surface land in the Project Area would be disturbed and little topsoil would be affected. Because so little topsoil would be affected, it is not practicable to stockpile it by horizons. The EIS should drop this mitigation measure.

Response: The mitigation measure was revised to state topsoil would be stockpiled by horizon when determined practical by the authorizing officer in consultation with the companies. Please refer to the measure to review the revisions.

454. The DEIS states on page 2–21 that a cement log would be run on the well to ensure no voids exist in the annulus. No rules exist that require cement bond logs always be run. This log is unnecessary and the statement about running cement logs should be removed from the EIS or modified to state the logs may be run. Current practices were approved by the WOGCC and are sufficient to ensure no voids exist.

Response: The BLM agrees that no rules exist that require routine running of cement bond logs. The statement in the section of Chapter 2 on Drilling has been revised to reflect the existing situation more accurately. Please refer to this section of Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revision.

455. On page 2–22, the DEIS states no pump jacks would be installed at the wellheads. It is inappropriate to limit the types of lift equipment available for the operators' use at wellheads when the needs for effective long-term production have not been fully evaluated. This statement should be removed from the EIS.

Response: The discussion on the types of lift equipment that would be used was developed in consultation with the companies. Consequently, the statement was not removed from the EIS. Pump jacks are not precluded from use.

456. Temperatures are presented inconsistently throughout the DEIS. Some data are reported in Fahrenheit and some are reported in Celsius. This inconsistency increases the difficulty for the public to clearly understand and compare the data. All temperature in the EIS should be presented consistently.

Response: The presentation of temperatures in the FEIS has been revised so temperatures are reported only in Fahrenheit. Please refer to the discussion involving temperatures to review the revisions.

457. On page 1 of Appendix D, the DEIS states "The uncertainties as to where and at what level development will proceed as well as uncertainties associated with the environmental sciences that were used to predict impacts suggest that the one-time determination of impacts that is included in the DEIS may not be appropriate for this project." This statement is extremely unnerving. More scientific research is essential to the ability of the agency to provide the public with an accurate picture of the potential effects of CBM produced water. The research relied upon by the BLM for this DEIS is fragmented and contradicts itself.

Response: The BLM developed Appendix D of the DEIS in response to the need to collect additional information to ensure resources are adequately protected. The MMRP will guide the collection and evaluation of monitoring data as the project progresses so the BLM can continue to ensure that resources in the Project Area are adequately protected.

458. I support the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 1) as outlined in the Powder River Basin Oil and Gas Draft EIS. I feel that the agencies have done a thorough job in evaluating the environmental and socio-economic impacts of development. The Preferred Alternative will ensure environmental protection and enhance communication with landowners while allowing responsible development by operating companies.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

459. The BLM should not allow Wyoming's Powder River Basin to be overrun by thousands of oil and gas wells. The two development alternatives the BLM is considering would severely harm wildlife, including sensitive species; local communities; and the livelihoods of ranchers and farmers and lead to serious water quality and other problems. Neither of these options includes adequate measures to deal with these problems, or to help restore the land after it is damaged.

Response: The intent of the mitigation section of this document is to minimize the effects of development while protecting other resources.

460. As a supporter of our nation's wildlife, I urge you not to approve the unprecedented increases in gas drilling proposed in Wyoming's Powder River Basin.

a. Drilling would turn this area into an industrial wasteland. This habitat is vital to big-game herds as well as golden eagles, sage grouse, burrowing owls, white-tailed prairie dogs, and many songbirds. Measures designed to protect these species would be overwhelmed by the 50,000 wells, 26,000 miles of roads, the 2 trillion gallons of produced water, and the massive industrial facilities planned. The only way to protect wildlife is to drastically reduce the proposed development.

b. Rather than destroy the Powder River Basin, we should protect it as a critical wildlife habitat and a natural legacy for future generations. Thank you for considering my comments.

Response: The intent of the mitigation section of this document is to minimize the effects of development while protecting other resources.

461. The BLM should issue a moratorium on new federal CBM leases until adequate mechanisms are in place to protect ranchers, farmers, and resources present in the Project Area.

Response: Any consideration of a moratorium on federal leasing is beyond the scope of this NEPA analysis. Consequently, the BLM is addressing leasing in other NEPA analyses.

462. The DEIS's analysis of the effects of produced water on water quality, aquatic wildlife, soils, and drinking water is inadequate. Far too little is known about the effects that extraction of produced water will have on drinking water aquifers.

Response: The impacts analysis discussion in the FEIS has been expanded to further describe the effects on water quality, aquatic life, wildlife, soils, and drinking water supplies. The expanded discussion includes additional information, where available, to describe the effects from the extraction of produced water on aquifers utilized for drinking water sources.

463. The BLM should implement science-based adaptive management to ensure the effects of whatever alternative is selected are fully identified and effectively mitigated.

Response: As described in Appendix D of the DEIS, the BLM would implement a program of monitoring and mitigation that would facilitate changes in the future, if monitoring demonstrates a need for change. Please review the MMRP in an appendix to this EIS to review the details of the plan.

464. The BLM should develop and adopt an alternative that provides for the following: (1) effective monitoring of coalbed methane development and active enforcement of existing laws; (2) the use of aquifer recharge, clustered development, and other best-available technologies to minimize and avoid impacts; (3) collection of thorough and up to date inventories of fish, wildlife, and plants to ensure they are adequately protected coupled with the use of phased development so that impacts are diffused; and (4) complete reclamation of all disturbed areas, which should be ensured by adequate bonds.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

465. BLM should provide for meaningful public involvement, including the involvement of private surface owners where the underlying minerals are owned by the federal government, and thoroughly consider and respond to the comments received.

Response: The NEPA process and the processes used by the BLM and the FS for permitting CBM wells and facilities associated with those wells provide opportunities for notification of and participation by the public, including surface owners involved in split estates. Surface owners on split estate are involved in project development from the outset through completion.

466. In paragraph 4 on page 1–5, the DEIS states ...(2) the development of environmental protection measures necessary to reduce or eliminate environmental consequences." The EIS should omit the word "eliminate" from this sentence. Mitigate does not necessarily mean eliminate.

Response: Although mitigation does not necessarily mean the elimination of an effect, mitigation includes actions that "avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify" an effect. Inclusion of the word "eliminate" is wholly appropriate in the sentence. However, the BLM did revise the sentence to more fully describe the actions included in mitigation. Please refer to the section in Chapter 1 of the FEIS on the NEPA process to review the revision.

467. In paragraph 3 on page 2–9, the DEIS states "The productive life of each well is expected to be about 7 years." Recent analysis suggests the life of a well may be considerably less (between 3 and 5 years), particularly when the coals are less than 30 feet in thickness. BLM should revise this statement in the EIS to read that in thin coals (less than 30 feet) and in areas where 40-acre density occurs, the well life will more likely be 3 to 5 years.

Response: BLM did not revise its projection of a 7-year productive life on average. However, BLM did revise the discussion in the section of Chapter 2 on Coal Bed Methane Development to more completely discuss the current situation for the produc-

tive life of CBM wells. Please refer to this section of Chapter 2 in the FEIS to review the revisions.

468. Paragraph 4 on page 2–9 of the DEIS discusses the number of wells that would be drilled per pad. Several operators have tried and had some success with multiple-coal completions. If this practice continues and proves successful, the number of wells may be reduced significantly. Consequently, the BLM should add a sentence to this paragraph in the EIS that explains that multiple-coal completions may reduce the number of wells, but that the number of pads would remain the same.

Response: The BLM recognizes and encourages the efforts various operators are expending on the development of technology to develop multiple-coal seam completions with a single well. The BLM has revised the discussion in the section on Coal Bed Methane Development in Chapter 2 to recognize the potential for multiple-coal seam completions in the future and the reduction in the number of wells that the Companies would develop should this type of completion become feasible. Please refer to the discussion under Coal Bed Methane Development in Chapter 2 of the FEIS to review the revisions.

469. On page 4–293, the DEIS presents groundwater mitigation measure 1. The interaction between reservoirs and shallow ground water is under the jurisdiction of WDEQ. BLM has no jurisdiction over water quality. Therefore, the EIS should delete this mitigation measure.

Response: Groundwater mitigating measure 1 is consistent with BLM's authority to require water management plans for leases with federal land surfaces, as long as the water management plans are consistent with and don't exceed the requirements of the WDEQ or WSEO. Water management plans must include the design and placement of proposed impoundments. The interaction between produced water in impoundments and shallow groundwater systems will be dependent on local conditions such as site-specific soils or geologic conditions. Effects to groundwater conditions from these impoundments will be analyzed site-specifically at the APD/POD level of analysis, as water management plans for federal CBM wells are reviewed by BLM, and FS as appropriate. The potential effects from the interaction of CBM produced water and near-surface conditions will be analyzed based on local conditions. Alternative sites, site-specific mitigating measures, or monitoring requirements relating to a proposed water management plan will be developed based on that analysis.

470. Vegetation mitigation measure 12 on page 4–295 of the DEIS states "construction equipment would be washed prior to being moved into and out of new work areas in order to remove any noxious weed seeds." Does

the BLM suggest the equipment be washed twice? The BLM should revise this statement in the EIS to state "upon completion of new construction, the equipment be cleaned so as to remove any noxious weed seeds."

Response: Construction equipment coming into a work area for the first time needs to be washed before entering the work areas to remove the seed of noxious plants. The BLM has revised the mitigation measure to more clearly articulate the intent of the measure. Please refer to Chapter 4 of this FEIS to review the revisions.

471. On page 4–298, the DEIS states in mitigation measure 33 that "...all project facilities on BLM surface shall be screened completely from these highways." VRM Class II only requires that the contrast not attract attention. It does not require total screening. The BLM should revise this sentence in the EIS to read that "...all project facilities on BLM surface must meet the requirements of VRM Class II where the classification exists."

Response: BLM did not revise this mitigation. BLM has determined from the impact analysis that screening is the appropriate means to achieving the requirements of VRM Class II near the highways.

472. The EIS should clearly recognize throughout the document that the landowner is involved in the process and planning of the water on his or her surface.

Response: The BLM agrees that the landowner should be involved in the planning process for CBM produced water management activities that occur on his or her surface. The FEIS incorporates additional discussion regarding the role of the landowner in CBM water management activities.

473. On page 4–295 of the DEIS, mitigation measure 11 cites a document authored by the BLM. The EIS should clarify which of the four BLM 1999 documents provide the mitigation measures and if the measures are significant, BLM should include them in the EIS. Additionally, mitigation implemented to minimize impacts from surface disturbance must be subject to landowner consultation.

Response: The reference to the 1999 document published by BLM has been revised to clarify to which document the reference refers. Please refer to the mitigation measure to review the revision. Also, please note the mitigation incorporated into the decision maker's decision will be identified in the ROD when it is released.

474. If designation of "wilderness" was obvious for the WSAs in the Project Area, a Congressional Act would have occurred some time ago. Therefore, reason exists to believe the WSAs will never receive a Congres-

sional Designation as a Wilderness Area and will someday be taken off the list after which development would then proceed. For this reason, the WSA should be managed in a manner that would allow some development now.

Response: Although the WSAs may be dropped from consideration by Congress as Wilderness Areas at some time in the future, federal laws and regulations do not allow the BLM and the FS to manage them in a manner that would preclude their designation as Wilderness Areas in the future. Therefore, areas with existing leases may be developed within the confines of those leases and stipulations attached to those leases. However, the leasing of WSAs is outside the scope of this NEPA analysis.

475. The BLM should release the ROD in a timely manner because drainage is occurring and the BLM needs to address drainage. The BLM has a duty to manage and develop federal minerals for the benefit of all citizens of the U.S. Unless timely development of federal minerals occurs, the value of these minerals could be lost forever because drainage from fee and state leases adjoining federal minerals would remove the federal minerals.

Response: The BLM understands its legal obligations regarding drainage of federal oil and gas and has considered those obligations in its planning efforts.

476. The DEIS is conservative regarding the advancement of petroleum technology and the potential for additional mitigation. For example, recent projects undertaken by a few of the CBM operators in the PRB suggest multi-seam completions may work, which would reduce the costs of constructing and operating wells, reduce the size of well pads, and enable more efficient recovery of CBM from some of the thinner coal seams. Also, advances in remote telemetry, such as wide spectrum broadband, are driving down the costs of remote monitoring. As the costs of remote telemetry continue to decrease, use of remote telemetry could increase, which would reduce costs for operating wells and compressors and reduce the environmental effects of field activities.

Response: The agencies agree. Although the agencies encourage the development of more advanced technology, such as multiple-seam completions, to minimize adverse effects, the technologies specifically identified in the comments are not in common use and were not considered economical at the time of the NEPA analysis. Although the agencies could not base an analysis on the use of these technologies, they encourage the rapid development and incorporation of these advanced technologies.

The BLM has revised the discussion in the section on Coal Bed Methane Development in Chapter 2 to recognize the po-

tential for multiple coal seam completions in the future and the reduction in the number of wells that the companies would develop should this type of completion become feasible. Please refer to the discussion under Coal Bed Methane Development in Chapter 2 of the FEIS to review the revisions.

477. The DEIS is tiered to several other NEPA documents. Taken together, the documents become redundant. The DEIS ensures that appropriate environmental protection is in place for development to occur. Each well or project would be scrutinized further at the permitting stage to ensure that appropriate environmental protection is in place for development to occur. Moreover, the DEIS contains no evidence that justifies any need for further study or collection of data. Thus, no further delays associated with studies or the collection of data should be required.

Response: The intent of tiering is not to increase redundancy, but to minimize redundancy. The FEIS is tiered to other NEPA documents to minimize redundancy in an already large document.

The impact assessment documented in Chapter 4 of this FEIS does identify the need for and provide the foundation for the collection of general and site-specific data in conjunction with the submittal of PODs and APDs. Requirements for the collection of some of these data also are contained in stipulations to leases and other environmental laws and regulations, such as the ESA and NHPA. The data would be needed to finalize the locations of facilities, including well pads, roads, and utilities, and to monitor the development of CBM as it proceeds.

478. The DEIS requires a Water Management Plan for both exploration and development that provides for the collection of baseline data, monitoring of ground water, and stabilization of soils. The plans must comply with regulations issued by WDEQ, WSEO, and USCOE. However, the BLM must allow operators the flexibility to work with surface owners and WDEQ to determine the best method of handling produced water.

Response: The BLM has the authority to require water management plans for leases with federal land surfaces, as long as the water management plans are consistent with and don't exceed the requirements of the WDEQ or WSEO. The preferred method of produced water management will vary as water quality, water volumes, and surface owner desires change. Operators have the flexibility to work with surface owners and the WDEQ in developing proposed water management plans, as long as the guidelines and requirements of the regulating authorities are complied with.

479. The DEIS adequately addresses landowner concerns by requiring water well mitigation agreements for domestic and stock watering wells and by requiring consultation with surface owners before drilling permits are approved.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

480. The estimates of surface disturbance for non-CBM wells are higher than the industry's estimates. For example, industry experience suggests the size of well pads, including reserve pits, for non-CBM wells is closer to 2.3 acres rather than the 4 acres that the BLM used in the analysis. The BLM must modify the EIS to more accurately reflect the potential development over the next ten years, as provided by industry. Furthermore, the BLM should consider recommendations to address acceptable levels of surface disturbance rather than a specific number of wells to define the reasonably foreseeable development scenario. This would provide the BLM and industry with flexibility for future development, such as consideration for wells that have been plugged and abandoned.

Response: The amounts of short- and long-term disturbances used in the NEPA analysis documented in the DEIS were the same disturbances used in the Montana analysis. The BLM in both Montana and Wyoming agree the factors used in the DEIS were too conservative and the agencies have revised the assumptions of short- and long-term disturbances used in both NEPA analyses. Please refer to the section on Non-CBM Development in Chapter 2 of this FEIS to review the revisions. The impact assessment discussed in Chapter 4 also was revised to incorporate the more realistic assumptions presented in Chapter 2.

481. Wildlife restrictions must take into consideration the benefits that resource development provides, such as water sources created by the discharge of CBM-produced water and habitats where wildlife can thrive when an area is reclaimed.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

482. The CBM operators, WOGCC, BLM, OSHA, and other safety groups have ensured safe oil and gas development through the safety measures that have been put in place. Operators work continually to improve safety.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

483. The development of CBM has been and will be a significant economic stimulus to the State of Wyoming, the PRB, and the local communities. Therefore, development of CBM should be encouraged.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

484. On page 2 of Appendix G in the DEIS, numbered paragraph 1 does not provide for baseline measurements prior to CBM development, but only upon establishment of a COI. The COI itself is not established until there is a producing CBM well, which based on the definitions on pages 1 and 2 of Appendix G, would require an absolute minimum of 60 days withdrawal of water and/or gas from the aquifer so as to be considered producing. Accordingly, baseline measurements for determining impairment are to be established no earlier than 60 days after CBM development, instead of at some point in time prior to CBM development. Because the baselines pursuant to the definitions and the first numbered paragraph of the agreement are not established prior to the CBM development, wells that were actually impaired prior to CBM development may become the liability of the operator. The BLM should revise the language of the agreement in the EIS to reflect the establishment of a true baseline before development of CBM occurs.

Response: *The existing water well agreement format contained in Appendix G of the DEIS was developed by a working group of affected landowners and industry representatives. The BLM was not and is not a party to this agreement, and has no standing or authority to change it. The existing water well agreement format was not changed in the FEIS.*

The BLM requires that CBM operators on federal leases offer this agreement to affected landowners (those landowners having properly permitted water wells located within the circle of influence, or COI, of a producing CBM well). If landowners do not accept the existing water well agreement, water well mitigation would be accomplished in accordance with state laws. The surface owner can modify the water well agreement to meet his or her needs and concerns.

485. On page 4–293, the DEIS states that the measures identified in the mitigation section would only be required for leases with federal land surface. The BLM can and should assert its authority through requiring surface use agreements on split-estate lands prior to approval of APDs. These surface use agreements should require the application of all relevant mitigation measures. In deference to private property rights, the BLM can allow surface owners to specifically "opt out" of the application of these mitigation measures. The BLM should modify this discussion in the EIS to clearly require the application of mitigation measures on split-estate lands and ensure surface use agreements on split-estates are required prior to approval of APDs.

Response: *The application of mitigation measures to split estate situation will be addressed specifically by the decision maker in the ROD.*

486. The Buffalo RMP, Casper RMP, Medicine Bow National Forest Long Range Management Plan, and the Thunder Basin Management Plan were prepared when the anticipated levels of development of oil and gas were

much less than levels currently proposed by this project. Current and proposed levels of development of CBM were not defined in the plans. Therefore, the plans must be amended before this proposal is considered.

Response: This matter relates to issues currently under review by the Interior Board of Land Appeals and the courts. Therefore, BLM cannot provide a specific response to this comment.

487. FLPMA requires the BLM to manage public land uses under multiple use policies. This does not mean managing one use to the maximum while other uses are harmed. The BLM and our public lands have more purposes than simply providing energy for this country. BLM must seriously consider the long-term stewardship of these lands.

Response: The BLM has considered the long-term stewardship of its lands in the Project Area in this NEPA analysis. The deposits of recoverable CBM present in the PRB are of national significance and the BLM is legally obligated to facilitate their development. However, the development of CBM in the PRB does not preclude other uses on the lands where the development of CBM occurs. Multiple uses have and would continue to occur in conjunction with the development of CBM. The primary reason for conducting the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS is the long-term stewardship of lands in the PRB administered by the BLM and FS.

488. The BLM should clearly articulate in the EIS the desired future conditions for the public lands in the Project Area, how the proposal will affect that vision, and how the alternative selected will achieve that result.

Response: Through the RMPs the BLM lays out the desired future conditions for the Project Area. Unless specifically identified in this EIS, implementation of the alternatives would not hinder the BLM's ability to achieve those desired future conditions.

489. The DEIS does not adequately address the future abilities of the BLM and the Forest Service to manage public lands in the PRB for other resources. Grassland ecosystems are one of the most threatened ecosystems in the U.S. and must be carefully managed. The EIS should address loss of management flexibility. Effects of the decisions outlined in the DEIS on private landowners, their livelihoods, quality of life, and flexibility for management must be addressed more specifically in the EIS.

Response: The deposits of recoverable CBM present in the PRB are of national significance and the BLM is legally obligated to facilitate their development. However, the development of CBM in the PRB does not preclude other uses on the lands where the development of CBM occurs. Multiple uses have and would continue to occur in conjunction with the development of CBM. The primary reason for conducting the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS is the long-term

stewardship of lands in the PRB administered by the BLM and FS.

The BLM has revised the discussion in the FEIS so that the management feasibility of the agencies is addressed. The BLM also notes that no decisions are made in the DEIS. All decision, when made, will be documented in the ROD for this EIS.

490. The BLM stated the thousands of e-mails and facsimiles submitted on the DEIS from action websites "won't make a difference" to the decision makers and they would be counted as a single message. This approach to the comments is inconsistent with the BLM's responsibilities under FLPMA and NEPA. The number of comments attests to the great interest the public has in this project.

Response: The BLM agrees the number of comments it receives on any particular NEPA analysis reflects the level of interest the public has in that analysis. However, as noted in the cover letter to the DEIS, the comment period is an opportunity for the public to make an impact on the content of the EIS and, therefore, potentially affect the decision that will be made after the FEIS is released. Public opinions for or against a Proposed Action or alternatives often are not useful for modifying an EIS and they seldom have any bearing on the criteria the agencies must use to make decisions regarding proposals. Also, the process is not a vote. Consequently, submittals of opinions or comments that the agencies cannot use to modify an EIS or that have no bearing on the criteria the agencies must use to make decisions regarding the proposal often cannot be considered substantive comments, regardless of the number of people that submit the opinion or comment.

491. Alternative 3 — No Action does not appear to be a viable alternative. Please consider making this alternative a more natural resource conscious alternative that focuses on wildlife and water. It could include a checkerboard of areas designated as non-development throughout the basin to provide more wildlife habitats.

Response: NEPA requires the analysis of the No Action alternative. However, the intent of the No Action alternative is to provide a baseline for comparison of the other action alternatives. It is the only alternative allowed in a NEPA analysis that does not have to meet the Purpose of and Need for the action. In many NEPA analyses, including the analysis documented in this FEIS, the No Action alternative is not viable and it does not have to be viable.

492. The section on Sensitive Viewing Areas seems to be in contradiction with itself. The areas around major highways and towns are already ru-

ined for viewing wide-open spaces by the existence of the infrastructure already there. Moving the sensitive viewing areas to the open spaces away from the highways and towns creates that much less area that is actually not affected.

Response: *Sensitive viewing areas are areas that are visible from travel routes that are visually sensitive to modifications. They specifically occur along travel routes, not away from travel routes. Thus, as the discussion in the DEIS and FEIS states "Most of the Project Area is not visually sensitive due to its remoteness from viewpoints used by the public." Therefore, no contradiction exists within the Sensitive Viewing Areas section of Chapter 3. Please refer to this section in the FEIS for further discussion.*

493. The BLM and all other stakeholders should develop an integrated regional management plan. This would provide a meaningful way for all parties, long range and land use plans, and other documents to become part of the working document yielding continual improvement of each area. We encourage the BLM and the Forest Service to participate in a coordinated regional plan beyond the bounds of federal control.

Response: *Comment noted. Thank you.*

494. The DEIS does not clearly show the assignments as required by NEPA §1501.74. Please show how each agency will work with identifying the affected environments and the environmental consequences. Please identify and acknowledge all the federal, state, and local governments and how their powers and duties are affected by this plan.

Response: *BLM, as the lead federal agency for the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS, is the agency primarily responsible for the analysis, including the development and description of the affected environment and environmental consequences. The FEIS includes descriptions of the affected environment and environmental consequences as developed by the BLM and FS, with the assistance of the cooperating agencies and other parties with whom BLM consulted. Chapters 6 and 7 identify the agencies, organizations, and individuals with whom BLM consulted and the agencies that participated in the capacity of cooperating agencies as defined by the regulations implementing NEPA. Chapter 4 on environmental consequences discusses any effects on federal, state, or local agencies identified through the analysis. Table 1–1 in Chapter 1 identifies the primary approvals and permits required for the project. Please refer to these chapters to review this material.*

495. On page 4–42 and on Table 2–1, the DEIS states new producing CBM wells would be drilled from 2002 through 2011 (ten years). At an ex-

pected life span of 7 years per well, the last wells should stop producing during 2018, not 2017.

Response: *For the purpose of this EIS analysis, the first year of production is considered to occur during the year a well is drilled. Therefore, a well drilled in 2011 would have its first year of production in 2011, its second year in 2012, its third year in 2013 its, fourth year in 2014, its fifth year in 2015, its sixth year in 2016, and its seventh year in 2017. No change was made to this analysis methodology in the FEIS; however, this methodology is clarified in the FEIS.*

496. Nationally, the nature of construction of linear utility installations, including gas and petroleum pipelines, electrical transmission lines, roads, and fiber optic cable installations is such that there are immense financial pressures for speedy construction. Environmental protection is seen among the cultures of companies who perform this type of construction as an impediment to profit. Finishing work on time and under budget is a highly prized goal in the construction industry. The DEIS does not address any of the dynamics of this group of industries.

Response: *A variety of federal, state, and local laws and regulations govern the construction of the facilities that comprise the alternatives evaluated in the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS. The agencies responsible for enforcing these laws and regulations have established requirements for monitoring of construction, including inspections. Construction of linear facilities associated with CBM facilities has been subject to these laws, regulations, monitoring, and inspections in the past. The BLM and the FS would ensure their regulations are enforced and the agencies assumed for the purpose of this analysis that the other agencies with oversight authority also would continue the enforcement of their regulations, laws, and procedures. Any analysis of noncompliance with legal requirements is outside the scope of this analysis because other legal authorities already have addressed noncompliance.*

497. In the Northern Great Plains Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the Forest Service defers leasing decisions for the PRB portion of the TBNG pending completion of the PRB Oil and Gas Project EIS. BLM must address this issue in the PRB analysis. Concerns exist that if BLM fails to address this leasing issue specifically, it will be years before the Forest Service resumes leasing in this area. Such a delay would result in lost revenue and opportunity to the Federal government and a significant drainage situation.

Response: *This issue has been addressed specifically in Chapters 1 and 5. Please refer to these chapters to review the revisions.*

498. During the comment period, various groups and parties tried to influence BLM policy by overwhelming the BFO with faxes, postcards, and e-mails that only expressed a simple supportive statement one way or another. Policy by polling, press releases, and advertising is dangerous and contrary to the spirit and reality of our representative democracy. We have elected public officials to guide the development of environmental policy and the BLM serves the decision-making processes with this sort of analysis.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

499. In a recent IBLA decision (2001 – 166), the judge stated "BLM has wide discretion in the alternatives to be considered and when the range of alternatives is 'sufficient to permit a reasoned choice', the BLM has complied with NEPA." The DEIS meets the standard of a reasoned choice.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

500. Any suggestion to combine the WY and MT EISs ignores the major difference in the region. Wyoming already has experienced a level of development sufficient to base analysis upon reality. Montana has yet to develop enough of a literal base to be included on a comparative basis with Wyoming.

Response: Comment noted. Thank you.

501. The DEIS does not examine nominations for Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in the PRB. Through the DEIS, the BLM is making a long-term and irreversible commitment of resources towards the development of CBM within areas nominated for designation as ACECs without considering the designations. The EIS should include analyses of seven areas nominated for designation as ACECs: Dry Creek Petrified Forest, Fortification Creek Elk Area, Hells Half Acre Creek, Pumpkin Buttes, Cantonment Reno, Face of the Bighorns, and Hole in the Wall.

Response: The designation of areas as ACECs is outside the scope of the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS. However, the effects of the alternatives on most of these areas are discussed in the FEIS. For example, the section on BLM Recreation Management discusses the NSO stipulation applied to the Fortification Creek and Cantonment Reno areas and it identifies several areas, including Hole in the Wall, that would experience no adverse effects because they are 10 miles or more outside the coal boundary. Additional information on the nominations for ACECs is included as Appendix R.

502. The BLM should assure that the development of CBM proceeds in a manner that provides for the moderation or mitigation of effects, helping to maintain sustainable populations of native species and the functioning

ecosystem. Minimally, development within key habitats for species of concern should be avoided and tracts of intact lands should be maintained within the region.

Response: *The NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS evaluated the potential effects of the implementation of each alternative on the full range of resources present in the PRB. Through the analysis, the agencies identified measures to mitigate adverse effects and procedures for monitoring to ensure the mitigation is successful. These measures and procedures are identified and discussed in Chapter 4. Please refer to the appropriate sections of this chapter to review these measures and procedures. Also, please refer to the ROD when it is released to review the mitigation and monitoring included in the decision maker's decision.*

503. Prior to the issuance of permits, the BLM must ensure intensive baseline studies on the flora and fauna in the affected area are completed. Inventories should include such key habitat features as leks, nesting areas, brood areas, watering sites, wintering areas, and any critical habitat components for sensitive species, including grouse. Funding sources for these studies must be from CBM producers, not from public or sportsman funding.

Response: *As noted in Chapter 1 of the FEIS, the NEPA analysis documented in this document will not be the final analysis. The Companies must submit PODs for logical groups of wells and APDs for individual wells that the agencies must approve before construction can occur. During the agencies' analyses of these PODs and APDs, they may identify the need for additional detailed inventories for various resources. The Companies would be responsible for having the inventories conducted and submitted to the agencies. Overall, development would occur within the parameters originating from the NEPA analysis documented in this FEIS.*

504. The EIS should include additional best practice techniques. These include the use of offset drilling and well clustering to minimize environmental effects, use of "quiet" compressors, and the burial of electric service.

Response: *The NEPA analysis documented in both the DEIS and FEIS considered the additional best practice techniques identified by the respondent. For example, in Chapter 2 the FEIS discusses the use of single pads for wells completed into different coal seams; thus, some pads would have as many as four wells. Chapter 2 also discusses the burying of power lines to minimize the effects on visual resources. In addition to locating compressors away from residences and sage grouse leks, various mitigations were considered to "quiet" compressors. However, offset drilling was not considered because it is not*

technically feasible with the relatively shallow depths at which coal seams in the PRB are found. Please refer to the description of the alternatives in Chapter 2 and the discussions of mitigation in Chapter 4 for the discussions of these practices and techniques.

505. The EIS should ensure environmental monitoring occurs from the initiation of drilling to completion of reclamation. CBM producers should fund the costs of this monitoring. The BLM must inspect the activities in the field to assure the CBM producers are meeting all standards. If necessary, the BLM should increase its staff to conduct the inspections.

Response: *The section on monitoring in the FEIS addresses the need for monitoring and the procedures under which monitoring would occur. However, monitoring and mitigation measures will not necessarily occur just because they are identified and described in the FEIS. The decision maker will determine the monitoring and mitigation measures with which the agencies shall go forward. All decisions regarding monitoring and mitigation measures will be identified and described in the ROD. Unless the monitoring and mitigation measures suggested in the FEIS are specifically incorporated into the decision, their required use is not enforceable.*

506. We endorse the concept of "Development Corridors" that would consolidate roads, pipelines, power lines, etc into narrow rights-of-way that would minimize habitat fragmentation. We recommend that new roads be abandoned or consolidated after well sites have been connected to pipelines and their use be limited to maintenance or monitoring operations and legitimate use by legal sportsmen and other recreationists. Also, we suggest low densities of wells to minimize the impact of well sites on a parcel.

Response: *The BLM and the FS require approval of the Companies' plans for the development of facilities on federal surface before construction of those facilities occurs. One part of this approval process is the on-site visit by the agencies' resource specialists, which the agencies use to ensure the locations of facilities and timing of construction meet the protective needs of natural resources in the area. This process minimizes disturbances, fragmentation of habitats, and the need for consolidation of roads after the fact.*

Finally, the density of wells is determined by spacing orders issued by the BLM and the WOGCC. These orders were issued before this NEPA analysis began. Consequently, they are not within the scope of this analysis.

507. The BLM should revise the NEPA analysis and documentation to address the comments submitted on the DEIS and resubmit the EIS as a Supplemental DEIS to the public for review. The Supplemental DEIS is

needed because of the number of comments submitted and changes requested in those comments.

Response: *The determination about issuing a supplement must be based upon the regulations for implementing NEPA found at 40 CFR 1500. The specific section that addresses supplements to EISs is quoted below:*

40 CFR 1502.9(c)... Agencies: (1) Shall prepare supplements to either draft or final environmental impact statements if:

(i) The agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or

(ii) There are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.

(2) May also prepare supplements when the agency determines that the purposes of the Act will be furthered by doing so. (3) Shall adopt procedures for introducing a supplement into its formal administrative record, if such a record exists. (4) Shall prepare, circulate, and file a supplement to a statement in the same fashion (exclusive of scoping) as a draft and final statement unless alternative procedures are approved by the Council.

The question of whether to issue a supplement to the DEIS before publishing an FEIS was carefully considered.

Some reviewing agencies suggested the BLM issue a Supplemental DEIS due to the extensive nature of the comments provided by the reviewing agencies. Largely due to the coordinated efforts of the BLM, EPA and the Montana and Wyoming DEQs to be responsive to public comments, numerous changes were made in the FEISs. BLM has significantly improved the analysis in the FEISs but did not make substantial changes in the proposed action. BLM has determined that the FEISs did not include significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts. Therefore, preparation of a supplement to the DEISs is not required.

In response to comments received on the DEISs, BLM revised the impact analysis for water and air quality. The revised water models predict similar or in some cases less impacts than described in the DEIS. The predicted amount of produced water was reduced from that assumed in the DEIS based on consultation with reviewing agencies. The impacts to air quality described in the FEIS are based on updated emissions data and considered the projected emissions in

Montana. Some of the analytical assumptions were modified in response to comments. This new information has been added to the FEIS. The air modeling done for the FEIS does predict that exceedances of some standards could occur for some pollutants under certain conditions if adequate regulatory controls are not imposed. Wyoming has selected a preferred alternative that implements additional measures to mitigate impacts to hydrological resources in the FEIS, but the impacts of this alternative, alternative 2A, were analyzed in the DEIS, so the action has not changed from the range considered and disclosed in the DEIS.

The new information is not significant because the impacts predicted will be mitigated to a level not significantly different from those predicted in the DEIS, and certainly to a level that will ensure compliance with environmental standards for water and air. The need to mitigate impacts and prevent regulatory violations as well as the appropriate regulatory agencies' obligations to enforcing their regulatory standards, was assumed in the DEIS. The agencies' obligations to enforcing such measures as may be needed is clarified in the FEIS.

The FEIS acknowledges that, as part of the process for consideration of permit applications, the water and air quality regulatory agencies would conduct monitoring and require mitigation measures as needed to ensure compliance with all applicable standards before permits would be approved. The regulatory agencies intend to prevent exceedences of the established water and air quality and the other changes in impacts overall are not significantly different from the impacts described in the DEIS. Therefore, the changes between the DEIS and the FEIS do not meet the regulatory threshold for significance.

Air

508. Several Comments on the DEIS recommended specific text changes.

Response: *These changes were either made as recommended, or were no longer applicable due to the revised combined Montana and Wyoming FEIS air quality impact analysis. The specific comments addressed included:*

3–53, Climate and Meteorology, 3rd paragraph. It would be beneficial to the public to include wind roses throughout the modeling domain to demonstrate how the wind velocity and direction varies throughout the domain. See Air Quality Technical Support Document page 25, Chapter 4.2, last paragraph and page 27, Figure 4–3.

3–54, Bulleted List. Revise the bullet on dust from coal mines to read "dust (particulate matter) from coal mines."

3–55, 2nd Full P, 1st S. All of Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana are Class II except for the Class I areas. Therefore it is important to point out that impacts to visibility were considered at only the sensitive Class II areas. Please revise this sentence to read "...Class II sensitive areas..."

3–55, Table 3–12. As a figure depicting the locations of the Class I and Class II sensitive areas with respect to the Project Area was not included in the DEIS, please modify the table as follows. Change the title to read "Distances and direction from ..." and add another column to the right of the "Distance" column with the header "Direction". Add the following data to the "Direction" column:

Badlands E	*Big Horn NW*
Bridger W-SW	*Black Elk E*
Fitzpatrick W-SW	*Cloud Peak W*
N. Absaroka W	*Devil's Tower E*
N. Cheyenne N	*Fort Laramie SE*
Washakie W	*Jewel Cave E*
Wind Cave E	*Mt. Rushmore E*
Agate Fossil SE	*Soldier Creek SE*

4–103, Impacts Common to All Alternatives, Alternative 1. There is no discussion of visibility and acid deposition impacts due to the proposed action in the DEIS. The tables and discussion provided later in Chapter 4, pages 4–108 through 4–112, only present the cumulative visibility and acid deposition impacts but not the impacts due to the proposed action. Section 7.2 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document contains analysis of the visibility impacts due to the proposed action and indicates that limit of acceptable change thresholds were exceeded due to PRB O&G Project emissions. "The estimated potential annual number of days with visibility degradation exceeding 0.5 dv due to emissions from the PRB O&G Project sources estimated by the FLAG screening procedure ranges from less than 1 day at Fitzpatrick WA under Alternative 3 to 105 days at Devil's Tower National Monument (NM) under Alternative 1. The number exceeding 1.0 dv due to emissions from the PRBO&G Project sources ranges from less than 1 day at all visibility-sensitive receptors evaluated under one or more Alternatives to 45 days at Devil's Tower NM under Alternative 1." Section 7.3 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document con-

tains analysis of the acid deposition impacts due to the proposed action and indicates that limit of acceptable change thresholds were not exceeded due to PRB O&G Project emissions. "The estimated potential changes in ANC due to emissions from the PRBO&G Project sources range from about 0.1% at Black Joe Lake, Deep Lake, and Hobbs Lake in Bridger WA and Ross Lake in Fitzpatrick WA under one or more Alternatives to about 3.1% at Florence Lake in Cloud Peak WA under Alternative 1." The visibility and acid deposition impacts from the proposed action, more specifically Alternative 1, should be included on page 4–105 prior to the last paragraph for proper disclosure of the impacts from the proposed action.

4–103, Alternative 1, 1st P. While the Air Quality Technical Support Document discloses visibility impacts due to the proposed project (see page 41, Section 7, 2nd paragraph, 2nd sentence) the Draft EIS does not. To ensure proper disclosure of visibility impacts due to the proposed project, this paragraph should be modified to include the following sentence. "...potential maximum far-field visibility impacts estimated by the screening procedures [i.e., estimated by the FLAG Method] exceeded LAC [i.e., limit of acceptable change] thresholds except at a few visibility-sensitive receptors for the case of PRB O&G Project emissions under Alternative 3 (No Action Alternative)."

4–105, Alternatives 2A and 2B. See comment for page 4–103, Alternative 1, 1st paragraph.

4–105, Alternative 3. See comment for page 4–103, Alternative 1, 1st paragraph.

4–103, Last P & 4–104, 1st Incomplete P. A concurrent review of the Air Quality Technical Support Document and DEIS reveals that the PM_{10} impacts from construction emissions disclosed in the DEIS are incorrect. The PM_{10} impacts disclosed in the DEIS are 55 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 24-hour period, including background PM_{10} values. On page 44, Section 7.1.1.2 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document states that the "...potential maximum 24-hour average PM_{10} concentration impact ... was estimated to be about 55 $\mu g/m^3$..." and that "...adding the estimated potential maximum 24-hour PM_{10} concentration increase of 55 $\mu g/m^3$ to the background concentration of 42 $\mu g/m^3$ would amount to a total concentration of about 97 $\mu g/m^3$..." Please correct the incorrect disclosure of PM_{10} impacts from construction emissions.

4–104, 2nd Full P. A concurrent review of the Air Quality Technical Support Document and DEIS reveals that the

short-term SO_2 impacts disclosed in the DEIS are those from the cumulative analysis not the proposed project analysis, more specifically Alternative 1. The SO_2 impacts disclosed in the DEIS are 18 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 3-hour period and 12.5 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 24-hour period, both including background SO_2 values. Those values are associated with the "...drilling rigs and other diesel engines used during rig-up, drilling, and completion operations..." for the proposed project. On page 45, Table 7–2 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document the Total Concentration (i.e., Increase Due to Cumulative Sources plus Baseline) SO_2 3-hour and 24-hour values for Alternative 1 match those disclosed in the DEIS, which is incorrect. On page 42, Table 7–1 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document the PRBO&G Source Concentration SO_2 3-hour and 24-hour values for Alternative 1 are 3 $\mu g/m^3$ and 1 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. Adding the background SO_2 value of 8 $\mu g/m^3$ would result in a total concentration of 11 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 3-hour period and 9 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 24-hour period. Please correct the incorrect disclosure of SO_2 impacts.

4–104, 5th Full P. A concurrent review of the Air Quality Technical Support Document and DEIS reveals that the CO impacts from operation emissions disclosed in the DEIS are incorrect. The CO impacts disclosed in the DEIS are 855 $\mu g/m^3$ for a 1-hour period and 796 $\mu g/m^3$ for an 8-hour period. On page 42, Table 7–1 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document the PRBO&G Source Concentration CO 1-hour and 8-hour values for Alternative 1 are 850 $\mu g/m^3$ and 800 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. Please correct the incorrect disclosure of CO impacts.

4–105, 1st Full P. A concurrent review of the Air Quality Technical Support Document and DEIS reveals that the NO_2 impacts from operation emissions disclosed in the DEIS are those from the cumulative analysis not the proposed project analysis, more specifically Alternative 1. The NO_2 annual impacts disclosed in the DEIS are 14.2 $\mu g/m^3$, without the background NO_2 value, and 30.7 $\mu g/m^3$, including the background NO_2 value. On page 45, Table 7–2 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document the Increase Due to Cumulative Sources and Total Concentration (i.e., Increase Due to Cumulative Sources plus Baseline) NO_2 Annual values for Alternative 1 match those disclosed in the DEIS, which is incorrect. On page 42, Table 7–1 of the Air Quality Technical Support Document the PRBO&G Source Concentration NO_2 Annual value for Alternative 1 is 10 $\mu g/m^3$. Adding the background NO_2 value of 16.5 $\mu g/m^3$ would result in a total concentration of 26.5 $\mu g/m^3$. Please correct the incorrect disclosure of NO_2 impacts.

Page. 4–107, Table 4–11. This table lists $PM_{2.5}/PM_{10}$ with WAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$. If all of the emissions from a generator are expected to be in the $PM_{2.5}$ range, then this table could be simplified by removing the mention of PM_{10}.

4–111, 1st P, 1st S. Please revise the sentence to read "...potential cumulative visibility..."

4–111, 2nd P & 3rd P. The 3rd paragraph on page 4–111 gives the impression that only the Northern Cheyenne Reservation was subjected to the "daily analysis method" as no mention of the other Class I or Class II areas appears in the text. However, based on the explanation in the 2nd paragraph on page 4–111 and the Air Quality Technical Support Document (page 41, Section 7.0, 2nd paragraph), the Northern Cheyenne Reservation is <u>not</u> the only area subject to the "daily analysis method." When comparing the information on page 4–111 and in Table 4–15 with that presented in the Air Quality Technical Support Document it is imperative to remember that the Air Quality Technical Support Document refers to the "daily analysis method" as a "refined procedure" or "refined analysis."

4–111, 3rd, 1st S. Please revise the sentence to read "...modeled cumulative impacts..."

4–112, Table 4–15. The title of the table should be modified to read "...PSD Class I Areas from Cumulative Sources – Daily..."

Page. 4–112, Table 4–15. Recommend a footnote for the table indicating that impacts are listed according to the meteorology of the given year.

Glossary. Recommend that the term "Background Concentration" be defined.

509. The DEIS does not meaningfully examine, or provide a reasonably complete analysis, of potential air quality impacts. Rather than provide an objective analysis of potential air quality impacts of the proposed action and alternative, the air quality impact analysis deliberately (and seriously) underestimates the actual increases in emissions, is scientifically unsound and incomplete, and therefore consistently underestimates or ignores potential air quality impacts.

Response: Under NEPA, an air quality impact assessment is required to disclose the potential "impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-

Federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7).

However, before the analysis was begun, an Air Quality Assessment Protocol document was prepared (with contributions from stakeholders) describing how BLM intended to conduct the analysis. The stakeholders included staff from Argonne National Laboratory, BLM, FS, NPS, EPA (Region 8), affected states' departments of environmental quality (including Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming), the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, industries proposing new development (including Western Gas Resources, Inc., Peabody Coal Company, Triton Coal Company, and Western Gas Resources, Inc.), as well as organizations concerned with potential air quality impacts (the Northern Plains Resource Council, Powder River Basin Resource Council, and Wyoming Outdoor Council). Argonne made its best efforts to follow the final protocol as closely as practically possible when conducting the air quality impact assessment.

510. Compared to water issues, the DEIS gives short shrift to potential air quality impacts. In over a 750 page document, only 12 pages provide a mediocre attempt to describe and minimize the impact of the increased emissions to air quality (including visibility impacts).

Response: The air quality impact analyses prepared for the draft and final Environmental Impact Statements followed Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) requirements (40 CFR 1502) for "full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts ..." This analysis and disclosure was neither "mediocre" nor did it give "short shrift to potential air quality impacts." In fact, the air quality impact analysis closely followed guidance on the proper text length as required by CEQ (40 CFR 1500.4). Please refer to the Air Quality appendix and the Air Quality Technical Support Document for more detailed air quality information.

511. Given the potential air quality impacts on visibility, the DEIS statement "Significant air quality impacts would not occur under this Alternative" are unsubstantiated.

Response: As presented in the DEIS, the statement that direct "Significant air quality impacts would not occur under this Alternative" are correct. Potential direct air quality impacts were all below applicable laws, regulations, standards and increments. Potential direct HAP and ANC changes at sensitive lakes were at or below applicable threshold levels. Although potential average direct visibility impacts were predicted to

exceed the 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" threshold at eleven mandatory federal Class I areas between one and five days, given the conservative assumptions used in the direct impact analysis, it is unlikely these predicted visibility impacts would actually occur.

However, based on a revised cumulative air quality impact assessment (Argonne 2002), and given the extensive potential air quality impacts from RFD sources alone, the FEIS predicted and disclosed a potential for cumulative air quality impacts to exceed two PSD increments, as well as applicable atmospheric deposition (acid rain) and visibility thresholds under all proposed Alternatives. Anticipated cumulative development would comply with most applicable air quality regulations, with three possible exceptions: 1) an annual PSD Class I NO_2 increment exceedance on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation; 2) a 24-hour PSD Class I PM_{10} increment exceedance, also on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation; and 3) a 24-hour PSD Class I PM_{10} increment exceedance within the Washakie Wilderness Area. Other potential cumulative air quality impacts include a greater than 1 μeq/l change in ANC in the very sensitive Upper Frozen Lake under all alternatives, and a greater than ten percent change in ANC in Florence Lake under Alternatives 1 and 2A.

Potential cumulative visibility impacts (days with visibility impact of 1 dV or more) in mandatory federal PSD Class I areas include: 21 to 30 days per year in the Badlands Wilderness Area; 9 to 12 days per year in the Bridger Wilderness Area; 21 to 30 days per year in the Badlands Wilderness Area; 8 to 12 days per year in the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area; 3 to 4 days per year in the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area; 5 to 8 days per year in Grand Teton National Park; 12 to 15 days per year in the North Absaroka Wilderness Area; 1 to 3 days per year in the Red Rock Lakes Wilderness Area; 2 to 3 days per year in the Scapegoat Wilderness Area; 8 to 11 days per year in the Teton Wilderness Area; 1 to 7 days per year in Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; 5 to 7 days per year in the U.L. Bend Wilderness Area; 13 to 18 days per year in the Washakie Wilderness Area; 24 to 33 days per year in Wind Cave National Park; and 10 to 13 days per year in Yellowstone National Park.

Other potential cumulative visibility impacts include 37 to 94 days per year in the tribal designated PSD Class I Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and 72 to 114 days per year in the PSD Class II Crow Indian Reservation, with fewer days predicted in all other PSD Class II sensitive ar-

eas (although no visibility regulations are applicable in these areas.)

512. Page 2–67 of the DEIS states "The BLM's preferred alternative is Alternative 1 - Proposed Action. This alternative provides for the best balance of effects to costs and development of the CBM." and "Alternatives 2A and 2B offer some advantages over Alternative 1; however the advantages are insufficient to justify the additional costs and disturbance." While it is true that Alternative 2B would increase land disturbance by 10 per cent, it would also decrease air pollutant emissions by 30 per cent. Since BLM provides no information regarding these additional costs mentioned, it is impossible to evaluate the basis for selecting Alternative 1 as the agency's "preferred alternative." Relevant cost data should be provided in the FEIS.

Response: A discussion that provides a comparison of the costs of compression using natural gas-fired equipment with compression using electrical equipment has been added to the socioeconomics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Please refer to this section to review these revisions.

513. The DEIS addressing potential CBM development in Wyoming, and a DEIS for similar development in Montana, should have used a single cumulative air quality impact assessment. Both projects are so closely related to be considered a single course of action with cumulative and synergistic environmental impacts. They have been planned by the same agency, at the same time, for the same resource, in the same river basin, and with the same air quality impacts, although the separate DEIS' used wildly different assumptions, guesses and even ideological approaches. This disaggregated and disparate analysis is not a comprehensive evaluation of different courses of action as required by NEPA.

Response: The air quality impact analysis for the Wyoming DEIS and Draft Planning Amendment for the Powder River Basin Oil and Gas Project was initiated in June 2000, with the DEIS planned for distribution in March 2001. Given these time frames, and similar regional air quality impact assessments prepared for the Wyodak FEIS (issued in November 1999) and work underway for the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad Corporation (DM&E) Railroad Project analysis, the Wyoming Oil and Gas Project air quality impact assessment was designed to update the DM&E Project's modeling domain and background assumptions (terrain, meteorology, emissions, etc.).

The air quality impact analysis for the Montana Statewide Oil and Gas DEIS and Amendment of the Powder River and Billings RMPs was initiated in April 2001, with the DEIS planned distribution in October. Given these time frames, a qualitative air quality impact assessment was prepared for the DEIS, with a new, combined regional quantitative air

quality impact assessment planned to analyze potential oil and gas activities throughout southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. The combined analysis was prepared to support publication of both states' FEIS'.

The combined air quality impact assessment (Argonne 2002) presents exactly the "comprehensive evaluation of different courses of action" requested in the Comment.

514. The DEIS failed to address air pollutant emission sources (including sources of particulate matter, NO_x, SO_2 and other hazardous pollutants) resulting from the same extraction methods in Montana. Consequently, "the best way to adequately assess the combined impacts of similar actions or reasonable alternatives to such actions is to treat them in a single impact statement." Air pollutant emissions from the entire Project Area should be evaluated as a whole.

Response: As described above, "air pollutant emissions from the entire Project Area" of southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming were combined in a single Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) to support publication of both states' FEIS'.

515. Because the Montana air quality impact analysis was not available before this DEIS' comment period closed, additional air quality impact analyses should be included in a revised or supplemental Draft EIS, in order to provide the public an adequate opportunity to review and comment on this complex issue.

Response: A quantitative air quality impact assessment was prepared for, and published in the Wyoming Powder River Basin DEIS. Similarly, a qualitative air quality impact assessment was prepared for, and published in the Montana Powder River Basin DEIS. Both DEIS' air quality impact assessments were available for public review and comment.

However, as described in the Montana Powder River Basin DEIS, "Several studies will be finalized during the EIS process ..." including the specific statement "Air modeling for Montana is underway and will be available for the Final EIS." In fact, a single, combined Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) was prepared, including several revisions suggested in public comments on the DEIS, to support publication of both states' FEIS'.

Although specific potential air quality impact values have changed in both states' FEIS' based on this additional analysis, the basic conclusions of both DEIS' air quality impact analyses remain the same: although direct air quality impacts are not likely to exceed significance thresholds un-

der any Alternative, given the extensive potential air quality impacts from RFD sources alone, there is a potential for cumulative air quality impacts to exceed PSD Class I increments, as well as applicable ANC and visibility impact thresholds under all proposed Alternatives.

516. Because separate DEIS' were prepared in Wyoming and Montana, various alternatives were considered then dropped for various reasons, with differing outcomes and associated impacts. For example, the Wyoming DEIS alternatives focused exclusively on water issues, ignoring a myriad of potential air quality impacts. These potential impacts are integral to the project, and should have been included in developing both the management alternatives and mitigation strategies.

Response: Both documents describe the process by which Alternatives were "Analyzed in Detail," or were "Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail." Although potential air quality impacts were clearly identified as issues in both documents, alternative air quality management practices were not determined to be necessary for "sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public" (40 CFR 1502.14). In fact, regardless of Alternative, both FLPMA and the CAA require that BLM activities (either direct or authorized) comply with all applicable local, state, tribal and federal air quality laws, statutes, regulations, standards and implementation plans. In addition, although direct air quality impacts are not likely to exceed significance thresholds under any Alternative, additional mitigation measures were identified in the FEIS which could be implemented to further reduce potential air quality impacts.

517. Rather than limiting the DEIS alternatives to use of natural gas for the reciprocating compressors and varying amounts of electricity to power the booster (field) compressors, a more distinct set of alternatives should be identified, such as partial development, with continuing evaluation studies, spread out over a longer time period, allowing options to introduce new control technologies and/or to propose stricter guidelines. The DEIS' alternative to develop without regard for the environment is absurd and could not be allowed if existing laws were enforced.

Response: Neither the DEIS nor the FEIS proposed "to develop without regard for the environment." As required by CEQ regulations, both documents clearly analyzed and disclosed potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Action and all reasonable Alternatives (including "No Action"). Both documents also presented potential mitigation measures (including "Phased [Staged] Development") which could further reduce potential air quality impacts.

518. The DEIS and the Air Quality Impact Assessment seem to address different "no build" situations under the "No Action" alternative. This inconsistency might be a serious flaw, misleading the public, tribal leaders and decision makers.

Response: Both documents (as well as the FEIS' and the combined Wyoming/Montana Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment; Argonne 2002) analyzed the same "No Action (Existing Management)" Alternative: although additional oil and gas development would not be authorized by BLM, such development could continue on State and private lands. The No Action alternative, Alternative 3, assumed that CBM development in Montana, as described by Montana's Alternative E, would occur.

519. The DEIS shows a greater maximum 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ incremental impact under Alternative 3 ("No Action") than under Alternative 1 (Proposed Action), although it assumes less than half of the potential CBM wells would be developed. This is the type of ABSURD result (drilling more wells would have lower air quality impacts) that occurs when dispersion models are simply applied without an understanding of atmospheric processes being simulated, without conducting performance evaluations, and the results are accepted without a critical review of the model assumptions or results.

Response: Given differences in assumed emission source configurations, terrain, meteorology, etc., a simple comparison of total emissions by Alternative as a surrogate for predicted air quality impacts is inappropriate. Although counter-intuitive, the "No Action" Alternative (which actually includes oil and gas development on State and private lands) had a larger CO emission density at the maximum near-field impact location than under all other Alternatives. However, the far-field impacts were predicted to be the lowest under Alternative 3 ("No Action"). Regardless, potential air quality impacts from oil and gas development (and other RFD sources) throughout southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming were combined into a single Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) to support publication of both states' FEIS'.

520. Presenting EISs for individual fractionated projects prevents an integrated environmental assessment and underestimates potential adverse and irrevocable damages. This DEIS' reference (in Argonne 2001) to "... several recent EIS for various development projects within the PRBO&G Project modeling domain...." provides evidence that a comprehensive energy development plan has been made. In addition, Argonne's references to decisions and analyses presented in separate documents makes it nearly impossible to thoroughly review the basis of the current air quality impact assessment.

Response: *Although several energy development projects have been (and are likely to continue to be) proposed throughout southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming, no single "comprehensive energy development plan has been made." Air quality impact assessments are typically built upon information developed previously, and data and methodologies may be appropriately referenced to preceding documents (per 40 CFR 1502.20 and 1502.21). However, each air quality impact assessment is developed separately for the specific circumstances at hand, and should provide the decision maker and general public enough information to support its own analysis methods and conclusions.*

521. The DEIS inappropriately depends on future piece-meal source specific air quality permitting requirements to determine potential air quality impacts, in lieu of specific analyses of the expected number of such facilities and their respective air pollutant emissions.

Response: *This allegation is simply false. Potential air quality impacts reported in both the DEIS and the FEIS are based on an understanding of the existing air quality, air pollutant emission sources, terrain, meteorology, and impact thresholds associated with the Proposed Action, Alternatives, and other RFD activities. Specifically, the FEIS analysis is based on a detailed, comprehensive Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) which analyzed a larger region of more existing and potential air pollutant emission sources than has ever been done for any previous NEPA document.*

All references to future permitting requirements by the appropriate air quality regulatory agency were provided to fully disclose which organizations have authority and responsibility for minimizing potential air quality impacts, and to fully disclose that further air quality impact assessments (and control measures) would be required independently of the NEPA analysis.

522. The DEIS and the Air Quality Impact Assessment refer to background documents without specifically summarizing what each source contributed. Since these documents were unavailable for review, the relevant assumptions can not be evaluated.

Response: *The References sections of FEIS and the Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) have be revised to briefly describe the content of "personal communications," including conversations, voice-mail, memoranda, email messages, etc.*

523. Since the air quality impact assessment protocol was unavailable for public review, it is unclear if the agreed upon analysis process was followed.

Response: The air quality impact assessment protocol document was an internal guideline used to describe the process BLM and Argonne intended to follow when conducting the detailed air quality impact assessment. Although the protocol document was reviewed, and comments were provided, by several stakeholder groups, it was not an "agreed upon" process that must be followed. In fact, as the analysis progressed, new information and procedures were implemented, independent of the protocol document. All information relevant to the air quality impact analysis is appropriately referenced in either the DEIS or FEIS (per 40 CFR 1502.21).

524. Without access to the Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001), the DEIS does not present the detailed analysis information necessary to provide informed comments (including: the projected increases in emissions, which emission sources and categories were included in the cumulative impact analysis, the types and potential magnitude of impacts, the cost/benefits of mitigation, cumulative changes in extinction at each area for each alternative, etc.)

Response: Both the Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment used for the DEIS (Argonne 2001), and the revised Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment used for the FEIS (Argonne 2002) are available for review along with their respective NEPA documents. This incorporation by reference is required by CEQ regulations "when the effect will be to cut down on bulk without impeding agency and public review ..." (40 CFR 1502.21)

525. Public review of the DEIS was very difficult and incomplete because copies of the air quality dispersion analysis (including CALPUFF, CALMET, and CALPOST files) were not available for review.

Response: Copies of both the Technical Support Documents (Argonne 2001 and 2002), and the modeling analyses are provided to any individual or organization upon request.

526. The DEIS failed to include all new air pollutant emission sources in the air quality impact assessment, possibly underestimating Reasonably Foreseeable Sources by 100 per cent. This action contravenes NEPA, which requires review of all "past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions."

Response: The air quality impact assessment is required under NEPA to disclose "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7).

To the extent that existing monitoring data (as disclosed in the Affected Environment section) present air quality impacts from past projects, they do not require separate analysis. Similarly, where applicable, the air quality impact assessment should analyze and report potential direct impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives (as disclosed in the Environment Consequences section). The direct impact analysis may optionally examine potential impacts from each Alternative, or where no "significant adverse" impacts are anticipated, simply analyze the single Alternative with the greatest potential air quality impacts, and describe all other Alternatives as "likely to have lower potential air quality impacts."

However, in order to conduct a cumulative air quality impact analysis, other RFD sources must be analyzed and combined with both the past sources (Affected Environment) and direct impacts (Proposed Action and Alternatives).

RFDs are those potential future activities which have not yet occurred, but based on informed professional judgment, are likely to have a combined air quality impact with the Proposed Action or Alternatives. This may include reasonably foreseeable modifications to past sources, or altogether new sources.

By no means are <u>all</u> potential future activities to be automatically considered as RFD sources. The determination must consider the past actions and the likelihood a specific activity will be developed and operate within the same time frame and spatial extent of the Proposed Action or Alternatives so as to cause a cumulative air quality impact.

For example, simply because a company says it has property and is pursuing funding to build a facility with the potential to cause cumulative air quality impacts with the Proposed Action or Alternatives does not automatically make it a RFD sources. Other considerations include: obtaining any necessary land use authorizations; available transportation infrastructure; filing applications for construction, water or air quality permits; issuing development bonds; preparing its own NEPA analysis; etc.

527. Emission sources should not be considered as RFD unless they have obtained an air quality permit to construct, and have a direct connection to the Proposed Action or Alternatives (i.e., power plants to generate electricity to support CBM development.).

Response: The determination of what is, or is not, a RFD emission source is based on a wide variety of factors, including: Has the facility obtained an emissions permit to construct or op-

erate? Has the facility proposed, begun, or completed an air quality impact assessment under NEPA? What is the history of the facility's proposal (brand new, a modification, several years of press releases, etc.)? Does the facility already have the infrastructure necessary to operate (highway or railroad access, electrical transmission lines, purchased fuel resources, etc.)? Based on professional judgment, answers to these questions (and others) will determine whether or not a facility is reasonably foreseeable.

However, for determining potential cumulative air quality impacts, the only necessary link to the Proposed Action or Alternatives is whether or not the facility can reasonably be expected to emit air pollutants which would interact with the Proposed Action of Alternative emission sources, not necessarily a "direct connection to the Proposed Action or Alternatives."

528. The DEIS failed to include several major emission sources as potential RFD actions, therefore the cumulative air quality impact analysis is lacking these important new sources, each of which has the potential to cause an adverse impact. These sources include: Black Hills Power's Wygen #1 (an 80 megawatt, or MW, coal-fired power plant), Black Hills Power's Wyodak Power Project (Wygen #2, a 350 MW coal-fired power plant), North American Power Group's Mid-PRB (a 300 MW waste coal unit and a 500 MW coal-fired power plant), the Middle Bear facility (a 500 MW coal-fired power plant), Two Elk (a 300MW coal-fired power plant), and Two Elk II (a 500 MW coal-fired power plant) all planned within Campbell County, Wyoming; as well as the Hardin project (a 100 MW coal-fired power plant) planned in Big Horn County, Montana; the Bull Mountain (a 700 MW coal-fired power plant) and the Broadview (a 200 MW coal-fired power plant) projects planned in Yellowstone County, Montana; the Roundup project (a 700 MW coal-fired power plant) planned in Musselshell County, Montana; and the Bear Creek and Red Lodge projects in Carbon County, Montana (each a 2,000 MW coal-fired power plant).

Response: *A number of potential air pollutant emission sources were reviewed to determine if they are RFD sources which would have a cumulative air quality impact with the Proposed Action or Alternatives. The results of that review are summarized below.*

The following facilities were appropriately included in the both the DEIS and FEIS emissions inventory:

- *X Black Hills Corporation/Wygen #1 – 90 MW coal-fired power plant*
- *X CBM compressors permitted by WDEQ–AQD between September 1, 2000 and May 31, 2002.*
- *X North American Power Group, Ltd. and Two Elk Gen-*

eration Partners L.P./Two Elk – 300 MW waste coal-fired power plant

The following facilities are not RFD emission sources, and therefore are not included in the either the DEIS or FEIS emission inventory:

- X *Carbon Energy Reserve, Inc./Beartooth (Bearcreek/Red Lodge) – 250 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *Comanche Park LLC/Broadview – 200 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *Continental Energy Services, Inc. and NorthWestern Energy/Silverbow – 500 MW natural gas/combined cycle power plant*
- X *North American Power Group, Ltd. and Two Elk Generation Partners L.P./Two Elk #2 – 500 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *North American Power Group, Ltd./Middle Bear – 500 MW coal-fired power plant*

The following facilities are RFD emission sources identified after publication of the DEIS, and therefore were added to the FEIS emission inventory:

- X *Black Hills Corporation/Wygen #2 – 500 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *Bull Mountain Development Co./Roundup – 700 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *Crossroads Cooperative Association/Platte Valley Ethanol LLC Processing Plant*
- X *Centennial Power, Inc./Hardin – 113 MW coal-fired power plant*
- X *40 other new sources permitted by MTDEQ–AWM between September 1, 2000 and May 31, 2002.*
- X *11 other new sources permitted by WDEQ–AQD between September 1, 2000 and May 31, 2002.*
- X *Two other new sources permitted by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division between September 1, 2000 and May 31, 2002.*

The "North American Power Group's Mid-PRB (a 300 MW waste coal unit and 500 MW coal-fired power plant)" facilities mentioned in the Comment are actually the North American Power Group, Ltd. and Two Elk Generation Partners L.P./Two Elks and Two Elks #2 facilities. The "Bear Creek and Red Lodge projects in Carbon County, Montana (each a 2,000 MW coal-fired power plant)" facilities mentioned in the Comment are actually the single Carbon Energy Reserve, Inc./Beartooth facility.

529. The DEIS failed to consider the health effects and environmental impacts to populations exposed to air pollution generated from burning the fuels outside the analysis domain which would be produced under the Proposed Action and Alternatives, including the economic consequences of reduced life expectancy, increased medical cost and restricted activity days that would result. An honest and open public debate about our nation's energy policy should include public health concerns on an equal footing as security and economic considerations.

Response: *Neither the DEIS nor the FEIS were designed to provide an "open public debate about our nation's energy policy ...[including] public health concerns on an equal footing as security and economic considerations." As required by CEQ regulations, both documents clearly analyzed and disclosed potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Action and all reasonable Alternatives (including "No Action"), but an analysis of "the health effects and environmental impacts to populations exposed to air pollution generated from" potential natural gas development ("including the economic consequences of reduced life expectancy, increased medical cost and restricted activity days that would result") is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).*

The ultimate uses and locations of natural gas is simply unknown. However, the air quality benefits of using natural gas (rather than gasoline or diesel) to fuel motor vehicles is well documented. In addition, compared to equivalent sized coal-fired power plants, natural gas-fired power plants are easier and cheaper to build, operate and decommission, can more easily be used to address peak-power demands, and can be integrated into older coal-fired power plants to further reduce their air pollutant emissions. Natural gas is often called "the cleanest burning fossil fuel," with nearly half of the CO and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from equivalent coal combustion, only minimal emissions of PM_{10}, SO_2, mercury and other heavy metals, and no fly ash waste products. Although NO_x emissions are typically similar to coal, natural gas control technologies are rapidly improving. The major disadvantages of natural gas use are fuel costs (nearly triple the energy equivalent cost of coal), current limits of industrial distribution (compared to coal trains), and if not combusted completed, fugitive methane emissions have nearly 20 times the global warming potential of CO_2. Finally, direct conversion of natural gas to electricity using fuel cells is a proposed technology to reduce or replace the combustion of all fossil-fuels, with minimal air quality impacts.

530. The DEIS fails to describe potential air quality impacts that would occur by a significant augmentation (up to 3.6 billion cubic feet per day) of the national gas supply, including potential fuel substitution at locations re-

mote from the project site. Were the socioeconomic multiplier effects on air quality considered?

Response: *Again, to the extent natural gas combustion would replace traditional motor fuels and coal burning power plants, air pollutant emissions (and subsequent health and environmental impacts) would be reduced. However, these effects (including "socioeconomic multiplier effects") is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).*

531. The DEIS did not include all information necessary to determine potential adverse cumulative air quality impacts on human health and the environment, including maps of maximum predicted daily NO_2 impacts, and maximum predicted concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} in Class I areas, which should have been included as part of the visibility modeling analysis.

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS have reported the maximum potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives (including NO_2, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} impacts). These values were compared to State and National ambient air quality standards as thresholds to evaluate the potential public health and welfare impacts. Maps of the Project Area, with specific sensitive receptors labeled, were included in the Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002), along with other analysis assumptions and information regarding the HAP, atmospheric deposition and visibility impact analyses. Given numerous "reasonable, but conservative" analysis assumptions, which may actually compound one another, the predicted impacts represent an upper estimate of potential health and welfare impacts which are unlikely to actually be reached.*

532. The air quality impact assessment used selected site-specific ambient air quality data to characterize the existing air quality throughout the modeling domain. This does not adequately represent recent PM_{10} monitoring results from several sites operated by coal mines in the PRB.

Response: *As described in the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.15): "The environmental impact statement shall succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. The descriptions shall be no longer than is necessary to understand the effects of the alternatives." and "Verbose descriptions of the affected environment are themselves no measure of the adequacy of an environmental impact statement." Neither the DEIS or the FEIS attempted to present an encyclopedic assemblage of all air quality data collected throughout the analysis domain.*

However, both documents described that although specific air quality monitoring is not conducted throughout most of the Project Area, air quality conditions in rural areas are likely to be very good, as characterized by limited air pollution emission sources (few industrial facilities and residential emissions in the relatively small communities and isolated ranches) and good atmospheric dispersion conditions, resulting in relatively low air pollutant concentrations. These documents also recognized that high CO and PM_{10} concentrations may occur in more urbanized areas (e.g.; Buffalo, Gillette, Sheridan and Lame Deer) and around industrial facilities, especially under stable atmospheric conditions common during winter.

As part of the analysis, monitoring data obtained throughout northeastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana were assembled and reviewed, and although the monitoring data were collected primarily in urban or industrial areas, the data were considered to be the best available representation of background air pollutant concentrations throughout the Project Area. The analysis identified that assumed background pollutant concentrations were below applicable standards for most pollutants and averaging times.

Finally, EPA Region 8 staff are concerned that PM_{10} monitoring data collected near and south of Gillette, Wyoming, have exceeded both the NAAQS and the available PSD Class II increment. Specific monitoring data are presented in the Air Quality Appendix (EPA 2002b).

533. BLM has failed to comply with its legal responsibilities under the CAA's general conformity requirements by failing to examine potential air quality impacts on the following non-attainment areas: the City of Sheridan, Wyoming; part of Rosebud County, Montana; and part of Yellowstone County, Montana. Therefore, the BLM must complete a thorough review of the Wyoming and Montana State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and assess how its actions will conform to SIP provisions aimed at achieving the NAAQS. BLM cannot simply defer its responsibility to future actions by another agency.

Response: BLM did not "simply defer its responsibility to future actions by another agency." BLM's responsibility to perform a site-specific Conformity Analysis (and possible Determination), demonstrating the proposed activity will comply with all applicable air quality requirements of a SIP, before these activities can take place within a non-attainment or maintenance areas, has been documented in the FEIS. However, under EPA's General Conformity Regulations (40 CFR 51 Subpart W), the analysis is to be performed "before the action is taken," not necessarily at the programmatic NEPA analysis stage. In fact, the Conformity Analysis may either

be tiered to a NEPA analysis, or prepared separately. For those activities that BLM may conduct within designated non-attainment or maintenance areas (including the Lame Deer Moderate PM_{10}, Billings CO, Laurel Area SO_2, or Sheridan Moderate PM_{10} non-attainment areas), a site-specific Conformity Analysis (and possible Determination) will be conducted before the specific action is taken.

534. The DEIS does not adequately describe existing air quality trends in the PRB: air quality conditions have changed considerably during the last several years. Beginning in 1999, PM_{10} impacts from unpaved roads have been measured at or above the Class II PSD increment, culminating in 13 exceedances of the NAAQS in 2001 and 2002. Since the DEIS did not disclose this situation, and with the potential increase in road use, the cumulative analysis should be revised to include these data, revise its predictions, and mitigation measures should be analyzed (in consultation with the WDEQ–AQD) and included in a revised or supplemental DEIS.

Response: The FEIS has been revised to address the increasing trends of annual and 24-hr PM_{10} values observed at eighteen long-term monitoring sites in Campbell County, Wyoming. In addition, at the request of EPA Region 8 staff, air quality monitoring data collected at these monitoring sites are provided in the Air Quality Appendix.

A review of data collected at monitoring locations in Wyoming (EPA 2002b and Payton 2002) indicate the annual PM_{10} NAAQS (at 50 $\mu g/m^3$) was exceeded twice during the last six year period of record: once in 2000 at the North Rochelle No.1 monitoring station (at 50.8 $\mu g/m^3$); and once in 2001 at the North Rochelle No. E monitoring station (at 51 $\mu g/m^3$). This NAAQS may also be exceeded in 2002 at the North Rochelle No.1 and the Thunder Basin Coal No. 891 monitoring stations. The 24-hour PM_{10} NAAQS (at 150 $\mu g/m^3$) was also exceeded in 2001 at the North Rochelle No. 1 (268 $\mu g/m^3$) and the North Rochelle No. E (156 $\mu g/m^3$) monitoring stations, and so far in 2002 2001 at the North Rochelle No.1 (211 $\mu g/m^3$) and the Thunder Basin Coal No. 891 (155 $\mu g/m^3$) monitoring stations. There is a possibility that these monitoring locations may also have exceeded allowable PM_{10} PSD Class II increments.

While these recent elevated values certainly warrant investigation, the nature of the exceedances and the possible interpretation as NAAQS violations is the responsibility of applicable air quality regulatory agencies, with EPA oversight.

535. The Proposed Action and Alternatives would include over 17,000 miles of new gravel/dirt roads, and it is unlikely operators would routinely employ dust abatement control measures. Therefore, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emis-

sions from fugitive and road dust are probably incorrect, and the estimated maximum near-field impacts may be significantly underestimated.

Response: *As stated in both the DEIS and FEIS, "During production and maintenance, the Companies would not routinely employ dust abatement procedures on roads within the Project Area." The determination of necessary road surfacing throughout the Project Area (and other dust abatement measures) is a legal responsibility of the applicable municipal, county, or state road departments, along with the applicable air quality regulatory agencies (once again with EPA oversight).*

Dust control measures would be required during construction (assuming 50 per cent control by watering, per EPA guidance). However, the DEIS Air Quality Mitigation Measures incorrectly indicated "Roads and well locations constructed on soils susceptible to wind erosion shall be appropriately surfaced to reduce the amount of fugitive dust generated by traffic or other activities." This mitigation measure is possible, but not absolutely required, based upon additional site-specific analysis and use authorizations.

536. It would enhance public review of the DEIS to include wind roses from throughout the modeling domain in order to demonstrate how the wind velocity and direction varies.

Response: *Wind roses (indicating average wind direction and speed conditions at specific monitoring locations) were provided in both Technical Support Documents (Argonne 2001 and 2002).*

However, the FEIS air quality impact assessment utilized regional hourly wind fields to predict atmospheric dispersion conditions, using the CALMET module of EPA's CALPUFF modeling system. These wind fields were based on the fifth-generation National Center for Atmospheric Research/Pennsylvania State University Mesoscale Model (MM5) output, and observed 1996 surface and upper-air meteorological data.

537. The projected emission levels presented in the DEIS are much lower than will actually occur. A full inventory of all relevant pollution sources must be incorporated; including: construction equipment (e.g., backhoes, bulldozers, and graders), compressors, diesel and gas generators, coal fires, as well as Wyoming and Montana cumulative emission sources.

Response: *The emissions inventory used for the DEIS, while comprehensive for its modeling domain, has been expanded to include large portions of southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. Potential air pollutant emissions from*

"construction equipment (e.g., backhoes, bulldozers, and graders), compressors, diesel and gas generators, coal fires, as well as Wyoming and Montana cumulative [RFD] emission sources" are documented in the FEIS Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002)

538. The emission inventory used in Argonne is out-of-date. On August 2, 2000, BLM set August 31, 2000, as the cutoff date for new sources to be included as RFD sources in the updated emissions inventory. While this date was reasonable based upon an expectation that the modeling analysis would proceed expeditiously, modeling results were not distributed until 17 months later.

Response: The emissions inventory used for the DEIS was updated to include additional RFD sources permitted by the states of Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming through May 31, 2002, as documented in the FEIS Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002).

539. The modeling of the peak emission year appears to be a reasonable choice that is protective of human health, because long-term emissions are overestimated. However, several "conservative" emission factors appear to have been made, which are overestimates of emissions in most cases.

Response: CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.22) require federal agencies to evaluate potential reasonably foreseeable impacts of an action, even in the face of unavailable or incomplete information. Where this unavailable information can not be reasonably obtained within the time frames of the analysis, "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions are used. For the air quality impact assessment, this includes estimates of background air quality conditions, the methods and timing of potential development, air pollutant emissions estimates, and even significance threshold levels. Put quite simply, where precise emissions information is not available, "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions are used, which cumulatively will overestimate actual impacts.

For example, although the air quality impact assessment examined the different anticipated time schedules for CBM, conventional oil, coal and other development, it assumed that the maximum development would occur simultaneously; a "reasonable, but conservative" assumption.

540. References to "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions are used as a "feel-good" adjective to lull and convince the reader that the air quality impact analysis is scientifically sound, and made an appropriate estimate of the "maximum" possible impact of the proposed development. This is

misleading to the public and the decision maker. For EIS', the most likely scenario for each alternative should be analyzed, representing an emission rate that is likely to occur. The report should identify the ranges of uncertainty in emissions/modeling calculations, as well as "best estimates."

Response: *These allegations are simply false. In both the DEIS and FEIS, the "most likely scenario for each alternative [was] analyzed, representing an emission rate that is likely to occur." However, as stated previously, where information was unavailable or incomplete, "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions were applied. To the extent "ranges of uncertainty" can be quantified, they have been described in the Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002) and the FEIS.*

541. The DEIS does not provide adequate information regarding how air pollutant emission source were specified. For example, are these sources modeled as point, line or volume sources? If modeled as point sources, what stack characteristics were used (e.g. stack height, exit temperature and velocity)? How were particle size distributions are specified? Drilling activities? The number of wells to be drilled was not consistent throughout the report.

Response: *Per CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1500.2, 1502.16 and 1502.21), both the DEIS and FEIS present summaries of the complete air quality impact assessment published in the Technical Support Documents (Argonne 2001 and 2002). This includes emission source characteristics, particle size assumptions, construction and operation assumptions, and the development scenarios addressed. In addition to the Technical Support Documents, copies of the actual modeling files are available upon request.*

542. The specific fugitive dust emission rates used in the DEIS are questionable, and should be revised considering new information that is available. The total estimated emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} reported for Campbell, Converse, Johnson and Sheridan counties, Wyoming, these are dominated by the fugitive dust. However, the reported emissions change wildly during each reporting period; apparently a function of changing fugitive dust emission rates, rather than any drastic change in land use! Surface treatments such as chemical dust suppressants can reduce road dust emissions by up to 80% if properly applied. BLM and the State of Wyoming should act to ensure that all new development would require use of the most effective resources reasonably available for reducing road dust emissions.

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS used road dust emissions factors developed by EPA for use in dispersion modeling applications (Argonne 2001 and 2002). None of these documents referenced the EPA AirData website fugitive dust informa-*

tion referred to in the Comment, and we are simply unable to comment on its reliability.

However, EPA clearly included the following statement with the referenced information: "Disclaimer: The NET reports in AirData are produced from an extract of EPA's National Emission Trends (NET) database. Data for this report was extracted from the October 2001 version of the NET database. The NET is an emissions database developed by EPA for its internal use. The NET is based partially on emission data obtained from State and local agencies, but it is not a database of official State emissions data. Please contact the appropriate State agency to obtain information on a State's official emission inventory. Please contact the EPA to report errors." Questions regarding the validity of the information should be directed to EPA.

A complete response was provided to a previous specific comment regarding road dust emissions and potential control measures.

543. The DEIS describes the weighted average NO_x emissions is 1.00 g/hp-hr for booster (field) compressors, and 1.05 g/hp-hr for reciprocating (sales) compressors. However, no data are provided that indicate this is a realistic expectation.

Response: The basis for all assumed construction and operations air pollutant emissions were provided in both the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002).

544. Were potential DM&E Railroad Project emissions included in analysis? Was the coal train inventory modified based on changes in the coal mine inventory?

Response: Air pollutant emission assumptions for both the DM&E Railway Permitted New Sources and the DM&E Railway New Retrofit Project Sources were provided in the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002). Given the DM&E capacity assumptions applied in their NEPA analysis, there was no need to further modify the emission assumptions based on change in the coal mine inventory.

545. Were emissions of methane and other organic gases directly vented to the atmosphere from CBM wells included in the air quality impact assessment?

Response: Since there are no applicable air quality standards for methane, and methane (although explosive in high concentrations) is not a reactive hydrocarbon, fugitive methane emis-

sions were not inventoried. However, VOC emissions from conventional oil and gas development, and other applicable RFD emission sources, were quantified and provided in the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002). Given the limited level of potential VOC emissions, ozone and organic carbon, visibility impacts are not likely from these emission sources.

546. Are there local siting criteria to minimize air quality impacts from a well pad/wells?

Response: As disclosed in both the DEIS and FEIS, further analysis of site-specific surface disturbing activity will be required (through either an APD or a Right-of-Way/Special Uses Permit), before any construction can occur. For BLM, the APD includes several environmental protection provisions, including mandatory compliance with all applicable local, state, tribal and federal air quality laws, statutes, regulations, standards and implementation plans. Since potential air quality impacts are very site-specific, BLM does not use a single blanket "local siting criteria to minimize air quality impacts."

547. The Wyoming DEIS states "at any one time there may be as many as 400 portable diesel generators and 70 portable gas generators operating." Although potential emissions and air quality impacts from temporary diesel and natural gas fired generators were included in the DEIS, they were not described in the Air Quality Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001). Did the DEIS did not consider potential air quality impacts from these sources? A complete description is necessary for full disclosure and public review.

Response: Potential air pollutant emissions and impacts from temporary/portable electrical generators until line power would become available at the well sites are described in Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences (Air Quality) as detailed in The FEIS Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002)

548. The average NO_x emissions rate of 1.5 g/hp-hr from ancillary generators during operation seems overly simplistic. Shouldn't the emissions rates vary during start-up and shut-down, or under varying capacities? How about during various phases of project development?

Response: CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.22) require federal agencies to evaluate potential reasonably foreseeable impacts of an action, even in the face of unavailable or incomplete information. Specific information regarding air pollutant emission variations "during start-up and shut-down, or under

varying capacities" is simply not available. Therefore average NO_x emissions rates were assumed.

549. Considering the large amount of generation- and transportation-related fuel that will be burned in the extraction process, what would be the net energy gain from this development, and the air pollutant emissions equivalent of this demand?

Response: Potential air quality impacts from the construction and operation of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (including the necessary fuel requirements, such as diesel-powered construction equipment, temporary well site generators, motor vehicle use, natural gas and electric compressors, etc.) were quantified and provided in the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002).

550. Alternatives 2A and 2B describe the use of electricity to power all or one half of the booster (field) compressors. The DEIS did not describe if the necessary electricity would come from one of the nearby coal-fired power plants, or be generated on site. What air pollutant emissions were assumed to come from this needed electrical generation?

Response: Given the availability of commercial electricity from existing sources, and over 1,700 MW of additional capacity from five new RFD facilities included in the air quality impact assessment (the Hardin, Roundup, Two Elk, Wygen #1 and Wygen #2 coal-fired power plants), there will be adequate electrical power supplies for the alternative electrical booster (field) compressors.

551. It is not clear how secondary sulfate and nitrate impacts were reported. Apparently the RIVAD/ARM3 chemical transformation scheme was applied, but were secondary aerosol concentrations produced by size range? Did the reported $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentrations include both primary and secondary particles?

Response: When comparing potential particulate matter impacts to the ambient air quality standards, secondary particulate matter was added to both the primary $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} predicted concentrations (assuming that all secondary particulate matter was less than 2.5 microns in effective diameter). However, when potential visibility impacts were determined, all primary particulate matter was assumed to be $PM_{2.5}$ (a conservative assumption), whereas potential sulfate and nitrate impacts were calculated separately (due to their higher extinction efficiencies).

552. What trace contaminant impacts would occur from fugitive emissions of organic condensate, sulfur and radon from the exploration, development and production activities? In one place the DEIS states that the natural

gas does not contain sulfur compounds, and in another that methane migration could drive oxygen out of the soils and produce toxic levels of sulfur. Potential worker safety issues raised by these contaminants should be addressed in the DEIS.

Response: *CBM resources are essentially pure methane gas; there would not be any condensate or sulfur contaminants. There is a potential for the biologic formation of hydrogen sulfide due to methane migration in older fields, but the controlled extraction of CBM would reduce that migration. The potential for HAPs from CBM and conventional oil development was quantified and provided in the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002). Finally, to the extent metals and radiologic contaminants are found naturally in the Project Area's soils, they could be mobilized in fugitive dust emissions.*

553. Why did the DEIS omit accidental or transient air pollutant releases in the emissions inventory? Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate the cumulatively significant impact, and merely terming an action temporary does not avoid the significance of the impact.

Response: *The air quality impact analysis simply did not attempt to "avoid the significance" of any reasonably foreseeable impacts. By their nature, accidental and natural releases of air pollutants are neither reasonably foreseeable nor subject to any health or environmental regulations. "Transient" or temporary air pollutant emissions during construction were quantified and provided in the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002).*

554. The Proposed Action and Alternatives also create a serious risk of coal fires that can emit harmful air pollutants that must be assessed in determining potential air impacts.

Response: *It is true that accidental and natural coal seam fires have occurred for centuries throughout the Rocky Mountain West, and that they do release air pollutant emissions. However, the development of CBM resources would not increase the "serious risk of coal fires that can emit harmful air pollutants."*

555. Argonne (2001) states the modeling domain for this DEIS was taken from the previous DM&E New Railway Retrofit Project. What is the rationale for limiting the air quality analysis to the same Project Area as a railroad "retrofit" project east of the Project Area?

Response: *As stated previously, given the time frame for performing the DEIS analysis, and the availability of similar regional air*

quality impact assessments prepared for the Wyodak FEIS and the DM&E Railroad Project analysis, the DEIS air quality impact assessment was designed to update the DM&E Project's modeling domain and background assumptions (terrain, meteorology, emissions, etc.). The DEIS analysis has been replaced in the FEIS with a much more extensive southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming modeling domain, as quantified and provided in the FEIS Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002).

556. $PM_{2.5}$ can travel a long distance in the atmosphere, resulting in significant human health impacts at remote population centers located outside the DEIS' modeling domain. The DEIS may not have identified the full impact of the Proposed Action and Alternative emission sources.

Response: Air quality impacts of several air pollutants (including $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) from potential direct, indirect and cumulative Proposed Action and Alternative emission sources were provided in both the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002). Maximum potential impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternative emission sources were found within the Project Area and compared to applicable significance thresholds (including public health and welfare standards). Any residual impacts outside of the Project Area would be smaller than those reported in the DEIS and FEIS.

557. The DEIS appears to use the CALMET/CALPUFF/MM4 modeling system as a simple engineering exercise with no evidence of any evaluation of model performance, rather than a sound scientific analysis of potential impacts. Does this modeling system generate unbiased maximum pollutant impacts at the identified sensitive receptors?

Response: Although anything but "simple," both the DEIS and FEIS employed the CALPUFF modeling system as recommended by EPA, NPS, FWS and FS modeling experts "as a preferred technique for long-range air pollution transport assessments" (Federal Register, Vol. 65 No. 78, dated April 21, 2000). Independent peer reviewers recognized the CALPUFF system "incorporates basic concepts that are well understood, and numerous algorithms, each of which has been reasonably well characterized. It is the composite that has seen modest but meaningful performance evaluation." In addition, "the mesoscale and diagnostic wind field modeling approaches used in CALMET have undergone a history of more than 20 years of testing and evaluation in the meteorological and wind power communities" (Allwine et al. 1998). In response, EPA has indicated the CALPUFF modeling system "will likely be involved in various evaluation studies over the next few years, especially as various groups

become familiar with its capabilities, and test various extensions to its model formulations" (EPA 1998). The modeling system does "generate unbiased maximum pollutant impacts" at all receptor locations, regardless of their perceived sensitivity.

558. Without providing modeling result confidence intervals, it is unclear whether the near- and far-field impacts presented in the DEIS for the different alternatives are truly different.

Response: Because the CALPUFF modeling system treats all input assumptions the same, regardless of the potential management alternative analyzed, the modeling results are inherently precise. The differences in potential air quality impacts under different alternatives "are truly different."

559. The DEIS reports a maximum near-field impact 200 meters away from a road. Why was the model receptor placed so far away from the road, since much higher concentrations would be expected closer to the road?

Response: It is reasonable to assume the access by the general public would be prohibited within 200 meters (nearly 650 feet) of the well site during construction.

560. The DEIS assumed the use of water to control fugitive dust from roads. No data were provided regarding: traffic volume; the quantity and availability of water supplies in the Project Area to water all such roads; the effect of evaporation and the short-term nature of this solution; the high maintenance effort of this control measure; the additional air pollutant emissions from the watering trucks; and the additional cost of these efforts. Are vehicle travel distances, trips generated, and roadway lengths consistent?

Response: Both the DEIS and FEIS "assumed the use of water to control fugitive dust from roads" only during construction. As stated in both the DEIS and FEIS "During production and maintenance, the Companies would not routinely employ dust abatement procedures on roads within the Project Area." The determination of necessary road surfacing throughout the Project Area (and other dust abatement measures) is a legal responsibility of the applicable municipal, county, or state road departments, along with the applicable air quality regulatory agencies, with EPA oversight.

561. The DEIS assumed a 50 percent reduction in fugitive road dust emissions using water spraying as a control measure. This basis for this assumption should be described more thoroughly. Is better dust suppression available from other control practices? Will this control efficiency be required in the Record of Decision?

Response: *Again, both the DEIS and FEIS "assumed the use of water to control fugitive dust from roads" only during construction. As stated in both of the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002), "Emissions of road dust generated from construction vehicles were estimated by using the EPA unpaved road emission factor equation (EPA 2000a) and anticipated volume of project traffic."*

As referenced in Argonne (2001 and 2002), the 50 per cent control factor by watering was based on EPA (1988). BLM will require the use of watering, or other dust suppressants, during construction of wells with at least a 50 per cent control efficiency. Other road surfaces (e.g.; gravel, asphalt or cement) or non-saline dust suppressants would have higher control efficiencies.

However, the determination of necessary road surfacing throughout the Project Area (and other dust abatement measures) is a legal responsibility of the applicable municipal, county, or state road departments, along with the applicable air quality regulatory agencies, with EPA oversight.

562. The DEIS should not only address fugitive dust from construction activities, but also fugitive dust (and other similar pollutants) generated during operation. For instance, disturbed surfaces produce significantly more fugitive dust than undisturbed surfaces, and the most efficient mitigation for fugitive dust from unpaved roads is to either set and enforce speed limits, or to surface the roads with gravel or pavement. Are there other pollutants of interest in this category?

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002) addressed potential fugitive dust emissions during construction (i.e.; land clearing, road building, trenching, etc.) and operations (i.e.; well maintenance visits, coal mining activities, etc.). Other natural fugitive air pollutant emissions include CBM seepage, wildfires and coal seam fires.*

Fugitive dust emissions from unpaved roads may be reduced by: vehicle use limits (reducing the number, speed or weight of vehicles); surfacing (with gravel, asphalt or cement); and application of dust suppressants (non-saline surfactants to increase road surface moisture, or binding road materials together to form a hard-packed surface).

563. It is unclear how the transportation calculations were performed, but the DEIS apparently analyzed potential air quality impacts on the basis of traffic volume generated from project-related trips only. This omits existing residential, recreational, and additional traffic generated by population growth induced by the proposed project. Specifically, how did the

DEIS address the additional number of roadways to be created, the number of project- and non-project related vehicle use of these roadways, and the residential or commercial development on nearby lands?

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS "assumed the use of water to control fugitive dust from roads" only during construction. As stated in both the DEIS and FEIS "During production and maintenance, the Companies would not routinely employ dust abatement procedures on roads within the Project Area" and "Most existing roads would be lightly traveled by local residents, ranchers, and oil and gas workers." Since the total number of new jobs associated with the Proposed Action and Alternatives is less than one per cent of the current job base, it is unlikely indirect fugitive road emissions, when added to existing residential and recreational road traffic, would be significant. The determination of necessary road surfacing throughout the Project Area (and other dust abatement measures) is a legal responsibility of the applicable municipal, county, or state road departments, along with the applicable air quality regulatory agencies, with EPA oversight.*

As required by CEQ regulations, both documents clearly analyzed and disclosed potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Action and all reasonable Alternatives (including "No Action"), but an analysis of "the number of project- and non-project related vehicle use of these roadways, and the residential or commercial development on nearby lands" is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).

564. The DEIS did not address noise abatement in both residential and industrial (occupational) areas.

Response: *The following potential mitigation measure has been included in the FEIS: "Where noise impacts to sensitive receptors is an issue, noise levels would be required to be no greater than 50 decibels measured at a distance of one-quarter mile from the appropriate booster (field) compressor. This may require the installation of an electrical compressor motors at these locations."*

565. The DEIS did not describe the connection between air quality and health, both for workers and the general public, including air pollution impacts on mortality and morbidity from the particles, SO_2 and NO_2, within and beyond the Project Area. Differential health effects to sensitive subpopulations should also be considered. Recent studies demonstrate there is no threshold demarcating safe from unhealthy air; continuous damage functions should be used to evaluate the costs of increased air pollution, and the benefits from pollution reductions.

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS have reported the maximum potential air quality impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives (including NO_2, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and SO_2 impacts). These values were compared to State and National ambient air quality standards as thresholds to evaluate the potential public health and welfare impacts. As disclosed in both documents, the NAAQS represent "the allowable concentrations of pollutants in the air specified by the federal government. The air quality standards are divided into primary standards (based on air quality criteria allowing an adequate margin of safety requisite to protect the public health) and secondary standards (based on air quality criteria allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public welfare) from any unknown or expected adverse effects of air pollutants." The primary (health) standards are designed to protect the health of sensitive populations, such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly.*

Worker health is protected by standards promulgated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). BLM conducted or authorized activities must also comply with applicable OSHA regulations and standards.

Finally, an analysis of the "threshold demarcating safe from unhealthy air" and the use of "continuous damage functions ... to evaluate the costs of increased air pollution, and the benefits from pollution reductions" is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).

566. The DEIS included no estimates of uncertainty in the estimation of air pollutant emissions factors and air quality modeling results. This is inadequate and incorrectly implies a level of certainty that defies physical reality. For example: a single year's meteorology was used; the actual location of wells, construction sites, roads and compressors was assumed; emissions will vary continuously; and the reactive chemistry of secondary particle formation is uncertain. The degree to which the anticipated development reflects emission factor limitations should be described. Deviations from these conditions should be noted and the impacts of these deviations described.

Response: *Neither the DEIS nor the FEIS "incorrectly implies a level of certainty that defies physical reality." Per CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.22), both documents clearly disclosed "when reviewing these predicted [air quality] impacts, it is important to understand the 'reasonable, but conservative' assumptions made regarding potential resource development. In preparing this analysis, there is uncertainty regarding ultimate development (i.e., number of wells, equipment to be used, specific locations). The analysis was also based on*

a RFD scenario, including several conservative assumptions" as disclosed in the DEIS and FEIS.

For the air quality impact assessment, this includes estimates of background air quality conditions, the methods and timing of potential development, air pollutant emissions estimates, and even significance threshold levels. Put quite simply, where precise emissions information is not available, "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions are used, which cumulatively will overestimate actual impacts.

Once again, an exhaustive analysis of: multiple years of meteorology; temporal variations in emissions; "the reactive chemistry of secondary particle formation;" and "deviations from these conditions should be noted and the impacts of these deviations described" is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).

Finally, the site-specific information necessary to identify "the actual location of wells, construction sites, roads and compressors" and "the degree to which the [actual] development reflects emission factor limitations" is simply not known at this planning analysis level. Further analysis of site-specific surface disturbing activity will be required (through either an APD or a Right-of-Way/Special Uses Permit), before any construction can occur.

567. The DEIS also fails to describe the uncertainty (confidence intervals) of the reported model results. Both the DEIS and Argonne (2001) report potential air quality impacts as if they are EXACT, which is ridiculous science as well as incredibly misleading. For example, are the reported daily incremental change in aerosol and gaseous species concentrations used in the visibility impact analysis good to a factor of 2, 10 or 100?

Response: *Neither the DEIS or FEIS, nor their Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002), purported to "report potential air quality impacts as if they are EXACT, which is ridiculous science as well as incredibly misleading." However, as described numerous times previously, when reviewing potential air quality impacts, it is important to understand the "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions made regarding potential resource development, and where precise information is not available, the use of these conservative assumptions will cumulatively overestimate actual impacts.*

For example, both the DEIS and FEIS employed EPA's CALPUFF modeling system as the preferred technique for long-range air pollution transport assessments. However, EPA has not estimated "the uncertainty (confidence intervals) of the reported model results." BLM also recognizes

that significance threshold levels have a level of uncertainty as well. For example, both the DEIS and FEIS used 1.0 dv as a "just noticeable change" in visibility, when the original authors (Pitchford and Malm 1994) state "Ideally, a [just noticeable change] change in a scene ... should be about a 1 or 2 dv change ... regardless of the baseline visibility." BLM used the lower end of this range as a "reasonable, but conservative" threshold, which is likely to overestimate actual impacts.

568. The DEIS compares potential direct air quality impacts to various PSD increment values. However, the DEIS also states "all NEPA analysis comparisons to the PSD ... increments are intended to evaluate a threshold of concern, and do not represent a regulatory PSD Increment Consumption Analysis..." Well then, who is going to do the comprehensive PSD analysis, and will it include all the related development projects? It is inappropriate for the DEIS to make any conclusions with respect to PSD impacts until a comprehensive analysis is presented.

Response: Under both FLPMA and the CAA, BLM is required to assure that its actions (either direct or by use authorizations) comply with all applicable local, state, tribal and federal air quality requirements, including PSD Class I and II increments. Therefore, it is very appropriate for the NEPA analysis to indicate if potential direct, indirect and cumulative air pollutant emission sources are likely to exceed PSD increments.

However, quantifying PSD increment consumption is a legal determination, including the establishment of legal baseline pollutant concentrations, identifying which air pollutant sources legally consume increment, and using legally defined analysis methods to quantify actual PSD Increment Consumption. Therefore, as disclosed in both the DEIS and FEIS, "all NEPA analysis comparisons to the PSD ... increments are intended to evaluate a threshold of concern, and do not represent a regulatory PSD Increment Consumption Analysis..." It is the responsibility of the applicable air quality regulatory agencies to conduct a PSD Increment Consumption Analysis, with EPA oversight.

569. Although it is unlikely individual compressors associated with CBM development would be subject to PSD permitting, their cumulative emissions would be tracked as part of a PSD increment consumption analysis for other "major" PSD source development in the region.

Response: The appropriate air quality regulatory agencies routinely examine potential PSD Increment Consumption when reviewing major stationary source PSD Permit Applications. However, these same agencies have the authority to conduct

regulatory PSD Increment Consumption Analyses of all applicable sources (major and minor) at any time.

570. Table 4–5 of the Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001) is misleading. Rather than providing the distance from the center of the Project Area to the center of a sensitive area, a more useful distance would that between the closest receptor and Project Area boundaries. Many receptors are very close to the Project Area.

Response: Maps of the modeling domain were also included in both Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002) so that reviewers can make their own judgments regarding the spatial relationships between sources and receptors. In addition, Table 3–13 has been revised to represent the approximate distances of the majority of proposed development activities and the sensitive area's closest boundary.

571. Population densities within and outside the Project Area vary widely. Did the air quality impact assessment address this issue?

Response: Neither the DEIS nor the FEIS addressed air quality issues outside the Project Area (including population densities). To do so is clearly beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).

572. Why does Table 4–7 of the Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001) only list mandatory federal Class I areas, but also mentions the review of potential visibility impairment in certain Class II areas as well? For example, Devil's Tower National Monument is not listed in Table 4–7, but it appears to be the area of concern closest to the development project. Will increased transportation emission sources impact these Class I areas?

Response: As disclosed in both the DEIS and FEIS, potential visibility impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives were analyzed in several areas, described as "sensitive" by their managing agencies, including: mandatory federal PSD Class I areas; the Northern Cheyenne tribal designated PSD Class I Area; and numerous PSD Class II areas. However, both the National Visibility Goal and EPA's visibility protection regulations apply only within 156 of the mandatory federal PSD Class I areas designated by the U.S. Congress on August 7, 1977.

A site-specific analysis of potential "increased transportation emission sources" impacts to these areas is beyond the scope of the analysis (as specified under 40 CFR 1501.7).

573. The DEIS did not describe atmospheric deposition impacts as monitored by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program, with monitoring loca-

tions at Newcastle, Wyoming, or at the Little Big Horn Battlefield National Monument, Montana. BLM must thoroughly examine the impacts of increasing nitrates on surrounding ecosystems.

Response: *Both the DEIS and FEIS described potential atmospheric deposition (acid rain) impacts by sulfur- and nitrogen-related emissions from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, interpreted as a potential change in ANC at several lakes identified as sensitive by their managing agencies. This analysis method (FS 2000) is performed based on each lake's existing ANC condition, and is independent of atmospheric deposition monitoring conducted throughout the Project Area.*

Monitoring data are available from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program website at: http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/nadpdata/. Other than the increasing trend of inorganic nitrogen at BLM's Newcastle, Wyoming, monitoring site (averaging 1.7 kilograms per hectare per year, or kg/ha-yr; ranging from 0.8 to 2.5 kg/ha-yr), four other locations either showed no trends, or lowering trends in sulfate ion (averaging from 1.5 to 3.5 kg/ha-yr), inorganic nitrogen (averaging from 1.0 to 1.75 kg/ha-yr), and field pH measurements (averaging from 5.0 to 5.2).

574. It is not clear how annual NO_2 impacts were derived. Apparently the RIVAD/ARM3 chemical transformation scheme was applied, but model results were subsequently multiplied by 0.75 per the EPA "ozone limiting method" (40 CFR 51, Appendix W). This is an incorrect application of the RIVAD/ARM3 model, which explicitly provides NO_2 concentrations. Therefore, the DEIS underestimated potential NO_2 impacts. The Final EIS should contain a revised analysis using the MESOPUFF chemistry algorithms and the EPA "ozone limiting method."

Response: *Most near- and far-field modeling of gaseous NO_2 impacts were calculated using the CALPUFF modeling system's RIVAD/ARM3 scheme. EPA's guidance of multiplying modeled NO_x receptor concentrations by 0.75 (40 CFR 51, Appendix W) was only used for some limited short distance (near-field) evaluations.*

575. The DEIS should have disclosed the potential change in ANC for Upper Frozen Lake located in the Bridger Wilderness Area. In addition, more detail is needed in describing the ANC analysis methodology than was provided in the DEIS. Are there other air pollutants beside nitrogen and sulfur which can affect sensitive lakes?

Response: *The necessary background data for Upper Frozen Lake in the Bridger Wilderness Area was not available when the DEIS air quality impact assessment was preformed. It has subsequently been added to the FEIS analysis (Argonne*

2002). Annual nitrogen and sulfur deposition are the only chemical pollutants assumed to reduce baseline ANC levels, although watershed catchment area, average annual precipitation, and evaporation/transpiration loss are also factors in the analysis. The detailed analysis methodology (FS 2000) is available online at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/aq/natarm/r2/ANC_Change_Screening_Guidance.PDF

576. The DEIS is misleading (or confusing) regarding the selection of sensitive lakes for the ANC impact analysis. The lake nearest the proposed Wyoming Project Area is also the most sensitive; should this be a concern? How was the distance determined? Are there other lakes which should be analyzed (such as lakes on NPS or FWS lands?

Response: The identification of sensitive lakes to be analyzed was made through the stakeholder review of the draft Wyoming analysis protocol. Out of the entire stakeholders group (which included BLM, EPA, FS, FWS, NPS, tribal, industry and environmental representatives), only the FS provided the necessary background lake information. Since the analysis is based on the maximum predicted annual air pollutant deposition at a sensitive lake, the simple distance from the source is not relevant.

577. The National Visibility Goal of "of preventing any future and remedying any existing manmade visibility impairment in mandatory federal Class I areas" and EPA's Regional Haze Rule requires each state to develop a "glide path" demonstrating achievement of the National Goal by 2063. The potential visibility impacts reported in the DEIS are not consistent with the national goal or regional haze rule, and should demonstrate how project emissions will be offset by the control of existing regional sources.

Response: It is not true that the DEIS or FEIS "are not consistent with the national goal or regional haze rule, and should demonstrate how project emissions will be offset by the control of existing regional sources." Neither the National Visibility Goal, nor EPA's regulations to achieve that goal within mandatory federal PSD Class I areas, require that no visibility impacts may occur until achievement of the goal in 2064. The Act and regulations do require the applicable air quality regulatory agencies establish a mechanism within their EPA approved SIP, demonstrating how they will make reasonable progress towards achieving the National Goal (through additional controls on existing sources, providing off-sets, closing sources, or prohibiting new sources) by the year 2064. EPA anticipates approving all 50 states' visibility SIP revisions between 2004 and 2008. EPA will then judge each states' progress every five years, with numerical goals (the "glide path") assessed every ten years.

In addition, throughout the history of the CAA (originally passed in 1955), the U.S. Congress has delegated implementation of the act to applicable local, state and tribal air quality regulatory agencies (with EPA oversight since 1970). BLM simply does not have legal authority to enforce the CAA, such as demonstrating "how project emissions will be offset by the control of existing regional sources."

578. The DEIS did not describe visibility conditions throughout the Project Area as monitored by the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Program, which have demonstrated that nitrate levels for the worst visibility impairment days are increasing at an alarming rate. BLM must thoroughly examine the impacts associated with the enormous NO_x emission levels from the proposed project, especially at Badlands National Park.

Response: *As one of the founding agencies of IMPROVE, BLM is well aware of its visibility monitoring program, and the national monitoring trends. In addition, the visibility impact analysis included in both the DEIS and FEIS were indeed based on both FLAG and WDEQ-AQD "natural visibility conditions" derived from the IMPROVE optical and aerosol data bases (used in the seasonal FLAG screening method), and the actual hourly observed optical data collected in Badlands and Bridger wilderness areas (used in the daily FLAG refined method).*

A review of IMPROVE visibility data collected in the Project Area since 1988 (Malm 2002; http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/Publications/Reports/2000/2000.htm) shows no significant change (either deterioration or improvement) at the Bridger Wilderness Area, but significant improvements in the "clear" days at the Badlands Wilderness Area and Yellowstone National Park.

An additional review of bi-weekly nitrate ion concentrations collected by IMPROVE aerosol samplers from March 1988 through November 2001, show that the 2000 ad 2001 annual minimums (occurring in the fall) were greater than all previous years, but the 1999 maximum (occurring in the spring) was the lowest of all thirteen years, and the 2000 maximum was lower than four other years on record.

579. Based on the potential visibility impacts reported in the DEIS, the conclusion of no significant adverse impacts is completely unsupported, does not meet the legal requirements for professional integrity, it is at best incompetent and scientifically unsubstantiated, and at worst possibly fraudulent! The visibility impacts disclosed for mandatory federal Class I and other sensitive areas are serious, but these estimated impacts are conservative in failing to consider all background emission sources, in failing to evaluate all emissions from the project including the activities in

Montana, and in failing to use the FLAG procedure. For example, using the proper FLAG guidelines, it is estimated that Wind Cave National Park will actually experience 153 days exceeding 0.5 dv and 85 days exceeding 1.0 dv, rather than the 4 days exceeding 1.0 dv as reported in the DEIS.

Response: *The basis for this Comment's analysis and conclusions is unclear.*

As presented in the DEIS, the statement that direct "Significant air quality impacts would not occur under this Alternative" are correct. Potential direct air quality impacts were all below applicable laws, regulations, standards and increments. Potential direct HAP and ANC changes at sensitive lakes were at or below applicable threshold levels.

Although potential annual average direct visibility impacts were predicted to exceed the 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" threshold between one and five days at eleven mandatory federal Class I areas under the maximum development Alternative, given the conservative assumptions used in the direct impact analysis, it is unlikely these predicted visibility impacts would actually occur.

However, given the extensive potential air quality impacts from RFD sources alone, and based on a revised cumulative air quality impact assessment (Argonne 2002) "including the activities in Montana," the FEIS predicted and disclosed the following potential cumulative air quality impacts: 1) an annual PSD Class I NO_2 increment exceedance on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation; 2) a 24-hour PSD Class I PM_{10} increment exceedance, also on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation; and 3) a 24-hour PSD Class I PM_{10} increment exceedance within the Washakie Wilderness Area. Other potential cumulative air quality impacts include a greater than 1 µeq/l change in ANC in the very sensitive Upper Frozen Lake, and a greater than ten per cent change in ANC in Florence Lake under Alternatives 1 and 2A.

Finally, although both Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002) compared the seasonal FLAG screening method results to 0.5 dv at the request of the stakeholder group, the daily FLAG refined method compared potential impacts to the 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" significance threshold, as described by Pitchford and Malm (1994) and required by the EPA Regional Haze Regulations. Although it is logical more days would be predicted to exceed half of a "just noticeable change" threshold (at 0.5 dv), these additional days would

not normally be perceptible.

580. Based on discrepancies between the DEIS and the Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001), the visibility impacts from cumulative sources disclosed in the DEIS are incorrect, both regarding the methods of analysis, and the level of potential impact.

Response: *The potential visibility impacts disclosed in both the DEIS and FEIS, and their respective Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002), were based on the FLAG Phase I visibility impact analysis guidance (Federal Register, Vol. 66 No. 2, dated January 3, 2001). The FS, FWS and NPS (referred collectively as "the FLM's") developed these methods "to expedite the FLM's review of permit applications, the FLM's strongly encourage all permit applicants and permitting authorities to prepare and review new source permit applications in accordance with the FLAG guidance. To do otherwise will likely result in delays in the permitting process." These agencies further stated that although their guidance "will be a useful tool, it is only guidance, and not a rule [regulation]."*

The FLAG screening method for estimating visibility impacts may be summarized as follows:

- *X Maximum potential concentrations (either annually or seasonally) of specific air pollutants are first predicted to occur within a specific mandatory federal PSD Class I area. These pollutants include the following aerosol species: sulfates; nitrates; organic carbon; "soil"(the remaining PM_{10} fraction); "coarse" (the fraction between $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}); and elemental carbon; plus at distances under 50 km, gaseous NO_2.*
- *X The incremental optical extinction values are calculated and summed, including different extinction efficiencies for each component, and correcting for the hygroscopicity of sulfate and nitrate aerosols based on an assumed relative humidity function, called f(RH).*
- *X The maximum total potential extinction value is compared to a pre-determined set of annual or seasonal "natural conditions" of relative humidity and background total optical extinction, including a standardized Rayleigh (clean atmosphere) gaseous scattering value.*
- *X Where the predicted change in extinction is less than five per cent (equivalent to 0.5 dv), "the FLMs will not likely object to the permit." If the predicted change in extinction from a single permit source is greater than ten per cent (equivalent to 1.0 dv), "the FLMs consider the magnitude, frequency, duration, and other factors to assess the impact, but is likely to object to the issuance of*

the permit." If the predicted single source impact falls between five and ten per cent (0.5 to 1.0 dv), a daily FLAG refined method "cumulative analysis is expected."

Where the daily FLAG refined method is required and results are less than ten per cent change in extinction (1.0 dv), "the FLM is not likely to object to the issuance of the permit." If the cumulative analysis exceeds the ten per cent (1.0 dv) threshold on any day, an evaluation of the contribution from the single permit source alone will be made, but the "FLM [is] likely to object to the permit [application]." Finally, as clearly stated in the FLAG Phase I visibility impact analysis guidance "It is important to note that the decision thresholds can not be absolute; the FLM is required to make a determination on a '... case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairments ...' (40 CFR 5a.301(a))."

Although clearly not a "PSD New Source Review" permitting process, both the DEIS and FEIS determined that the seasonal FLAG screening and daily FLAG refined methods met the CEQ regulations requirements for "Methodology and scientific accuracy" (40 CFR 1502.24), with three exceptions: for the NEPA analysis, 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" was used as the significance threshold for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives; the daily impact analysis was compared to hourly optical extinction and relative humidity actually measured at two mandatory federal PSD Class I areas, rather than assumed annual or seasonal "natural conditions;" and potential visibility impacts were analyzed for the Northern Cheyenne tribal designated PSD Class I Area, and several "sensitive" PSD Class II areas, in addition to the mandatory federal PSD Class I areas located throughout the Project Area. These exceptions are consistent with CEQ guidance for preparing potential impact assessments under NEPA, rather than PSD New Source Review permit application review.

581. The number of days per year that significant visibility impacts would occur at several sensitive receptors is presented in the DEIS using both "screening" and "refined" procedures; however, neither the DEIS or the Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001) describe the differences between these methods, nor why they are referred to as "screening" or "refined." In fact, the nearly order of magnitude difference in results between both analysis methods should be explained. Both analyses show potential impacts above a "just noticeable change," but the refined analysis is not documented, verified with field data, or consistent with the FLAG protocol adopted by FLMs for use in mandatory federal Class I areas. Finally, the terminology used in reporting potential visibility im-

pacts is very confusing (including: "FLAG Method," "FLAG Screening Procedure," "FLAG Analysis," as well as "Daily Analysis Method," "Refined Procedure," "Refined Analysis," and "Maximum and Daily Visibility Impairment").

Response: *The FEIS and its Technical Support Document (Argonne 2002) have been revised to refer to their visibility impacts analyses as either: the "seasonal FLAG screening method," where predicted changes in extinction were calculated based on assumed FLAG or WDEQ-AQD seasonal "natural conditions;" or the "daily FLAG refined method," where predicted changes in extinction were calculated based on hourly optical extinction and relative humidity conditions, measured at two mandatory federal PSD Class I areas.*

582. Large significant adverse visibility impacts (more than 10 days with at least a "just noticeable change of 1.0 dv) were predicted using the FLAG screening analyses method as reported in Argonne (2001), but were not included in the DEIS. This appears to be a deliberate, possibly fraudulent, misrepresentation of the visibility screening analysis results by the BLM to obfuscate and minimize the serious potential visibility impacts as reported by Argonne!!! It also appears that the DEIS authors decided to ignore the severity of this analysis, and to only present the results of a fatally flawed refined analysis, which indicates MUCH LOWER VISIBILITY IMPACTS!

Response: *As described in the FLAG Phase I visibility impact analysis guidance (Federal Register, Vol. 66 No. 2, dated January 3, 2001), if a proposed new source's air pollutant emissions are predicted to cause less than a five per cent change in extinction (0.5 dv) <u>for all days</u> using the seasonal FLAG screening method, then a cumulative impact analysis is not expected, and "the FLM is not likely to object to the issuance of the PSD permit based on [potential] visibility impacts." This is called a "screening" analysis, because those sources which do not indicate the potential for unacceptable visibility impacts when using very conservative assumptions, are "screened" from doing more intensive, yet less conservative, refined analyses. The predicted number of days above one, and the predicted levels of potential impact above five per cent (0.5), are irrelevant using the seasonal FLAG screening method. This was not "a deliberate, possibly fraudulent, misrepresentation of the visibility screening analysis results by the BLM to obfuscate and minimize the serious potential visibility impacts as reported by Argonne!!!" nor did "the DEIS authors [decide] to ignore the severity of this [screening] analysis." BLM simply applied the seasonal FLAG screening method as described and intended in the FLAG Phase I visibility impact analysis guidance.*

There were no "fatal flaws" in BLM's application of the daily FLAG refined method. Since the daily FLAG refined method was used for determining potential visibility impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, these results were reported in both the DEIS and FEIS. Given the less conservative analysis assumptions applied using the daily FLAG refined method, it is logical that the number of days exceeding the significance threshold would be less. However, since the DEIS and FEIS compared potential visibility impacts to actual monitored optical extinction data using the daily FLAG refined method, any days with measured extinction values lower (cleaner) than the seasonal FLAG screening method "natural condition," or any days with measured relative humidity values greater than the seasonal FLAG screening method's values, would actually predict visibility impacts greater than by using the seasonal FLAG screening method.

583. Argonne's (2001) estimated potential visibility impacts are INCORRECT and INCOMPLETE, based on modeled sulfate, nitrate, and other $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations alone. The analysis failed to consider potential increases in organic carbon (from VOC emissions), elemental carbon (from diesel emissions), absorbing gasses (NO_2), and "coarse" particulate matter ($PM_{10} - PM_{2.5}$), thus underestimating potential visibility impacts. Argonne justifies this by stating (without proof) that incremental changes in organic carbon, elemental carbon, and NO_2 concentrations at the Class I receptors would not be significant. And even with the underestimation of the change in total extinction, significant adverse visibility impacts were predicted using either the FLAG or WDEQ–AQD screening reference levels!

Response: *The potential visibility impacts disclosed in both the DEIS and FEIS, and their respective Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002), were based on both the seasonal FLAG screening and daily FLAG refined methods. This included potential increases in extinction due to: aerosol scattering (from sulfate, nitrate, organic carbon, "soil" and "coarse" species); aerosol absorption (from elemental carbon); gaseous (or Rayleigh) scattering (from "clean" air); and gaseous absorption (from NO_2). However, given the preliminary and speculative nature of potential air pollutant emissions from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, only daily primary $PM_{2.5}$, "coarse" particulate matter (the fraction between $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}), NO_2, and secondary sulfate and nitrate concentration data were available to conduct the visibility impact analysis.*

The significance of the unavailable information can be summarized as follows:

- *Although the scattering efficiency for organic carbon is four times that of $PM_{2.5}$, given the low level of anticipated VOC emissions in the Project Area, formation of organic carbon aerosol is not likely to occur. However, this assumption may underestimate potential visibility impacts.*
- *Since the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration included potential diesel emissions (which includes elemental carbon) and the absorption efficiency for organic carbon is ten times the scattering efficiency of $PM_{2.5}$, potential visibility impacts from primary aerosol may be underestimated. Given the low level of anticipated diesel emissions from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, the effect of this underestimation from direct emissions would be low, but since the RFD sources include large diesel emissions from the DM&E Railroad, the effect of this underestimation from cumulative emissions would be greater.*

Again, given the preliminary and speculative nature of potential air pollutant emissions from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, potential visibility impacts from organic and elemental carbon aerosols could not be included in the analysis. Overall, this lack of information may underestimate potential visibility impacts, especially from RFD and cumulative emission sources. However, given the conservative assumptions used in the direct impact analysis including several "reasonable, but conservative" assumptions (i.e.; assuming the maximum CBM and conventional oil construction development emissions would coincide with the maximum operational emissions for the entire 20 year LOP, the maximum modeled daily sulfate, nitrate, NO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ impacts at a single sensitive area receptor would occur throughout the entire sensitive area, etc.), and given the daily FLAG refined method was based on as few as six hours of background optical data per day, as well as day and night relative humidity growth factors (even during storm events), both the DEIS and FEIS were correct in their conclusions that direct "Significant air quality impacts would not occur under this Alternative."

It is true many more days of potential direct visibility impacts were predicted to occur within the Northern Cheyenne tribal designated PSD Class I Area, and numerous other PSD Class II areas, however no visibility regulations apply in these areas.

Finally, there is no scientific basis for concluding "significant adverse visibility impacts were predicted using either the FLAG or WDEQ–AQD screening reference levels!" The seasonal FLAG screening analysis is simply that (whether using the FLAG or WDEQ–AQD reference levels) – a

method to "screen" potential air pollutant emission sources from doing a more intensive, yet less conservative, refined analysis. No conclusions regarding the intensity or frequency of "screening" exceedances should be made, other than the potential source either passed, or did not pass, the screening evaluation.

584. The DEIS did not mention the use of WDEQ–AQD visibility screening reference levels, which are all higher than comparable FLAG screening reference levels except for one. Predicted visibility impacts calculated with the WDEQ–AQD levels will be lower than those using the FLAG levels.

Response: Both the DEIS and FEIS compared potential direct, indirect and cumulative visibility impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives using the seasonal FLAG screening method (based on both the FLAG and WDEQ–AQD background optical extinction and relative humidity "natural conditions"), as reported in their respective Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002). In some circumstances, the predicted visibility impacts were lower using the WDEQ–AQD reference levels, because they assumed higher background total optical extinction values.

585. The Argonne (2001) statement "Although the FLAG visibility approach applies conservative assumptions (tending to overestimate potential impacts) ..." is not necessarily true because it is a 24-hour average, while a typical observer would perceive visibility impairment on much shorter time scale. It is more likely that, over the course of the 24 hour averaging period, some observers would experience more noticeable visibility impairment than predicted by the FLAG process.

Response: The daily FLAG refined method recommends using 24-hour average background total optical extinction and relative humidity growth factors to indicate potential change in extinction on a daily basis. By statistical definition, it is just as likely some observers would experience less noticeable visibility impairment as would "experience more noticeable visibility impairment" at a given moment using the 24-hour average daily FLAG refined methodology.

586. Since the recommended FLAG visibility screening analysis performed by BLM determined that significant adverse impacts would occur at a number of Class I areas, the DEIS attempted to minimize this finding by using a "refined" visibility analysis. However, the analysis described in Argonne (2001) is scientifically unsound, incompetent and indefensible, and the results are incorrect and cannot be used in any meaningful way. As in the "screening" analysis, the same daily modeled incremental increase from only a few aerosol species was calculated for each Class I receptor, only this time, hourly optical extinction values were used from two monitoring locations (Badlands and Bridger wilderness areas). The

DEIS does not mention how daily total extinction values were calculated, or how missing days were handled.

Response: *Although the Comment may state the seasonal FLAG screening and daily FLAG refined methods used to predict potential visibility impacts are "scientifically unsound, incompetent and indefensible, and the results are incorrect and cannot be used in any meaningful way," BLM determined these methods met the CEQ regulations requirements for "Methodology and scientific accuracy" (40 CFR 1502.24). As responded to previously, both the DEIS and FEIS, and their respective Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002), described how these methods were applied in the analysis.*

Regarding missing data, only data labeled a "valid" by the IMPROVE data contractor (Air Resource Specialists, Inc., of Fort Collins, Colorado) were included in the assessment. However, after reviewing over ten years of hourly measured hourly optical extinction values from two monitoring locations (Badlands and Bridger wilderness areas), the BLM determined that as few as six hours per day would provide an adequate representation of the daily background extinction. In most cases, hourly optical data were missing due to instrument malfunctions. Occasionally, the IMPROVE data contractor also excluded data because the rate of change in relative humidity exceeded their quality control limits. A complete description of the installation, operation and data analysis procedures for collecting the hourly optical extinction data used in this analysis is published in the "Standard Operating Procedures and Technical Instructions for Transmisometer Systems" (Air Resource Specialists, Inc. 2002).

587. The DEIS' refined visibility analysis implicitly assumes, without supplying any evidence, that the CALMET/CALPUFF/MM4 system can accurately model the specific species concentrations, and daily changes in relative humidity, and at ALL receptors for the 1990 base year. This is an incredibly naive and scientifically unsound assumption.

Response: *As responded to in a previous Comment, both the DEIS and FEIS employed the CALPUFF modeling system as recommended by EPA, NPS, FWS and FS modeling experts "as a preferred technique for long-range air pollution transport assessments" (Federal Register, Vol. 65 No. 78, dated April 21, 2000). Independent peer reviewers recognized the CALPUFF system "incorporates basic concepts that are well understood, and numerous algorithms, each of which has been reasonably well characterized. It is the composite that has seen modest but meaningful performance evaluation." EPA has also indicated the CALPUFF modeling sys-*

tem "will likely be involved in various evaluation studies over the next few years, especially as various groups become familiar with its capabilities, and test various extensions to its model formulations" (EPA 1998). BLM does not believe EPA's development or recommendations to use the CALPUFF modeling system to be "incredibly naive and scientifically unsound."

588. Table 7–10 of the Technical Support Document (Argonne 2001) implies there would be no significant visibility impacts based on the "refined" analysis from the Proposed Action or Alternatives alone; but fractional daily (less than one day) impacts might occur. However, the values presented are actually the average numbers of days per year that would cause a "just noticeable change" over the entire period of optical data collection (nearly 12 years). The data should be clarified, and the number of days exceeding 0.5 dv should be presented.

Response: Both the DEIS and FEIS Technical Support Documents — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2001 and 2002) compared the seasonal FLAG screening method results to 0.5 dv at the request of the stakeholder group. However, BLM compared potential visibility impacts to the 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" significance threshold, as described by Pitchford and Malm (1994) and required by the EPA Regional Haze Regulations.

Since over ten years of hourly measured optical extinction values from two monitoring locations (Badlands and Bridger wilderness areas) were used in the daily FLAG refined method, an average number of days exceeding the 1.0 dv "just noticeable change" significance threshold was calculated and reported. However, any annual averages calculated for less than one day were interpreted as "zero days per year."

589. The use of direct total optical monitoring data in the DEIS underestimates impacts because it compares visibility changes to actual polluted visibility values, rather than the natural visibility values required under EPA's Regional Haze Rule.

Response: This Comment confuses the purpose of: 1) the environmental assessment process to analyze and disclose potential air quality impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives on the Affected Environment to the public and decision maker before a action is taken; and 2) EPA's Regional Haze Rule to achieve the National Visibility Goal of "of preventing any future and remedying any existing manmade visibility impairment in mandatory federal Class I areas." The applicable air quality regulatory agencies (with EPA oversight) will establish the "natural visibility" conditions to be achieved

under the CAA, and BLM has determined the "affected visibility" conditions to be analyzed under NEPA.

590. The use of modeled 200m vertical average relative humidity for the MM4 grid point nearest to a sensitive area receptor in the DEIS, rather than measured ground-level values, results in a doubly severe underestimation of the visibility impact. By making a low estimate of the change in total extinction (due to underestimation of f(RH)] and comparing it to a high baseline extinction, BLM deliberately and incorrectly minimizes the calculated daily visibility impact.

Response: BLM did not "deliberately and incorrectly minimizes the calculated daily visibility impact" by using the "modeled 200m vertical average relative humidity for the MM4 grid point nearest to a sensitive area receptor." BLM used the valid hourly relative humidity data collected concurrently with the hourly optical extinction values measured at two monitoring locations (Badlands and Bridger wilderness areas) and reported by the IMPROVE data contractor (Air Resource Specialists, Inc.). The hygroscopicity of sulfate and nitrate aerosols was based on the assumed hourly relative humidity function, or f(RH), as defined in the daily FLAG refined method.

591. The DEIS inappropriately limits relative humidity to 90 per cent (as opposed to 98 per cent as recommended by IWAQM), essentially underestimating the growth of hygroscopic particles and their resulting impact upon visibility.

Response: The FEIS Technical Support Document — Air Quality Impact Assessment (Argonne 2002), has been clarified to indicated hourly relative humidity values measured above 90 per cent were limited at that level because higher values were not reported as "valid" by the IMPROVE data contractor. Air Resource Specialists, Inc. (2002) states these data are not labeled as valid because "small random temperature or absolute humidity fluctuations along the path can lead to condensation of water vapor causing meteorological interferences. Thus, in accordance with the conservative philosophy expressed above, the 90 [per cent] relative humidity limit was selected for this test."

In fact, given the low atmospheric moisture typically found in the Rocky Mountain West, it is likely these meteorological interferences due to the condensation of water vapor would occur at relative humidity values even less than 90 per cent.

592. It seems the DEIS is not capable of tracking hourly variations of the causes of visibility impact, but visibility should matter more during the daylight hours. Are there meteorological factors which contribute to a day v. night visibility issue?

Response: *Another conservative assumption in both the seasonal FLAG screening and daily FLAG refined methods for predicting potential visibility impacts is that calculated visibility changes (including uniform daylight illumination) would occur 24-hours every day. Therefore, air pollutant concentrations and relative humidity conditions predicted to occur at night were assumed to occur in daylight. In fact, daylight conditions can only occur between 8.75 and 15.5 hours per day throughout the Project Area.*

593. The DEIS uses 1.0 dv as a "just noticeable change" visibility impact threshold, but the dv metric is not easily related to gaseous and aerosol concentrations.

Response: *Potential changes in gaseous and aerosol air pollutant concentrations were reported in both the DEIS and FEIS. However, potential visibility impacts from changes in gaseous and aerosol air pollutant concentrations are not linear. Therefore, the dv metric (Pitchford and Malm 1994) was used to indicate potential changes in visibility.*

594. The DEIS should define what is considered to be a significant visibility impact. Because the National Park Service considers any exceedance of 0.5 dv to be significant, the refined results should be based on 0.5 dv. Use of the 1.0 dv value ignores those days when a perceptible change in visibility may occur at lower thresholds. Also, what are the levels of uncertainty (or confidence intervals) for visibility impairment?

Response: *As clearly reported in both the DEIS and FEIS, "a 1.0 dv change is not a 'just noticeable change' in all cases for all scenes. Visibility changes less than 1.0 dv are likely to be perceptible in some cases, especially where the scene being viewed is highly sensitive to small amounts of pollution, such as due to preferential forward light scattering. Under other view-specific conditions, such as where the sight path to a scenic feature is less than the maximum visual range, a change greater than 1.0 dv might be required to be a 'just noticeable change.'"*

As described in the FLAG Phase I visibility impact analysis guidance (Federal Register, Vol. 66 No. 2, dated January 3, 2001), if a proposed new source's air pollutant emissions are predicted to cause less than a five per cent change in extinction (0.5 dv) for all days using the seasonal FLAG screening method, then a cumulative impact analysis is not expected, and "the FLM is not likely to object to the issuance of the PSD permit based on [potential] visibility impacts." The seasonal FLAG screening method does not consider "any exceedance of 0.5 dv to be significant," it simply states that if any day exceeds a 0.5 dv potential change in visibility, then further refined analysis should be performed.

Neither the seasonal FLAG screening or daily FLAG refined methods provide "levels of uncertainty." However, as described by Pitchford and Malm (1994), a "just noticeable change" "should be about a 1 or 2 change in the deciview [dv] scale ..."

595. Given the large levels of potential NO_x emissions (approximately 10 per cent of annual average NO_x emissions in Adams County, Colorado), it is likely a yellow-brown atmospheric discoloration ("plume blight") will be observed over the Project Area, especially on clear, calm, and stable mornings. The DEIS should analyze the potential for "plume blight," using the VISCREEN model. This analysis should also include the visual impacts of plumes from present and future coal-fired power plants in the Project Area.

Response: *As clearly reported in both the DEIS and FEIS, "Since the development alternative and cumulative air pollutant emission sources constitute many small sources spread out over a very large area, discrete visible plumes are not likely to affect the mandatory federal PSD Class I areas, but the potential for cumulative visibility impacts (increased regional haze) is a concern."*

It is simply inappropriate to compare the existing emission source characteristics and visibility impacts within the urban Denver, Colorado, metropolitan area (consisting primarily of motor vehicle and residential emissions, concentrated along the South Platte river drainage), with potential emission source characteristics and visibility impacts within the rural Project Area, which has been specifically performed for this NEPA analysis.

Finally, the U.S. Congress has delegated implementation of the CAA (including the determination of "visual impacts of plumes from present and future coal-fired power plants in the Project Area") to applicable local, state and tribal air quality regulatory agencies (with EPA oversight).

596. The DEIS states that no significant impacts due to global climate change effects are anticipated, but the calculation of the "so called" greenhouse gas potential is not mentioned. Additional greenhouse gas emissions, and their possible effects, that will reasonably result from the Proposed Action and Alternatives (including both direct project emission, and by producing fuels that will ultimately be burned) should be addressed as required under the mandates of NEPA. For example: Will all of the methane emissions be reduced if coal mining follows the predicted course? Which of the underlying coal beds will be mined? Will releases during exploration and well development be greater than that released from future surface mining? Where are the potential leaks in this process? What is the expected greenhouse gas equivalent of methane leakage? Will production gas be "flared" if a well is not connected to a pipeline, or if a

pipeline is not available to transport gas to market? Does the formation of CO_2 by burning the pipeline gas compensate for the fugitive methane emissions?

Response: *Given the preliminary and speculative nature of potential air pollutant emissions from the Proposed Action and Alternatives, it simply is not possible to quantify the potential "greenhouse gas emissions, and their possible effects, that [would] reasonably result from the Proposed Action and Alternatives (including both direct project emission, and by producing fuels that will ultimately be burned)."*

Much of the study of potential impacts of so-called "greenhouse" emissions is being conducted on a global scale, which can not address the site-specific emissions associated with the Proposed Action and Alternatives. However, the knowledge base of potential climate change is expanding rapidly. For example:

- X *The Earth's climate is warmed by atmospheric concentrations of CO_2, methane, and water vapor. Without these naturally occurring compounds, the Earth would be too cold to sustain life.*
- X *In the last century, global temperatures are estimated to have increased nearly one degree Fahrenheit. Most of this change has occurred since 1980.*
- X *In some areas, diurnal temperature ranges are lower, glacier ice fields have shrunk, sea ice has decreased, and sea levels have risen.*
- X *Since the Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century, so-called "greenhouse" emissions have increased dramatically. Methane emissions have doubled, CO_2 emissions have increased by 30 per cent, nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions have increased by nearly 15 per cent, and virtually all halocarbon compound emissions have occurred.*
- X *When compared to CO_2, the global warming potential of an equivalent amount of methane is 20 times higher; an equivalent amount of N_2O is over 300 times higher; and an equivalent amount of halocarbon compounds is over a hundred to thousands of times higher.*
- X *The energy-use sector is the largest source of so-called "greenhouse" emissions. The biggest contributors are: mobile sources; residential; and utilities (followed by all other energy uses).*

There are also many uncertainties regarding the emission of air pollutants and potential climate change, including:

- X *The role of tropospheric and stratospheric ozone and aerosols.*

X Changes in solar irradiation, land use (albedo), and water vapor (evapotranspiration, low- and high-level clouds).

X The role of oceanic circulation (including the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, the North Atlantic Thermo-Haline Circulation, and the Gulf of Alaska circulation).

However, the most basic uncertainty remains: are existing and future global climate changes caused by the increased emissions of air pollutants, or simply due to the variability of nature? Regardless, if anthropogenic emissions are responsible for at least part of the existing and future global climate change, given the natural longevity of so-called "greenhouse" pollutants in the atmosphere, their impacts will continue after their emissions are either reduced or stopped altogether.

Additional information regarding potential global climate change are available via the internet at the U.S. Global Change Data and Information System (http://global change.gov) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's website (http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/globalwarming.html).

Regarding the Proposed Action and Alternatives, it is anticipated that natural CBM leakage will either remain the same, or actually be reduced, as the CBM development reduces the static pressure of the coal beds through drilling and field extraction. As stated above, methane has a global warming potential about 20 times that of CO_2.

CBM will only be flared during construction, to determine if marketable amounts of gas are present. Otherwise, wells will either be connected to field and sales pipelines or "closed in."

The burning of CBM would release about twice an equivalent amount of CO_2, but with a global warming potential 20 times lower than CO_2. Therefore, burning CBM would reduce its warming potential by an order of magnitude. This reduction is even more dramatic when CBM is used in place of burning other fossil-fuels (including coal, diesel and gasoline).

Finally, even without the site-specific information necessary to answer the litany of questions presented in the Comment (e.g. Will all of the methane emissions be reduced if coal mining follows the predicted course? Which of the underlying coal beds will be mined? Will releases during exploration and well development be greater than that released from future surface mining? Where are the potential leaks in this

process? Does the formation of CO_2 by burning the pipeline gas compensate for the fugitive methane emissions?), comparing the relatively small emissions of so-called "greenhouse" pollutants from the Proposed Action and Alternatives to the global pollutant loadings, supports the conclusion "No significant, adverse impacts to climate are anticipated from implementation of any development alternative."

597. The DEIS did not examine all viable alternatives and mitigation strategies to further reduce potential air quality impacts as required by NEPA. The Wyoming BLM suggested only two mitigation strategies; this is another example why the DEIS should not have been issued without including a quantitative the air analysis impact analysis.

Response: Not only did the DEIS include "viable alternatives and mitigation strategies to further reduce potential air quality impacts as required by NEPA," the FEIS has been expanded to address mitigation measures that are outside the jurisdiction of the BLM's management authority.

598. The BLM and the State of Wyoming should require all new development to use the most modern and least-polluting equipment reasonably available, as reflected by the EPA Tier 3 emission standards, and air quality emission permits recently issued in California and Wyoming. Further committed mitigation measures should include: diesel retrofit or repowering technologies on all heavy-duty diesel engines; requiring all diesel engines to use low sulfur diesel fuel; rigorous emission standards on all diesel-powered generators; a prohibition of venting or flaring methane wells in order to prevent emissions of this harmful greenhouse gas; required the use of Ultra Low-NO_x Lean Burn (at an NO_x emission rate of 0.50 g/hp-hr) or Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction (an NO_x emission rate of 0.15 g/hp-hr) combustion controls on compressor engines; requiring flue gas injection to enhance CBM production, and to sequester CO_2 emissions; and an examination of alternative energy sources to provide necessary project power (alternatives include the use of solar panels, renewable energy technologies, and hydrogen fuel cells)

Response: The U.S. Congress has limited BLM's authority to require air pollutant emission limits on the actions it authorized under FLPMA. In addition, the U.S. Congress has delegated implementation of the CAA (including the determination of appropriate control measures) to applicable local, state and tribal air quality regulatory agencies, with EPA oversight. BLM simply does not have legal authority to enforce the CAA, such as requiring "all new development to use the most modern and least-polluting equipment reasonably available, as reflected by the EPA Tier 3 emission standards, and air quality emission permits recently issued in California and Wyoming."

599. The DEIS should compare the costs of natural gas compression to electrical compression (from traditional or renewable energy sources), so that Alternatives 2A and 2B can be evaluated fairly.

Response: *A discussion that provides a comparison of the costs of compression using natural gas-fired equipment with compression using electrical equipment has been added to the socioeconomics section of Chapter 4 of the FEIS. Please refer to this section to review these revisions.*

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Aaron	Frank		99, 106, 108, 145, 146, 147, 148, 236, 256, 262, 263, 307
Aaron	Frank		87, 109, 135, 137, 138, 151, 153, 162, 175, 176, 177
Abad	Dolores		78, 184, 187, 312, 313
Abbas	Gar		75, 77, 85, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96, 122, 253
Abbenhaus	T.J.		75, 77, 85, 87, 95, 97, 98, 115, 117, 120, 123, 124, 125, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 150, 328, 155, 157, 161, 174, 178, 184, 187, 189, 192, 217, 218, 225
Abbott	Michelle		75, 77, 85, 86, 190
Abdullah	Maryam		75, 166, 228, 300, 308
Abdul-zahir	Zaarah		62, 107, 108, 147, 148, 237, 240, 282
a'Becket	Suzanne		6, 58, 69, 81, 99, 126, 182, 209, 238, 256, 262, 263, 264, 307
Abee	Sandhya		6, 10, 24
Abel	Alison		58, 70, 108, 218, 236, 238, 239, 279, 282, 286, 352, 474, 476-478, 482, 496, 497, 547
Abel	Betty		58, 100
Abel	Betty		5, 9, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56
Abel	Betty		5, 6, 7
Abernathy	Beth		5, 6, 10, 18, 25, 43, 61, 62, 117, 128, 138, 179, 180, 181, 184, 186, 191, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 226, 227, 398, 405
Abernathy, Sr.	Kevin		496, 540
Abicca	Elaine		35, 114, 121
Abing	Kathleen		331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336-338, 341, 347-387
Abolt	Russell		310, 541, 542, 544
Aboud	Myriam		31, 36
Abramowitz	Brian		305, 306
Abrams	Rafael		304, 502
Abramson	Doug		3, 5, 9, 22, 25, 26, 58, 68, 72, 98
Abruzzo	Joan		3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 35, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 323, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 119, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 325, 326, 140, 141, 142, 143, 149, 184, 221, 230, 231, 232, 247, 248, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 307, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 329, 330, 389-394, 423-474
Abruzzo	Joan		3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 24, 33, 40, 41, 58
Abstetar	Tony		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 33, 35, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 119, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 150, 151, 152, 327, 153, 184, 187, 188, 189, 212, 231, 235, 249-252, 254-258, 265, 266, 270, 272, 274, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 331, 332, 335
Accetta	Jacqueline		3, 24
Acel	Stephane		268, 311
Acevedo	Kristine		26, 36, 183, 201, 209
Acevedo	Mina		26, 28, 184, 187, 206, 207, 208
Achilles	John		26, 186, 187, 193, 194, 195, 196
Acker	Jamie		23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 547, 562
Ackerman	Adam		22, 36, 37, 40
Ackerman	Laurel		21, 56, 307, 312, 316
Ackerman	Laurel		21, 41, 248, 253
Ackerman	P.		21, 23, 31, 58, 68, 75, 77, 85, 98, 134, 184, 187, 192, 193, 194, 197, 207, 211, 219, 307, 500
Ackling	Marlene		20, 58, 62, 69, 70, 71, 74, 99, 100, 101, 127, 147, 148, 170, 171, 172, 229, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 244, 260, 275, 279, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 309, 310, 476-488
Ackoff	Karen		2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 20, 19, 23, 24, 116, 118
Adam	John		2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 34, 75, 77, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 121, 133, 134, 136, 139, 253, 259
Adamek	Carol		2, 18, 48, 51, 58, 62, 69, 70, 71, 101
Adamo	Patricia		19, 21, 26, 31, 77, 110, 128, 184, 187, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204
Adams	April		18, 70, 107, 148, 171, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 261, 283, 311
Adams	B. Scott		18, 28, 31, 46, 57, 75, 184

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Adams	Betty		18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 48, 54, 58, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 324, 75, 76, 77, 87, 88, 120, 133, 134, 135, 139, 151, 173, 184, 187, 191, 211, 213, 215, 217, 220, 222, 231, 233, 234, 242, 245, 246, 267, 268, 269, 289, 290, 296, 299, 303, 307, 308, 311, 312
Adams	Carol		134, 135, 136, 138, 150, 151
Adams	Connie		133, 139, 144
Adams	Dan		133, 136, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167
Adams	David		133, 134, 135, 150, 328, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
Adams	Evelyn		112, 113, 135, 138, 210, 223
Adams	Jeffrey		102, 103, 104, 105, 106
Adams	Kathleen		10, 33, 41, 42, 64, 77, 98, 110, 111, 128, 133, 135, 136, 162, 186, 187, 188, 200, 194, 203, 205, 311
Adams	Laura		10, 11, 30, 55, 58
Adams	Margaret		1, 3, 5, 9, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 45, 46, 57, 75, 186, 187
Adams	Melissa		138, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 224, 227, 228, 230
Adams	Michelle		578
Adams	Roger		113
Adams	Ron		501
Adams	Spencer		3, 41, 371
Adams	Walker		108
Adams	Winn		108
Adamski	Constance		108
Addams	Mary		317, 344, 596, 598, 531
Addington	Paul		511, 525, 535, 542
Adelman	Todd		463
Aderhold	Steven		463
Aderhold	Steven		463
Adger	susan		463
Adkins	David		463
Adkison	Steven		463
Adler	C. Jane		463
Adler	C. Jane		463
Adler	Julie		463
Adler	Lincoln		463
Admay	Cathrine		463
Adsit	Adam		463
Adsit	Ginger		463
Adsit	Matt		463
Aesch	Melanie		463
Afdahl	Tami		463
Affinito	Ralph		463
Affonseca	Junia		463
Affonseca	Junia		463
Aganon	Anne		463
Agasso	Gus		463
Agee	Jacqueline		463
Agee P.E.	Doug		463
Agigian	Amy		463
Agius	Daniela		463
Aglugub	Danny		463
Agnew	Spencer		463
Agosta	Rosemarie		463
Agrait	Raul		463
Agriesti	Michael		463
Agrista	Rosemary		463
Aguilar	Jacqueline		463
Aguilar	Jacqueline		463
Aguilo	Adolfo		463
Aguirre	J.		463
Ahearn	Dylan		463
Ahearn	June		463
Ahlefeld	Carel		463
Ahlstrand	Gib		463
Ahmed	N.		463
Ahren	Cynthia		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ahrens	Will		463
Aide	Lee		463
Aiello	Annette		463
Aiken	Shauna		463
Aikenhead	Lisa		463
Aikin	Ken		463
Aikman	Jessica		463
Aiyana	Aiko		463
Aja	Loretta		463
Aken	Connie		463
Akers	Kimberly		463
Akers	Kimberly		463
Akers	Kimberly		463
Akers	Linda		463
Akers	Sandy		463
Akin	Kristian		463
Alaimo	Laurie		463
Alaimo	Rosa		463
Alana	David		463
Alarcon	Stefany		463
Alava	Raymond		463
Alavi	Kamran		463
Albaugh	Alexis		463
Alberry	Joshua		463
Albers	Carla		463
Albers	Theo		463
Albert	Ian		463
Albertie	Donnie		463
Albrecht	Deni		463
Albright	David		463
Alby	Susan		463
Alcala	Osvaldo		463
Alchrung	Larry		463
Alday	Javier		463
Alderman	Melody		463
Aldrich	Brooke		463
Aldrich	James		463
Aldrich	Melissa		463
Aldridge	David		463
Aldridge	Thomas		463
Alemany	Eric		463
Alex	Allison		463
Alexander	Dave		463
Alexander	David		463
Alexander	Gary		463
Alexander	J.		463
Alexander	Rita		463
Alexander	Sharron		463
Alexeyev	Gene		463
Alexis	Alan		463
Alford	Patti		463
Alford	Paul		463
Algarin	Arlene		463
Alger	Mark		463
Al-khataybeh	Abdallah		463
Allan	Carol		463
Allard	B.		463
Allard	Leathe		463
Allard	M.		463
Allekotte	Joan		463
Alleln	Robert		463
Allely	C.		463
Allen	Bonnie		463
Allen	Brian		463
Allen	Bridget		463
Allen	Carol		463
Allen	Cindy		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Allen	Dennis		463
Allen	Diane		463
Allen	Janice		463
Allen	Jason		463
Allen	Joanna		463
Allen	Joseph		463
Allen	Julie		463
Allen	Lara		463
Allen	Lorie		463
Allen	Melissa		463
Allen	Michael		463
Allen	Michael		463
Allen	Michael		463
Allen	Michael		463
Allen	Monique		463
Allen	Nancy		463
Allen	Nicole		463
Allen	Rob		463
Allen	Ruth		463
Allen	Sarah		463
Allen	Tina		463
Allen	Vinit		463
Allen	William		463
Allen M.D.	Paul		463
Allen Ph.D.	J. David	University of Michigan	463
Alley	C.		463
Allgaier	Thomas		463
Allison	Allen		463
Allison	Iris		463
Allison	Ken		463
Allison	Paula		463
Allman	Denny		463
Allman	Kimberly		463
Allman	Margaret		463
Allon	John		463
Alloy	Barbra & Samantha		463
Allport	Catherine		463
Allport	Rebecca		463
Alm-Basu	Pia		463
Almeida	Victoria		463
Almond	Joan		463
Alo	Lani		463
Aloisa	Missa		463
Alonso	Shelly		463
Alred	Linda		463
Alsop	Elizabeth		463
Alston	Gayle		463
Alt	Esta		463
Altenau	Edward		463
Althoff	Eric		463
Alti	Michael		463
Altieri	Carlos		463
Altieri	David		463
Altman	Gela		463
Alvarado	Christina		463
Alvarado	Rod		463
Alvarez-Blackwell	Angela		463
Alwin	Bet		463
Alwine	Binnie		463
Alwood	David		463
Alzuro	Carla		463
Alzuro	Carla		463
Alzuro	Carla		463
Amandes	Sarah		463
Amann	Terri		463
Amaral	Nicole		463
Amarillas	Christina		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Amaro	Hector		463
Amaro	Hector		463
Amato	Gwendoline		463
Amberg	Kimberly		463
Ambler	Kathleen		463
Ambrose	Tim		463
Amelotte	Patti		463
Ament	James		463
Ames	Joy		463
Ames	Justin		463
Ames	Wendy		463
Ames	William		463
Ames-Curtis	Juli		463
Ammon	Cara		463
Ammons	Mary		463
Amodeo	Bill		463
Amodio	Frank		463
Amonette	Alex		463
Amoruso	Cynthia		463
Amour	Greg		463
Amundson	Marta		463
Anable	Linda		463
Anacleto	Dorothy		463
Anania	Dale		463
Andelin	Clark		463
Andelin	James		463
Anders	Michael		463
Anders	Michael & Merri		463
Andersen	Betsy		463
Andersen	Debra		463
Andersen	Greta		463
Andersen	Hannah		463
Andersen	Janis		463
Andersen	Jeff		463
Andersen	Kirk		463
Andersen	Michele		463
Anderson	Ann		463
Anderson	Annaette		463
Anderson	Arwen		463
Anderson	Barbara		463
Anderson	Barry		463
Anderson	Carl		463
Anderson	Connie		463
Anderson	Constance		463
Anderson	Constance		463
Anderson	Constance		463
Anderson	Corina		463
Anderson	Daryl L.		463
Anderson	Dave		463
Anderson	David		463
Anderson	David		463
Anderson	Deanna		463
Anderson	Deanna		463
Anderson	Donna		463
Anderson	Emma		463
Anderson	Eric		463
Anderson	Erin		463
Anderson	Gerald		463
Anderson	Heather		463
Anderson	Heidi		463
Anderson	Ian		463
Anderson	J.		463
Anderson	Jay		463
Anderson	Jeff		463
Anderson	Judy		463
Anderson	Karin Michele		463
Anderson	Katie		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Anderson	Kurt		463
Anderson	Lane		463
Anderson	Martie		463
Anderson	Michael		463
Anderson	Mike		463
Anderson	Nancy		463
Anderson	Pam		463
Anderson	Patricia		463
Anderson	Peter		463
Anderson	Peter		463
Anderson	Rhonda		463
Anderson	Richard		463
Anderson	Roberta		463
Anderson	Roy		463
Anderson	Rusty		463
Anderson	Sean		463
Anderson	Sharon		463
Anderson	Vicki		463
Anderson-Ellis	Heidi		463
Andersson	Sean		463
Andrade	Penelope		463
Andras	Laura		463
Andrasak	Beth		463
Andre	Mark		463
Andrei	Truta		463
Andreoletti	Jessica		463
Andres	Kira		463
Andres-Thoumi	Gabriel		463
Andrew	Julie		463
Andrew	Russell		463
Andrews			463
Andrews	Ernest		463
Andrews	Marjorie		463
Andrews	Rosie		463
Andrews	Terry		463
Andrews	Valerie		463
Andrews	Valerie		463
Andria	Kathy		463
Andrsen	Kirk		463
Ang	Jess		463
Angarone	Nicholas		463
Angelillo	Tina		463
Angell	Jenefer		463
Angelus	Joshua		463
Angelus	Joshua		463
Angermann	Marcia		463
Anglade	Mary		463
Angle	Keith		463
Angona	Victor		463
Angress	Dina		463
Angst	Dave		463
Anguiano	Angela		463
Angus	Scott		463
Anick	David J.		463
Anido	Melissa		463
Anixter	Shelley		463
Ankeny	Jennie		463
Ankli	Gene		463
Ankney	Jennie		463
Anmorya	Nolan		463
Anneler	Martin		463
Annic	Thomas		463
Anonymous	Amy		463
Ansheim	John		463
Ansley	Celia		463
Ansorge	Kaiya		463
Ansorger	Cameron		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Antaki	Ana		463
Antaya	John		463
Ante	Lana		463
Anthony	Elizabeth		463
Anthony	Melissa		463
Anthony	Robert		463
Anthony	Robert		463
Anthony	Robert		463
Antilla	Lisa		463
Antobenedetto	Marie		463
Antobenedetto	Marie		463
Anttila	Cory		463
Antun	Lisa		463
Appel	Annie		463
Appel	Elizabeth		463
Applefield	Jo		463
Applefield	Jo		463
Applegate	John		463
Appleton	Lisa		463
Appleton	Peter		463
Aquilina	James		463
Aquilino	Christine		463
Aquilino	Christine		463
Aquino	Arlene		463
Araas	Edythe K.		463
Araas M.D.	Frederick J.		463
Araiza	Diane		463
Aramburu	Matias		463
Arant	James		463
Araujo	Isabel		463
Araujo	Isabel		463
Araujo	Isabel		463
Arbour	Stephen		463
Arbus	Ralph		463
Arcarese	Jo Ann		463
Arce	Vinicio Padilla		463
Archer	Bruce		463
Archer	Rick		463
Archey	Sheri		463
Archuleta	Sheryl		463
Arcia	Cindy		463
Arce	Adina		463
Ardini	Maryanne		463
Ardizzone	Linda		463
Arenas	Mitzi		463
Argentina	Donna		463
Arguelles	Ana		463
Arguello	Laura		463
Arias	Cecilia		463
Arias	Cecilia		463
Aries	Henry		463
Arikat	Amin		463
Arikat	Amin		463
Arkin	Don		463
Armacost	Ann		463
Armaline	Jesse		463
Armijo	Knoxann		463
Armistead	Drury		463
Armitage	Kevin		463
Armon	Ayal		463
Armstrong	Catherine		463
Armstrong	D.		463
Armstrong	Joseph		463
Armstrong	Kirby		463
Armstrong	Lynn		463
Armstrong	Martha		463
Armstrong	Reba		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Armstrong	Robert		463
Amett	Catherine		463
Amhold	Rebecca		463
Amold	Ali		463
Amold	Ali		463
Amold	Allison		463
Amold	John & Nancy		463
Amold	John & Nancy		463
Amold	Rebecca		463
Arnold	S.		463
Arnold	Wanda		463
Arnold	Zach		463
Amoth	Jennifer		463
Arnst	Dennis		463
Amtz	Laura		463
Arone	Carol		463
Aronson	Bill		463
Arp-Adams	Heidi		463
Arrowsmith	Jen		463
Arsenault	Christy		463
Arsenault	Paula		463
Arsenault	Raymond		463
Artemis	Diana		463
Arthur	Daniel		463
Arthur	Jeanne		463
Arthur	Phil		463
Arthur	Samuel		463
Artim	Alvin & Dolores		463
Artley	Richard		463
Artley	Richard		463
Artmayer	John R.		463
Artzi	Yael		463
Arwood	John		463
Arwood	John		463
Ary	Jennifer		463
Asatry	Soumya		463
Asch	Deborah		463
Ashcraft	Tamera		463
Ashe	Amy		463
Asher	Ben		463
Ashford	Anne		463
Ashley	Sharon		463
Ashmore	Robert		463
Ashton	N.L.		463
Ashworth	Kelly		463
Askew	Michael		463
Aslani	Roxana		463
Aspelin	Mark		463
Asseff	Sam		463
Asselin	David		463
Assiff	Kathleen		463
Aston	Charles		463
Astudillo	Elizabeth		463
Atamian	Michael		463
Atcher	Sheila		463
Atcheson	Janna		463
Atchison	Caroline		463
Athair	Eliz		463
Atherton	Adam		463
Atkins	Elke		463
Atkins	John		463
Atkinson	Christopher		463
Atkinson	Dean		463
Atkinson	Martha		463
Atkinson	Robert		463
Atnip	Dana		463
Atnip	Dawn		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Atnip	Linda		463
Atomaino	Laura		463
Attardo	Julie		463
Atwell	Julie		463
Atwill	Nancy		463
Atwood	Dan		463
Atwood	Priscilla		463
Aubrye	Shanna		463
Auburn	David		463
Audette	Vickie		463
Augustson	Kimberly		463
Augustus	Ileana		463
Auriel	Auriel		463
Austin	Camille		463
Austin	Ernest		463
Austin	Jennifer		463
Austin	Kresta		463
Austin	Summer		463
Auten	Alisha		463
Autry	Nick		463
Aveline	Dawn		463
Avenius	Alexander		463
Averett	Anthony		463
Averill	Karen		463
Avery	Amanda		463
Avery	George		463
Avery	Jennifer		463
Avery	Katherine		463
Avery	Renee		463
Avery-Tabrizi	Dona		463
Avritt	Angela		463
Awada	Joann		463
Awtrey	Luann		463
Axelrod	Lynn		463
Ayala	Barbara		463
Ayalar	Guerrero		463
Aydt	Paula		463
Aylor	Janice		463
Ayrey	Lesandre		463
Azzarello	Michael		463
B.	Claudia		463
Baar	Marius		463
Baar	Stacy		463
Babajian	Cheri		463
Babajian	Cheri		463
Babiak	Katherine		463
Babiak	Katherine		463
Babineau	Jess		463
Babineau	Jessica		463
Baca	Andres		463
Bacal	Nancy		463
Bach	Richard		463
Bachand	Thomas		463
Bacher	Daniel		463
Bachman	Robert		463
Bacigalupi	Victoria		463
Back	Hilary		463
Back	Karen		463
Bacon	Bruce		463
Baden	Andrea		463
Badger	Norman		463
Badgett	Bob		463
Baer	Howard		463
Baer	Katherine		463
Baffa	Valerie		463
Bafik-Vehslage	Michelle		463
Bafik-Vehslage	Michelle		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bagatta	Joanna		463
Bagley	Paul		463
Bagley	Stacey		463
Baguiao	Susan		463
Bagwell	Maureen		463
Bahleda	Melissa		463
Bahnick	George		463
Bail	Joseph		463
Bailes	John		463
Bailes	Myra		463
Bailey	Alexia		463
Bailey	Brad		463
Bailey	Brenda		463
Bailey	Coleen		463
Bailey	Dusty		463
Bailey	Elizabeth		463
Bailey	Jennifer		463
Bailey	Larry		463
Bailey	Molly		463
Bailey	Molly		463
Bailey	William		463
Baily	Diasy		463
Bain	Melissa		463
Bair	Krystina		463
Baird	Ashley		463
Baird	Morton		463
Baishnab	Robi		463
Baker	Alaina		463
Baker	Amy		463
Baker	Donna		463
Baker	Gary K.		463
Baker	Greg		463
Baker	Janet		463
Baker	Janet		463
Baker	Jennifer		463
Baker	Jessica		463
Baker	Kristen		463
Baker	Melody		463
Baker	Michael		463
Baker	Neal		463
Baker	Nelson		463
Baker	Patricia		463
Baker	Perry		463
Baker	Vanessa		463
Baker Sr.	Dorcas		463
Baker-Willey	Carol		463
Bakewell	Mac		463
Balcanoff	Deborah		463
Balchick	Barbara		463
Baldauf	Wendy		463
Balderston	Anne		463
Baldez	Laura		463
Baldi	David		463
Baldridge	Molly		463
Baldwin	Laura		463
Baldwin	O'Jae		463
Baldwin	Patricia		463
Baldwin	Richard		463
Baleshta	Christine		463
Ball	Anna		463
Ball	George		463
Ball	George		463
Ball	Jennifer		463
Ball	Jennifer		463
Ball	Jennifer		463
Ball	John		463
Ball	Karen		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ball	Kimberly		463
Ball	Rick		463
Ball	Sandra		463
Balla	Nicholas		463
Ballanceau	Celina		463
Ballantine	John		463
Ballard	Cathy D.		463
Ballard	Tom		463
Ballard	William W.		463
Ballentine	Wanda		463
Ballon	Monica		463
Ballou	Brian		463
Ballou	Diana B.		463
Ballou	Justin		463
Ballou	Sean		463
Balmer	Bart		463
Balmer	Karen		463
Baloun	Karel		463
Balram	Anusha		463
Baltizar	Dana		463
Bando	Gloria		463
Banfield	Nikki		463
Banik	Lisa		463
Banker	Denise		463
Banks	Bill		463
Banks	Elizabeth		463
Banks	Julia		463
Bankston	Thomas		463
Bannerman	Jennifer		463
Banowetz	Jeff		463
Bapp	Mark		463
Baras	Jessica		463
Barbarette	Mary		463
Barbash	Noel		463
Barbee	Diana		463
Barbee	Joann		463
Barber	Claudia		463
Barber	Holly		463
Barber	Janet		463
Barber	Janice		463
Barber	Kenneth		463
Barber	Maureen		463
Barber	Melissa		463
Barbis	Margaret		463
Barbone	Shannon		463
Barbosa	Joseph		463
Barbour	Debra		463
Barbula	Larry		463
Barclay	Bonnie		463
Bard	Brigitte		463
Bardin	John		463
Bardsley	Richard		463
Bardwell	Diane		463
Barfield	John		463
Barfield	John		463
Barfield	John		463
Barfield	Julia		463
Barger	Elizabeth		463
Baringer	William		463
Bariteau	David		463
Bariteau	Patricia		463
Barker	Anne		463
Barker	Bryn		463
Barker	Donald		463
Barker	Jon		463
Barker	Nelson		463
Barker	Robert		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Barker	Weldon		463
Barkley	Traci		463
Barkus	Morgan		463
Barkus	Morgan		463
Barlow	Gus		463
Barmmer	Marc		463
Barnard	Rebecca		463
Barnes	Cheryl		463
Barnes	Chris		463
Barnes	Christopher		463
Barnes	Doug		463
Barnes	Joel		463
Barnes	John L.		463
Barnes	Karen		463
Barnes	Kristopher		463
Barnes	Melinda		463
Barnes	Michael		463
Barnes	Peter		463
Barnes	Pliny		463
Barnes	William		463
Barnett	Elaine		463
Barnett	Lois		463
Barney	Dana		463
Barney	Deborah		463
Barnhart	Christopher		463
Barnicle	Betsy		463
Barnum	Kathy		463
Barnwell	Elaine		463
Barocco	Casey		463
Baron	Charles		463
Baronian	Nathan		463
Barr	Alison & Kenneth		463
Barr	Ellen		463
Barr	Gina		463
Barr	Victoria		463
Barraclough	Johnyne		463
Barratt	Phaedra		463
Barre-Brisebois	Simon		463
Barrett	Cynthia		463
Barrett	Elizabeth		463
Barrett	Frances		463
Barrett	Gordon		463
Barrett	John		463
Barrington	Tim		463
Barrows	Christiana		463
Barrows	Karen		463
Barrows	Leah		463
Barry	Bethany		463
Barry	Ginny		463
Barry	Jennifer		463
Barry	Marina		463
Bartell	Karen		463
Bartels	John		463
Barth	Gil		463
Barth	Susan		463
Barth	Teresa		463
Barthel	Carolyn		463
Barthel	John		463
Barthen	William		463
Bartlett	Ashley		463
Bartlett	Bruce		463
Bartlett	Mary		463
Bartlett	Pate		463
Bartley	Melissa		463
Bartley	William		463
Barto	Vicki		463
Barton	C.L.		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Barton	Frederick		463
Barton	Jon		463
Barton	Sabreena		463
Bartoszek	Leslie		463
Bartsch	Erik		463
Bartz	Kim		463
Barysauskas	Constance		463
Basgall	Sandra		463
Bash	Kris		463
Basile	Jennifer		463
Basinger	Jean		463
Basnett	Shannon		463
Bass	Lori		463
Bass	Susan		463
Bassarab	Ann		463
Bassett	William		463
Bassett	William		463
Bassi	Alison		463
Batchelder	Marg		463
Batchelder	Patricia		463
Batchelor	Sandy		463
Bateman	Billie		463
Bateman	John		463
Bateman	John		463
Bates	Chris		463
Bates	Corrie		463
Bates	John		463
Bates	John		463
Bates	Rita		463
Bates	Sally		463
Bates	Sally		463
Bates	Scott		463
Bates-Verreau	Laura		463
Batignani	Crystal		463
Battaglia	Kathryn		463
Battista	Danelle		463
Batzer	Michael		463
Bauchau	Mijanou		463
Baudoux	Christine		463
Bauer	Craig		463
Bauer	Gayle		463
Bauer	Ken		463
Bauer	Ken		463
Bauer	Kim		463
Bauer	Laura		463
Bauer	Laura		463
Bauer	Melissa		463
Bauer	Pamela		463
Bauer	Wendy		463
Bauerly	Bradley		463
Bauer	Ronald		463
Baugh	Scottie		463
Baugh	Scottie		463
Baugham	Kathleen		463
Baugher-Albertson	Kerry		463
Bauhs	Steve		463
Baum	Aimee		463
Baum	Anna		463
Baum	Danna		463
Baum	Jeff		463
Baumgardner	Cyndi		463
Baumgardner	Nancy		463
Baumgartner	Rodney J.		463
Baumgold	Avi		463
Bausman	Fred		463
Bausman	Fred		463
Bavouset	K.		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bavry	Tony		463
Baxter	Donna		463
Bay	James		463
Baybusky	Jan		463
Bayless	Mike		463
Bayley	Jennifer		463
Baylin	Frank		463
Bayliss	Stephanie		463
Baymiller	Tedra		463
Baza	Pamela		463
Bazell	Deb		463
Beadman	Hannah		463
Beadman	Hannah		463
Beal	Calyton		463
Beal	Clayton		463
Beal	Clayton		463
Beal	Dianne		463
Beam	Robert		463
Beam	Robert		463
Beaman	Donald		463
Bean	Dave		463
Bean	Linda		463
Bean	Max		463
Bean	Mycki		463
Bean	Steven		463
Beandot	Barb		463
Bear	Lorene C.		463
Bear	Michael C.		463
Bear	Sharon		463
Bearcloud Jr.	Frank T.		463
Beard	Monica		463
Beard	Monica		463
Beard	Richard		463
Bearden	Carrie		463
Bearden	Joe		463
Bearden	Karen		463
Beardsley	Robert		463
Beasley	Annette		463
Beasley	Jeff		463
Beattie	Susan		463
Beattie	Todd		463
Beatty	J.P.		463
Beauchaine	Lauren		463
Beaudry	Bob		463
Beaulaurier	Diane		463
Beaulieu	Lisa		463
Beauvais	Laurance		463
Beaver	Carole		463
Beaver	Kelly		463
Beaver	Nathan		463
Bebout	Alice		463
Bebout	Eli D.		463
Bebout	Nick	Nucor, Inc.	463
Becher	John		463
Bechtel	William		463
Beck	Barbara		463
Beck	Bobbi		463
Beck	Corey H.		463
Beck	Jean		463
Beck	Josi		463
Beck	Judy		463
Beck	Marian		463
Beck	Peter		463
Beck	Sharon		463
Becker	Joshua		463
Becker	Joshua		463
Becker	Mark		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Becker	Mark		463
Becker	Maura		463
Becker	Michael		463
Becker	Susan		463
Beckham	David		463
Beckham	Lydia		463
Beckman	Gene		463
Beckman	Meredith		463
Beckman	Meredith		463
Beckman	Richard		463
Beckner	Azel		463
Beckner	Azel		463
Becvinovski	Tony & Tanya		463
Bedard	Marlene		463
Bedard	Marlene		463
Bedard	Marlene		463
Bedolla	Felix		463
Bee	Julie		463
Beear	James R.		463
Beekman	Viki		463
Beer	Stevan		463
Beeson	Gail		463
Begay	Daniel		463
Behn	Robert		463
Behnam	Fariba		463
Behnam	Fariba		463
Behrendt	Rebecca		463
Behrens	Amanda		463
Behrens	Muriel		463
Behrens	Sarah		463
Behrman	Russell		463
Beidelschie	Anne		463
Beijer	Cees		463
Beilke	Tanya		463
Bekker	Staci		463
Beksic	Sandy		463
Belasco	Jo		463
Belasco	Jo		463
Belasco	Michael		463
Belchick	Barbara		463
Belden	Edward		463
Belding	Raymond		463
Beldon	Karen		463
Beldon	Theresa		463
Belinky	Katherine & Charles		463
Belko	Kristin		463
Belko	Kristin		463
Bell	Anne		463
Bell	Christine		463
Bell	Claire		463
Bell	Dana		463
Bell	Donna		463
Bell	Jack W.		463
Bell	Jonathan		463
Bell	Lewis		463
Bell	Mark		463
Bell	Noel		463
Bell	Teja		463
Bellairs	Kip		463
Bellanceau	Celina		463
Bellanceau	Celina		463
Bellanceau	Celina		463
Belle-isle	Despina		463
Bellew	Julie		463
Bellin	Jena		463
Bellin	Jennifer		463
Bellin	Stev		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Belling	Douglas		463
Bellini	Cynthia		463
Belliveau	Danielle		463
Belov	Mary		463
Belus	Helen		463
Belz	Paul		463
Bembridge	Jane		463
Benack	Tyler		463
Ben-Aderet	Noah		463
BenAissa	Ariadne		463
Benard	Bonnie		463
Benard	Thelma		463
Benavidez	Marianne		463
Bench	Lorene		463
Bench	Lorene		463
Bencivengo	Juli		463
Bender	Charlene		463
Bender	Michael & Amy		463
Bender	Scott		463
Bender	Sherry		463
Benedetti	Julia		463
Bengay	Daniel		463
Benge	Regina		463
Bengel	Libby		463
Benigno	Gina		463
Benjamin	Carlos		463
Benjamin	Dale		463
Benjamin	Henry		463
Benjamin	Karen		463
Benmour	Gary		463
Benmour	Gary		463
Benner	Brenda		463
Benner	Cynthia		463
Bennett	William		463
Bennett	Allen		463
Bennett	Chelsea		463
Bennett	Dorothy		463
Bennett	Madelyn		463
Bennett	Maralina		463
Bennett	Mark		463
Bennett	Michal		463
Bennett	Miriam		463
Bennett	Nelwyn L.		463
Bennett	Paul		463
Bennett	Ruth		463
Bennett	Sandy		463
Bennett	Sarah		463
Benoit	John		463
Benson	Abby		463
Benson	Brad		463
Benson	Chad		463
Benson	Dirk		463
Benson	Kurt		463
Benson	Lynne		463
Benson	Mark		463
Benson	Willie J.		463
Bensulock	Marie		463
Bent	Kathy		463
Benthal	Meridith		463
Bentley	Alison		463
Bentley	Christian		463
Bentley	Thomas		463
Benton	C.E.		463
Benton	Coralie		463
Benton	Margaret		463
Bentz	Sally		463
Benz	Gunter		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Benzel	Rita		463
Beran	Doug		463
Beran	Michael		463
Beresford	Sandy		463
Berg	Christine		463
Berg	Hattie		463
Berg	John		463
Berg	Nancy		463
Berg	Steven		463
Berg Co Dubai	Elaine		463
Berge	Joel		463
Berger	Barry		463
Berger	Christine		463
Bergeron	D.J.		463
Bergerson	Dave		463
Berggren	Nancy		463
Bergman	Bo		463
Bergman	Eric		463
Bergman	Werner		463
Bergmann	Mary E.		463
Berigan	William		463
Berk	Jane		463
Berk	Stephen		463
Berkeley	Gail		463
Berkeley	Lorelle		463
Berkowitz	Henry		463
Berkowitz	Henry		463
Berlin	Meg		463
Berlin	Valerie		463
Berling	Marilyn		463
Berlinski	Steven		463
Berman	Bessy		463
Berman	Jennifer		463
Berman	Nancy		463
Berman	Nancy		463
Berman	Paula		463
Berman	Spencer		463
Bernacchi	Carol		463
Bernadyn	Angela		463
Bernard	Bruce		463
Bernard	Elaine		463
Bernardo	Kathleen		463
Bernardoni	Richard		463
Berner	Jill		463
Berner	Megan		463
Berner	Melanie		463
Bernet	Maurita		463
Bernhard	Dee		463
Bernhardt	Alicia		463
Berns	Cliff		463
Bernthal	Jim		463
Bero	Edward		463
Berry	Karen		463
Berry	Priscilla		463
Berry	Priscilla		463
Berry	Sandy		463
Berry	William		463
Bersaw	Paul		463
Bert	Aaron		463
Bert	Aaron		463
Bertholet	Paul		463
Bertram	Greg		463
Bertram	Harrison		463
Beschler	Marc		463
Beschler	Marc		463
Bescript	Linda		463
Besmehn	Jane		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Besold	Bobbe		463
Bess	Rozlyn		463
Bess	Suzanne		463
Besse III	Dave		463
Bessire	David		463
Best	Brenda		463
Best	Lynda		463
Best	Mary		463
Best	Mary		463
Bestman	Tamara		463
Bethel	David		463
Betsch	Carol		463
Bettis	Christine		463
Betz	Cheryl		463
Bevacqui	Eileen		463
Beveridge	Andrew		463
Beveridge	Sue		463
Bevis	Steve		463
Beyda	Abraham		463
Beyda	Kent		463
Beyda	Kent		463
Beyer	Rick		463
Beymer	Crystal		463
Bezette	Russell		463
Bezette	Russell		463
Bezon	Jean		463
Bialeck	Darlene		463
Bianca	Angelique		463
Bianca	John		463
Bianco	Ischel		463
Bianconi	Gary		463
Bibb	William		463
Bibelheimer	Helen		463
Bickel	Cynthia		463
Bickel	Jean		463
Bickers	Kevin		463
Bickford	Jacquie		463
Bickmore	Paul		463
Biddle	Robert & Carol		463
Bidwell	Marvin		463
Biel	Kent		463
Biernot	Marilyn		463
Bigby	Jessica		463
Bigby	Jessica		463
Bigelow	Charles		463
Biggins	Joslyn		463
Bigwood	Deborah		463
Bijkerk	Christa		463
Bille	Barbara		463
Billingham	Gregory		463
Billingham	Gregory		463
Billups	Robert		463
Bilodeau	Matthew A.	US Army Corps of Engineers	463
Bingham	Alyson		463
Bingham	William		463
Biondo	Kay		463
Biott	John		463
Biott	John		463
Birch	Timothy		463
Birchfield	Joy		463
Bird	Agnes		463
Bird	Chana		463
Bird	Diane		463
Bird	Kenneth		463
Birkes	Dennis		463
Birks	Annie		463
Bis	Konrad		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bischoff	Jill		463
Bischoff	Mark		463
Biser	Dave		463
Bishandeski	Joann		463
Bishoff	Karyn		463
Bishop	Barbara		463
Bishop	Dan		463
Bishop	Debra		463
Bishop	Erin		463
Bishop	Lela		463
Bishop	Nola		463
Bishop	Walter		463
Bishop	Wendy		463
Bishop-Morgan	Melissa		463
Bishop-Morgan	Melissa		463
Bissonnette	Raymond		463
Bitterman	Joan		463
Bittner	Jill		463
Bittner	Susan		463
Bivens	Robert		463
Bivings	Lacey		463
Bjornlie	Stuart		463
Black	Ari		463
Black	Cinda		463
Black	Harold		463
Black	Harold		463
Black	Megwin		463
Black	Paul		463
Black	Sheldon		463
Black Eagle	Cory		463
Blackard	Christine		463
Blackard	Christine		463
Blackburn	Brian		463
Blackburn	Jason		463
Blackburn	Melanie		463
Blackburn	Sandra		463
Blackburn	Tom		463
Blackerby	Janice		463
Blackhorse	Mariah		463
Blackhorse	Mariah		463
Blacklock	Craig		463
Blackman	Rita		463
Blackmer	Annie		463
Blackwell	Christopher		463
Blackwell	Lauri		463
Blackwell	Lavonne		463
Blackwell	Margo		463
Blackwell	Marisha		463
Blackwood	Gary		463
Blackwood	Jean		463
Blaess	Alexis		463
Blaha	Pat		463
Blaine	Holly		463
Blair	Jennifer		463
Blair	Robert		463
Blair-Nelson	Stacie		463
Blaise	Sharlane		463
Blake	David		463
Blake	Doron		463
Blake	Laurie		463
Blake	Samantha		463
Blake	Samantha		463
Blake	Tom		463
Blakeman	Hannah		463
Blakeney	Christine		463
Blaker	Kristen		463
Blakesley	Marvin		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Blalack	Russell		463
Blalack	Russell		463
Blanchard	Barclay		463
Blanchard	Donald		463
Blanchard	Michael		463
Blanchet	Meg		463
Bland	Darci		463
Blane	Dianne		463
Blaney	Melody		463
Blaney	Weston		463
Blankenship	Robert		463
Blankenship	Wendy		463
Blanscet	Jalene		463
Blanton	Margarett		463
Blaschik	Noreen		463
Blaser	Teri		463
Blaski	Barbara		463
Blatz	Jeremiah		463
Blaufuss	Mary		463
Blazucki	Marya		463
Blecic	Deborah		463
Bleicher	Debs		463
Bleier	Jim		463
Blevins	Terre		463
Bley	Thomas		463
Blick	Kathy F.		463
Blickstein	Dena		463
Blinder	Debbie		463
Blish	Melissa		463
Bliss	Mark A.		463
Blitzman	Geri		463
Block	Jane		463
Block	Jonny		463
Blodgett	James		463
Blomstrom	Laurie		463
Bloom	Valerie		463
Bloomquist	Thumper		463
Blosser	David		463
Bloustein	Elise		463
Bloustein	Elise		463
Blowers	Sara		463
Blue	Christina		463
Blufer	Jennifer		463
Blum	Ron		463
Blume	Pierre		463
Blumel	Wolfgang		463
Blyth	Joan		463
Blythe	Nicole		463
Blyther	Erica		463
Boardman	Lacey		463
Boardman	Noel		463
Bobeck	Laura		463
Bobek	Lily		463
Bocchetti	Ralph		463
Bocchino	Guy		463
Bochner	Marion		463
Bocian	Lucy		463
Bock	Wayne		463
Bockley	Mark		463
Bodde	Mary		463
Boddie	Nathan		463
Bode	Chris		463
Bodine	Josh		463
Bodkin CPM	Michael		463
Bodmer	Dale		463
Bodmer	Mark		463
Bodnaruk	Dr. Bohdan J.		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bodola	Melissa		463
Bodola	Melissa		463
Bodrker	Robert		463
Boeger	Jim		463
Boehme	Randall		463
Boehnlein	Paul		463
Boergers	Kathleen		463
Boesch	Gayle		463
Boespflug	Peter		463
Bogacz	Joseph		463
Bogan	Lorraine		463
Bogar	Kristina		463
Bogenreif	Marianne		463
Bogner	Barbara		463
Bogolub	Rita		463
Bohling	Peggy		463
Bohn	David		463
Bohndorf	Marie		463
Bohrer	Mark		463
Boisen	Pamela		463
Boland	Tim		463
Boldenow	Kevin		463
Bolemn	Joanne		463
Bolger	David		463
Bolger	Sean		463
Bolin	Amy		463
Bollen	Alan		463
Bolotin	Michelle		463
Bolsky	Debbie		463
Bolt	Matt		463
Bolte	Jay		463
Boltwood	Chris		463
Boltz	Adam		463
Boltz	David		463
Bomar	Scott		463
Bommarito	Barbara		463
Bonace	Terence		463
Bonachi	June		463
Bonacich	June		463
Bonasera	Rita		463
Bond	Heather		463
Bond	Julie		463
Bond	Julie		463
Bond	Melanie		463
Bond	R Duncan		463
Bonetti	Carla		463
Bonewell	Brenda		463
Bongiorno	Anna		463
Bonk	Marliese		463
Bonk	Marliese		463
Bonn	Steve		463
Bonner	Rise		463
Bonner	Sandy		463
Bonner	Wendy		463
Bonnice	Ayshe		463
Bonsignore	Victoria		463
Bonzek	Nova		463
Book	June		463
Booker	Don		463
Booker	Don		463
Boomer	Julie		463
Boone	Joseph		463
Boone	Robert		463
Boorman	Benjamin		463
Booth	Heidi		463
Booth	Justin		463
Booth	Kelli		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Booth	Timothy		463
Boraby	Ali		463
Boraby	Ali		463
Boretz	Adam		463
Borino	Caroline		463
Bork	Annette		463
Bork	Tracie		463
Bornt	Sherry		463
Boroff	Lisa		463
Borokhov	Paul		463
Borra	Christina		463
Borra	Christina		463
Borra	Christina		463
Borrero	Elizabeth		463
Bortner	Heidi		463
Bortz	Sarah		463
Borzage	Margaret		463
Bosch	Fritz		463
Boscole	Jeff		463
Bose	Randal S.		463
Bosque	Carolyne		463
Bostaph	D.L		463
Bostick	Craig		463
Bostock	V.		463
Boston	Nancy		463
Boswell	Sheyrena		463
Bosworth	Ken		463
Bosworth	Ken		463
Botkin	James		463
Botkin	James		463
Bottcher	Greta		463
Bottomley	Frank and Phyllis		463
Bottrell	Amy		463
Boucher	Brian		463
Boucher	Michael		463
Boudreau	Felicia		463
Boudreau	Kris		463
Boughan	Tom		463
Bour	Asa		463
Bourbon	Barbara		463
Bourbon	Kent		463
Bourdeau	Ginger		463
Bourgeois	Eric		463
Bourgeois	Eric		463
Bourgeois	Shari L.		463
Bourgeois	Steven A.		463
Bourke	Roye		463
Bourscheidt	Hank		463
Bouscher	Nancy		463
Bouso	Virginia		463
Bouvier	Michelle		463
Bowater	Sophie		463
Bowden	Meribeth		463
Bowe	John		463
Bowen	Joyce		463
Bower	Charles		463
Bower	Dru	Petroleum Association of Wyoming	463
Bower	J.C.		463
Bowerbank	Jon		463
Bowers	Roger		463
Bowersox	Tamara		463
Bowie	Christina		463
Bowie	Granville		463
Bowles	Dwight		463
Bowling	Andrea		463
Bowling	Beth		463
Bowling	Beth & Gene		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bowman	Jeannette C		463
Bowman	Kenneth		463
Bowman	Kenneth		463
Bowman	Toni		463
Boyce	Patrick		463
Boyce	Shirley		463
Boyd	Britton		463
Boyd	Jason		463
Boyd	Lanora		463
Boyd	Lindsay		463
Boyd	Melissa		463
Boyd	Sandra		463
Boyd	Thomas		463
Boyd	Thomas		463
Boyden	Jon		463
Boyer	Leah		463
Boyington	Chuck		463
Boyle	Kelly		463
Boyle	Mary		463
Boyle	Michelle		463
Boyle	William C.		463
Boyless	Pamela		463
Boyless	Nate		463
Boynton	Ginny		463
Boynton	Ginny		463
Boyog	Susan		463
Bozzini	Alan		463
Brachet	Nicolas		463
Bracht	Edward		463
Braddock	Alan		463
Braden	Greg		463
Bradfield	Amy		463
Bradfield	Jo		463
Bradford	Jackie		463
Bradford	Mason		463
Bradley	Bryan		463
Bradley	Joe		463
Bradley	Karen		463
Bradley	Michael		463
Bradley	Michael D.		463
Bradshaw	Mike		463
Brady	David		463
Brady	Leona		463
Brady	Meaghan		463
Brady	Sandra S.		463
Brady	Virginia		463
Bragdon	Keith		463
Brager	Jenna		463
Bragg	Kelly & Gregg		463
Brainard	Joseph		463
Bramlett	Carolynn		463
Brammer	Marc		463
Brand	Adele		463
Brandes	Kelley		463
Brandon	Clinton		463
Brandon	Kerby		463
Brandon	Kim		463
Brandon	Victoria		463
Brangenberg	Naya		463
Branham	Barbara		463
Branham	Barbara		463
Branham	Sharif		463
Brannon	Kathleen		463
Brannon	Ric		463
Brannon	Vanessa		463
Branscombe	Debira		463
Branscombe	Debira		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bransome	R		463
Brant	Jonathan		463
Braren	Gretchen		463
Brasher	Jay		463
Bratton	David		463
Braun	Amy		463
Braun	Clait		463
Braun	Clait	Grouse, Inc.	463
Braun	Darryl		463
Braun	Floyd E.		463
Braun	Helen		463
Braverman	Dylan		463
Braverman	Mary		463
Braverman	Victoria		463
Bray	Jeramy		463
Bray	Mack		463
Bray	Michael		463
Bray	Richard		463
Breakfield	Sandra		463
Brecher	Walter		463
Breckon	Lydia		463
Bredbenner	Jay		463
Breen	Jessica		463
Breen	Kristin		463
Breene	Angela		463
Breglio	Jack & Jeannette		463
Breheney	Jean		463
Breheney	Sean		463
Breiding	Joan		463
Breiding	Joan		463
Breiding	Joan		463
Breiding	Joan		463
Breiding	Kelley		463
Breier	Rene		463
Breitbach	Scott		463
Breitenstein	Bryce		463
Breland	Hulene		463
Brelsford	Richard		463
Bremer	Mark		463
Bremer	Roger		463
Bremer	Sally		463
Brennan	Brian		463
Brennan	Denis		463
Brennan	Jon		463
Brennan	Nancy		463
Brennan	Wesley		463
Brenner	Natasha & Noah		463
Brensinger	Ganga		463
Brent	Kevin		463
Bresko	Joan		463
Breslau	Jill		463
Breslin	Nancy		463
Breslin	Roberta		463
Breslow	Joan		463
Brett	Derek		463
Brett	Derek		463
Brett	Derek		463
Brewer	Cindy		463
Brewer	Cody		463
Brewer	Earl		463
Brewer	Heather		463
Brewer	Henry		463
Brewer	Jeannine		463
Brewer	Matt		463
Brewer	Rick		463
Brewer	Rick		463
Brewer	Sharon		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Breyfogle	Tracy		463
Brick	Karen		463
Brickey	Matt		463
Brickner	Shirley		463
Bridges	Jeff		463
Bridgwater	K		463
Bridwell	Karin		463
Briggs	Clint		463
Briggs	Susan		463
Bright	Joan		463
Brill	Elizabeth		463
Brindock	Mike		463
Briney	Michael		463
Brinkley	Cheryl		463
Brinkman	Kelly		463
Brinkmeyer	Michael W.		463
Briones	Carlos		463
Brisan	Marius		463
Bristol	Annette		463
Brittain	Cindy		463
Britton	Lauren		463
Britton	Leslie		463
Broache	Mary		463
Broadfoot	Jay		463
Brock	Elmar		463
Brodman	Erica		463
Brodsley	William		463
Brody	Samuel		463
Broeker	Todd		463
Brofka-Berends	Marsha		463
Brokaw	Lisa		463
Brolinson	Hans		463
Brolinson	Hans		463
Bronstein	Katherine		463
Bronte	Rebecca		463
Brookmire	Derek		463
Brooks	Bob		463
Brooks	Bob		463
Brooks	Brandy Angelique		463
Brooks	Clifford		463
Brooks	Elizabeth		463
Brooks	Jennifer		463
Brooks	John		463
Brooks	Kirsten		463
Brooks	Linda		463
Brooks	Natalie		463
Brooks	Paige		463
Brooks	Phyllis		463
Brooks	Steven		463
Brooks	Susan		463
Brooks de Camarillo	Jacquilyne		463
Brophy	Michele		463
Brossman	Buck		463
Brotman	Benjamin		463
Brotman	Benjamin		463
Broussard	Matthew		463
Brovelli	Christine		463
Browe	Bridgette		463
Browe	Brigitte		463
Brower-Toland	Brent		463
Brown	Alice		463
Brown	B.		463
Brown	Beth		463
Brown	Beth		463
Brown	Bill		463
Brown	Carol		463
Brown	Casey		463

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Brown	Cedar		463
Brown	Cedar		463
Brown	Christy		463
Brown	Dan		463
Brown	Danielle		463
Brown	David		463
Brown	Deanna		463
Brown	Dede		463
Brown	Dian		463
Brown	Douglas		463
Brown	Erin		463
Brown	Gerorgeanne		463
Brown	Harry		463
Brown	Heather		463
Brown	Ian		463
Brown	Jack		463
Brown	Jeffrey		463
Brown	John		463
Brown	John T.		463
Brown	Joshua		463
Brown	Kevin		463
Brown	Kristine		463
Brown	L.		463
Brown	L.		463
Brown	Lauren		463
Brown	Lauren		463
Brown	Leslie		463
Brown	Lori		463
Brown	Mary		463
Brown	Mary		463
Brown	Mary		463
Brown	Matthew		463
Brown	Melissa		463
Brown	Molly		463
Brown	Peter		463
Brown	Phil		463
Brown	Robert		463
Brown	Sally		463
Brown	Sarah		463
Brown	Stacey		463
Brown	Susan		463
Brown	Susi		463
Brown	Terri		463
Brown	Tom		463
Brown	Vera		463
Brown	Wendy		463
Browne	Nathalie		463
Brownell	Kim		463
Browning	Cassandra		463
Browning	Destiny		463
Browning	Destiny		463
Browning	Diana		463
Browning	Erin		462
Browning	Shaun		462
Brownlow	Deborah		462
Broz	John		462
Brozen	Aliaska		462
Brt	Jon		462
Brubacher	Warren		462
Brubaker	Steven		462
Bruce	Donald		462
Bruce	Judith		462
Bruce	Moira		462
Bruce	Paula		462
Bruck	Susan		462
Bruck	Timothy		462
Brucker	Glenn		462

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bruckman	Leonard		462
Bruell	Marc		462
Bruening	Paul		462
Brumby	Valkrye		462
Brumfield	Cecil		462
Brumson	April		462
Bruner	Randy J.		462
Brunetti	David		462
Bruni	Robert		462
Brunk	Tami		462
Brunkal	Holly		462
Brunner	Linda		462
Bruno	Cathy		462
Bruno	Stacy		462
Brunson	Ronald		462
Brush	Debbie		462
Bruskin	Nancy		462
Bruss	Deborah		462
Brustman	Thomas		462
Bryan	Jennifer		462
Bryan	Jennifer		462
Bryan	Melissa		462
Bryan	Michael		462
Bryant	Julie		462
Bryant	Kathleen		462
Bryant	Solus		462
Bryce	Carol		462
Bryce	Carol		462
Bryenton	Travis		462
Brzeczek	Amy		462
Buazard	Sharon		462
Bubala	Lou		462
Buchanan	Athena		462
Bucho	Bunny		462
Buck	Gregory		462
Buck	Gregory		462
Buck	Jo		462
Buck	Peter Dawson		462
Bucket	Diana		462
Buckhanan	Michele		462
Bucki	John		462
Buckland	Shirley		462
Buckles	Stacy		462
Buckley	Spirit		462
Buckthal	Jeanne		462
Buckwalter	Margaret		462
Budbill	Melanie		462
Budington	Lori		462
Budington	Lori		462
Buelow	Chris		462
Buelow	Chris		459
Buelow	Helen		459
Buemi	Dave		459
Buergel-Goodwin	Ulrike		459
Bufe	Nathan		459
Buffardi	Anne		459
Bugge	John		459
Buhles	Lindsay		459
Buie	Cameron		459
Buist	Michael		459
Bukey	Jennifer		459
Bulfer	Dan		459
Bulgier	Danielle		459
Bullard	Stefanie		459
Bullick	Leslie		459
Bullis	Bryan		459
Bullock	N.L.		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Bunch	Alan		459
Bunch	Terry		459
Bunch	Van		459
Bunge	Cinda		459
Bunje	Rini		459
Bunker	John		459
Buno	John		459
Bunstine	Jennifer		459
Bunting	Kristie		459
Buntz	Evelyn		459
Buonaiuto	Ben		459
Burandt	Jeanine		459
Burawski	Brooke		459
Burbage	Angela		459
Burbank	Brooke		459
Burbank Jr.	Hiram		459
Burch	Julie		459
Burch	Michael	Petroleum Development Corp	459
Burden	Lorna		459
Burdick	Adam		459
Burdine	Denise		459
Burel	Sebastien		459
Burga	Shirley		459
Burgan	Martha		459
Burge	Karen		459
Burgenbauch	Susan		459
Burger	Tina		459
Burgess	Antoinette		459
Burgess	Kevin & Tracy		459
Burgess	Stephen		459
Burgess	Stephen		459
Burgess	William		459
Burget	Catherine Anne		459
Burgevin	Stephanie		459
Burgie	Brea		459
Burianek	Linda		459
Burianek	Linda		459
Burian-Mohr	Eleanor		459
Burian-Mohr	Eleanor		459
Burian-Mohr	Eleanor		459
Burk	Bill		459
Burkart	Gregory		459
Burke	Angel		459
Burke	Arlene		459
Burke	Bernadette		459
Burke	Kelly		459
Burke	Sean-Patrick		459
Burke	William		459
Burket	Diane		459
Burkett	Jennifer		459
Burkhardt	Kerry		459
Burkhardt	Kerry		459
Burkhart	David		459
Burkhart	David		459
Burleson	Ruth		459
Burlingame	Candace		459
Burlingame	Candace		459
Burmeister	France		459
Burnell	Wynn		459
Burnett	Anne		459
Burnett	Caryl		459
Burnett	Jim		459
Burnett	Kimberly		459
Burnette	Anne		459
Burnham	Angie		459
Burnham	Diana		459
Burnham	Ronda		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Burns	Elizabeth		459
Burns	Esther		459
Burns	Kelleigh		459
Burns	Laura		459
Burns	Lorna		459
Burns	Pamela		459
Burns	Sarah		459
Burns	Tom		459
Burrington	Kelly		459
Burris	Jason		459
Burris	Solace		459
Burrow	Naomi		459
Burrows	Donna		459
Burston	Karina		459
Burt	Gordon		459
Burton	Chris		459
Burton	David		459
Burton	Laurie		459
Burton	Louise		459
Burton	Robert		459
Burton	Stephen		459
Burtscher	Bob		459
Burwinkel	Mark		459
Busch	Jean & Chuck		459
Busch	Nancy		459
Buschhaus	Curt		459
Busemeyer	Dan		459
Busemeyer	Dan		459
Bush	Andrew		459
Bush	Francois		459
Bush	Joan		459
Bush	Joan		459
Bush	Paige		459
Bush	Vicki		459
Busher	Sharmayne		459
Bushnell	Martha		459
Bushnell	Richard		459
Bushong Whitehead	Pat		459
Buss	Jason		459
Bussell	Brenda		459
Bussell	Brenda		459
Busterna	Rosemary		459
Bush	Keith		459
Buswell	Lindsey		459
Butch	Elizabeth		459
Butcher	Brittany		459
Butkiewicz	Mike		459
Butler	Brock		459
Butler	Carolynn		459
Butler	Cindy		459
Butler	Deb		459
Butler	Heather		459
Butler	Jennifer		459
Butler	Jessica		459
Butler	John		459
Butler	John		459
Butler	Kathy		459
Butler	Laurie		459
Butler	Lawrence		459
Butler	Lisa		459
Butler	Lisa		459
Butterfield	Lisa		459
Butterfield	Valinda		459
Buttermore	Elaine		459
Button	John		459
Butts	Joey		459
Butts	Kyle		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Buxbaum	Diane		459
Buxton	Anthony		459
Buyok	Elizabeth		459
Buysse	Sabri		459
Byerly	Kerschie		459
Byers	D. Bret		459
Byers	Karen		459
Byl	Caron		459
Byrd	Ames		459
Byrd	Beth		459
Byrd	Jim		459
Byrne	Clodagh		459
Byrne	Dave		459
Byrne	Dave		459
Byrne	Kristina		459
Byrum	Allison		459
Byrum	Beverly		459
Byrum	Beverly		459
C.	H.		459
C.E.	Benton		459
Caban	D.		459
Cabanis-Wicht	Margaret		459
Cabe	John		459
Cabezud	Carlos		459
Cable	Mary		459
Cabot	Cheryl		459
Cachia	Raymond		459
Cacias	Susan		459
Cabe	Julie		459
Cadenas	Eve		459
Cadora	Eric		459
Cadwell	Mea		459
Cadwgan	Sally		459
Cagle	Gina		459
Cahillane	John		459
Cahillane	Julie		459
Cahoun	Tysha		459
Cain	Deborah		459
Cain	Jennifer		459
Cain	Sheila		459
Cairnes	Rick		459
Cairns	Maureen Sara		459
Caisser	Cecilia		459
Calabrese	Maria		459
Caldwell	Connie		459
Caldwell	Connie		459
Caldwell	Liz		459
Caldwell	Marc		459
Caldwell	Ric		459
Cales	Ivan		459
Cales	Rebecca		459
Calhoon	Marian		459
Calhoun	Shanan		459
Calhoun	Tysha		459
Calicher	Missy		459
Call	Alice		459
Call	Brian		459
Call	Lewis		459
Callace	Anne		459
Callace	Anne		459
Callahan	Heather		459
Callahan	Melissa		459
Callan	Mona		459
Callan	Ramana		459
Callaway	Dwanna		459
Callaway	Robin		459
Callender	Craig		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Callistini	Beverly		459
Callow	Bennett		459
Callus	Megan		459
Calo	Mary		459
Calvano	Ina		459
Calvert	Edward		459
Calvert	Margie		459
Calvert	Melinda		459
Calvert	Meredith		459
Calvert	Meredith		459
Calvert	Norma		459
Calvin	Caren		459
Camacho	Monica		459
Camacho	Monica		459
Cameron	Daniel		459
Cameron	Joe		459
Cameron	Robin		459
Camhi	Lynn		459
Cammarata	Robert		459
Cammons	Robert		459
Camp	Colette		459
Campanella	Karen		459
Campanelli	Linda		459
Campbell	Angela		459
Campbell	Angela		459
Campbell	Barbara		459
Campbell	Candy		459
Campbell	Carol		459
Campbell	Dennis		459
Campbell	John		459
Campbell	Landon		459
Campbell	Laura		459
Campbell	Liz		459
Campbell	Mary		459
Campbell	Matthew		459
Campbell	Patricia		459
Campbell	Patricia		459
Campbell	Patricia		459
Campbell	Patricia		459
Campbell	Rita		459
Campbell	Ron		459
Campbell	Russell		459
Campbell	Saundra		459
Campbell	Velene		459
Campell	Candy		459
Campo	Jeanne		459
Campos	Raquel		459
Canal	Lesley		459
Canape	Lisa		459
Canard	Sherry		459
Canby	Dick		459
Candelaria	Alice		459
Canevari	Gilbert		459
Canfield	Kerry		459
Cangemi	Louis		459
Canman	Julie C.		459
Cann	David		459
Cann	David		459
Cann	David		459
Cann	David		459
Cannizzaro	Robin		459
Cannon	C.J.		459
Cannon	Charles		459
Cannon	Frank		459
Cannon	John		459
Cannon	Richard		459
Canobbio	Ambrogina		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cantelli	Jeremy		459
Cantino	Andrew		459
Cantlin	Rachel		459
Cantwell	Chris		459
Cantwell	Glo		459
Cao	Diana		459
Cap	Paul		459
Cap	Paul & Carolyn		459
Cap	Paul & Carolyn		459
Capasso	Geri		459
Cape	Christa		459
Cape	Floyd		459
Capolon	Danielle		459
Caponetto	Alison		459
Capri	Danny		459
Capulet	Avonlea		459
Caputo	Lorraine		459
Caputo	Maryann		459
Caraway	James H.		459
Carbone	Rose		459
Card	Robert		459
Cardea	Jill		459
Cardella	Sylvia		459
Cardella	Sylvia		459
Cardella	Sylvia		459
Cardenas	Nancy		459
Cardenas	Swani		459
Carder	Ezekiel		459
Cardillo	Maria		459
Cardon	Ramona		459
Cardone	Joan		459
Cardoza	Amy		459
Cardran	Gary		459
Carey	Brian		459
Carey	Ellen		459
Carey	Jennifer		459
Carey	John		459
Carey	Marissa		459
Carey	Sandra		459
Carhart	Teri		459
Carlee	Shelia		459
Carles	Shelia		459
Carley	Cynthia		459
Carlin	K.		459
Carlino	Donna		459
Carlisle	Bert		459
Carlisle	Wayne J.		459
Carlson	Christa		459
Carlson	Jan		459
Carlson	Janice		459
Carlson	Jennifer		459
Carlson	Judith		459
Carlson	Michael		459
Carlson	Ralph		459
Carlson	Ravin		459
Carlson	Ruth		459
Carlson	Stacey		459
Carlson	Thea		459
Carlston	K.		459
Carlton	Clint		459
Carney	Eliza		459
Carney	Trish		459
Carney	Trish		459
Carol	Elkington		459
Carosella	Christy		459
Carpenter	Brent		459
Carpenter	Brice G.		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Carpenter	Bryan		459
Carpenter	James		459
Carpenter	Michelle		459
Carpenter	Michelle		459
Carpenter	Michelle		459
Carpenter	Scott		459
Carpenter	Scott		459
Carpiniello	Gail		459
Carr	Barbara		459
Carr	Carolyn		459
Carr	Colleen & Helen		459
Carr	Debbie		459
Carr	Kimberlee		459
Carr	Laurie		459
Carr	Randy		459
Carrancho	Bruce		459
Carrancho	Kaja		459
Carrasco	Cresson		459
Carrasco	Steven		459
Carreira	Carla		459
Carrell	Christian		459
Carrera	Denise		459
Carrick	Bess		459
Carrico	Brian & Lois		459
Carrier	Jack		459
Carrigan	Max		459
Carroll	Allyson		459
Carroll	Joyce Anne		459
Carroll	Lorraine		459
Carroll	Mark		459
Carroll	Marsha		459
Carroll	Sandra		459
Carroll	Sylvia		459
Carse	MaryAnne		459
Carson	Madeline		459
Carson	Waylon		459
Carson	Winfield		459
Carswell	Lilian		459
Carte	Mike		459
Carter	Amanda		459
Carter	Amanda		459
Carter	Brad		459
Carter	Brenda		459
Carter	Christina		459
Carter	Gerry		459
Carter	Helen		459
Carter	Helen		459
Carter	Helen		459
Carter	Marian		459
Carter	Marian		459
Carter	Marian		459
Carter	Marla		459
Carter	Mary		459
Carter	Penelope		459
Carter	Shawn		459
Carter	Tom		459
Carter-Smith	Ashli		459
Carter-Smith	Sharie		459
Cartolano	Lisa		459
Cartwright	Tamara		459
Caruso	Sharon		459
Carver	George		459
Casale-Potter	Amy		459
Casazza	Rae		459
Case	D. Troy		459
Case	Eloise		459
Case	Trevor		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Casey	Amy		459
Casey	Gary		459
Casey	James		459
Casey	Michael		459
Casey	Tina		459
Cash	Jacqueline		459
Cash	Kenneth Paul		459
Cash	Micah		459
Casilli	Alicia		459
Caskey	Elizabeth		459
Casper	Doug		459
Casper	Douglas		459
Casperson	Mylee		459
Cassada	Judy		459
Casselman	Gayle		459
Cassidy	Doris		459
Cassidy	Ruthie		459
Cassidy	Virginia		459
Cassisi	Salvatore		459
Cast	James		459
Cast	James		459
Castaldo	Annalisa		459
Castaldo	Janine		459
Castaneda-Mendez	Kicab		459
Castanheira	Juana		459
Casteel	Michelle		459
Castello	Bambi		459
Castiano	Judith		459
Castilla	Norma		459
Castrucci	Joe		459
Catalano	Mary		459
Catalano	Matt		459
Catanese	Rebecca		459
Catapano	Lisa		459
Catelani	Teresa		459
Catenacci			459
Cater	Alysen		459
Cater	Rain		459
Caterson	Denee		459
Caterson	Denee		459
Cates	Joe		459
Catlett	Mary		459
Catlin	Lisa		459
Cato	Eric		459
Caton	Barbara		459
Caton	Barbara		459
Catron	Sam		459
Cattin	Vanessa		459
Caturan-Hinds	Elenita		459
Caughlin	Stephenie		459
Caulkins	Eileen		459
Caulkins	Eileen		459
Caulkins	John		459
Caulkins	John		459
Caulkins	Mary		459
Causey	David J.		459
Cava	NocteVena		459
Cavalier	Jan		459
Cavallaro	Jennifer		459
Cavallo	Janet		459
Cavallo	Josephine		459
Cavallo	Sharon		459
Cavallone	Luis		459
Cavazos	Brandon		459
Cavner	Liselle		459
Cawley	Aaron		459
Caws-Elwitt	Hilary		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Caws-Elwitt	Jonathan		459
Cayemberg	Amy		459
Cayot	Linda		459
Cayse	Allison		459
Cebull	Amy		459
Cebull	Brian		459
Cecardo	Mary Ann		459
Cecil	Jan		459
Cecil	John		459
Cecile	Scott		459
Cefalu	Janine		459
Celznick	Licia		459
Center	Ben		459
Centner	Randy		459
Cerda	Jennifer		459
Cereda	Ed		459
Cerimele	Chris		459
Cerino	David		459
Cermak	Jessica		459
Cermak	Justin		459
Cerniglia	Serena		459
Cerrito	Theresa		459
Certalic	Emily		459
Cerulli	Claudia		459
Cervene	Shirley		459
Cervero	Patricia		459
Cervine	Steven		459
Chacey	Ron		459
Chadwell	Larry D.		459
Chadwick	Adrian		459
Chadwick	Harry		459
Chafee	Gina		459
Chaffin	Ken		459
Chaffin	Jason		459
Chaffin	Jody		459
Chaffin	Jody		459
Chaisson	Mary		459
Challis	Laura		459
Chamberlain	Andee		459
Chamberlain	Lora		459
Chambers	Kathleen		459
Chambers	Kathy		459
Chambers	Mike		459
Chambers	Mike		459
Chambers	Paula		459
Chambers-Zah	Carole		459
Chambers-Zah	Carole		459
Chamlou	Afsaneh		459
Champagne	Jenette		459
Champagne	Jenette		459
Champion	Remy		459
Chancellor	Jay		459
Chancler	Tom		459
Chandler	John		459
Chandler	Nichael		459
Chandler	Randy		459
Chandler	Rhiannon		459
Chandler	Rhiannon		459
Chandler	Shalona		459
Chandra	Navendu		459
Chaney	Kevin		459
Chaney	Trish		459
Chaney	Trish		459
Channell	Doris		459
Chapin	Barry		459
Chaplin	Ron		459
Chapman	Cynthia		459

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Chapman	Eleanor		459
Chapman	Eleanor		459
Chapman	Grace		459
Chapman	Jean		459
Chapman	L		459
Chapman	Leonard		459
Chapman	Linda		459
Chappel	Tina		459
Chappel	Tina		459
Chappell	Dave		459
Chariton	Laura		459
Charlton	D.J.		459
Charter	Leah		459
Chartier	Michele		459
Chartowich	Robert		459
Chase	Aaron		459
Chase	Alison		459
Chase	Bette		459
Chase	Carla & Allen		459
Chase	Chandra		459
Chase	Chandra		459
Chase	Chandra		459
Chase	Deborah		459
Chase	Everett		459
Chase	Lisa		459
Chase	Sarah		459
Chase	Tim L.		459
Chasnow	Jo-Anne		459
Chasnow	Jo-Anne		459
Chastain	Janis		459
Chauhan	Nisha		459
Chavez	Daniel		459
Chavez	Mark		459
Chavira	Anselmo		459
Chawla	Gloria		459
Check	Molly		459
Cheek	Samantha		459
Cheema	Kiron		459
Chehowski	Pamela		459
Chemel	Roger J.		459
Chen	Allan		459
Chen	Andy		459
Chen	Chunyan		459
Chen	Daniel		459
Chen	Daniel		459
Chen	Jennifer		459
Cheney	Gay		459
Cheng	Hwakong		459
Chenu	Eve		459
Chenven	Morning Star		459
Cherry	Mary		459
Cherry	Mary		458
Cherryhomes	Steven K.		458
Chertov	Barry		458
Chervek	Nathan		458
Chesney	Jonathan		458
Chesrow	Robert		458
Cheung	Melissa		458
Chewning	Stephen		458
Chianese	George		458
Chickman	Sue		458
Chieco	Dana		458
Childers	Barry		458
Childers	Rita		458
Childers	Victoria		458
Childs	Catherine		458
Childs	Catherine		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Childs	Catherine		458
Chiles	Josh		458
Chilgren	John		458
Chilla	Jack		458
Chilton	Rachael		458
Chipley	Robert		458
Chippon	Clarence		458
Chippon	Linda		458
Chiroux	Karen		458
Chiroux	Karen		458
Chirrick	Elwood		458
Chisholm	Ann		458
Chisholm	Kenneth		458
Chisin	Karen		458
Chitouras	Jeff		458
Cho	Jenni		458
Cho	Kepa		458
Choi	Chohong		458
Chojnowski	Robert		458
Chojnowski	Robert		458
Cholewa	Mitch		458
Cholewa	Mitch		458
Chott	John		458
Choudary	Radha		458
Chourret	Michele		458
Choy	Duane		458
Chrisite	Tessa		458
Chriss	Larry		458
Christensen	Albert		458
Christensen	Jeanne		458
Christensen	Karen		458
Christensen	Michelle		458
Christensen	Tracey		458
Christensen	Tracy		458
Christian	Brian		458
Christian	Roseanne		458
Christiani	Sherri		458
Christiansen	Kelli		458
Christiansen	Ted		458
Christianson	Dianna J.		458
Christie	Janet		458
Christie	Lynn		458
Christie	Lynn		458
Christman	Candice		458
Christman	Glenn		458
Christoffel	Lora		458
Christoffer	Connie		458
Christopher	William		458
Christy	Kathy		458
Chronister	Alan		458
Chudy	Dagmara		458
Chun	Charles		458
Chun	Judy		458
Chupa	Patricia		458
Churchill	Lauren		458
Churchmichael	Ian		458
Chwalowski	Ginger		458
Ciastko	Denise		458
Cibulka	Lien & Martin		458
Ciceron	Roger		458
Cichowski	Steve & Amy		458
Cielinski	Claire		458
Ciener	Kristi		458
Cieslak	Edward		458
Ciha	Jim		458
Cimiluca	Philip		458
Cimini	Anna		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cimino	Sam		458
Cimino-Hurt	Lynn		458
Cincotti	Laura		458
Cinque	Margaret		458
Cinquemani	Dr. D.K.		458
Ciocca	Natalie		458
Ciotti	Denise		458
Cipolaro	Wendy		458
Cipolla	Joey		458
Ciri	Sharon		458
Cissell	Wayne		458
Citrin	Andrea		458
Ciunci-Buchheit	Melissa		458
Civettini	Joseph		458
Civington	Donna		458
Claar	Melody		458
Clague	William		458
Clair	Joseph		458
Claire-Genis	Alison		458
Clairmont	Jeff		458
Clancy	Dianne		458
Clapp	Charmaine		458
Clare	Carolina		458
Clarence	Henry		458
Clark	Alan		458
Clark	Cameron		458
Clark	Chris		458
Clark	Craig		458
Clark	D.W.		458
Clark	Diane		458
Clark	Diane		458
Clark	Elaine		458
Clark	Jan		458
Clark	Jeff		458
Clark	Jennifer		458
Clark	Jennifer		458
Clark	Jeremy		458
Clark	Jim		458
Clark	Jon		458
Clark	Karl		458
Clark	Kathleen		458
Clark	Kimberly		458
Clark	Leigh		458
Clark	Lisa		458
Clark	Matt		458
Clark	Meagan		458
Clark	Meriel		458
Clark	Michael		458
Clark	Michael		458
Clark	Norma		458
Clark	Rebecca		458
Clark	Shannon		458
Clark	Terry		458
Clark	William		458
Clarke	Dana		458
Clarke	Tim		458
Clarke-Fuhs	Karen		458
Clarkson	Sean		458
Clarkson	Sean		458
Clary	Susan		458
Clausing	Mary		458
Clay	Margaret		458
Clay	Raederle		458
Clayson	Tom	Anadarko	458
Clayton	Alexander		458
Clayton	Alexander		458
Clayton	Ben		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Clayton	Kathleen		458
Clayton	Travis		458
Cleal	Kathey		458
Clearwater	Brian		458
Clearwater	Iris		458
Cleary	Heather		458
Cleary	Lynne		458
Cleary	Lynne		458
Cleere	Erin		458
Cleland	Dana H.		458
Cleland	Rebecca		458
Clemens	Kim		458
Clemente	Raphael		458
Clements	Karen		458
Clements	William	Colorado State University	458
Clemon	Marcia		458
Clemons	Jamie		458
Cleveland	Carol		458
Cleveland	Jerry		458
Cleveland	Karen		458
Cleversey	Gene		458
Clewell	Regina		458
Cliffe	Andrey		458
Clifton	Rosalyn		458
Clingman	Carole A.		458
Clingman	Leon		458
Clinton	Debi		458
Clinton	Jack		458
Clinton	Jack		458
Clinton	Mary		458
Clipka	Mike		458
Clipka	Mike		458
Cloak-Sander	Stephanie		458
Clodfelter	Beth		458
Cloppas	Cynthia		458
Clothiaux	Anne		458
Clothier	Suzette		458
Cloud	Brett		458
Cloud	Brett		458
Clough	Frank		458
Clough	Pat		458
Cloutier	Tammy		458
Clutter	Marcie		458
Clyde	Justin		458
Coachman	Luanne		458
Coan	Mary		458
Coate	Mattew		458
Coates	Ron		458
Coats	Patsy		458
Cobb	C.		458
Cobb	Cindy		458
Cobb	Diane		458
Cobb	Gary		458
Cobb	Judy		458
Cobb	Kristen		458
Cobb	L		458
Cobbett, J.D.	Annalee		458
Coble	Randy		458
Coblentz	David		458
Cocchiarella	P.		458
Coccoluto	Angela		458
Cochran	Thomas		458
Cockcroft	Tonya		458
Codiga	Dick		458
Codoner	Tina		458
Cody	Benjamin		458
Cody	Christine		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cody	Craig		458
Coe	Philip		458
Coe	Philip		458
Coe	Philip		458
Coelho	Gloria		458
Coerver	Gordon		458
Coerver	Melanie		458
Coffee	Kathleen		458
Coffey	Brian		458
Coffey	Laura		458
Coffey	Margery		458
Coffey	Patricia		458
Coffey	Raymond		458
Coffin	William		458
Coffman	Stephen		458
Cofresi	Shirley		458
Cogley	Katherine J.		458
Cohen	Anne		458
Cohen	Beth		458
Cohen	Bruce		458
Cohen	Carson		458
Cohen	Eleanor		458
Cohen	Ellen		458
Cohen	Halley		458
Cohen	Jeff		458
Cohen	Matthew		458
Cohen	Nayana		458
Cohen	Randall		458
Cohen-kurland	Miriam		458
Cohn	Sharilyn		458
Coker	Cordley		458
Cokeley	Jennifer		458
Coker	Jonathan		458
Coker	Jonathan		458
Coker	Jonathan		458
Coker	Jonathan		458
Coker	Lisa		458
Colangelo	Annapoorne		458
Colangelo	Augustus		458
Colangelo	Gina		458
Colangelo	Gina		458
Colazzo	Chris		458
Colberg	John		458
Colbert	Daniel		458
Colburn	Brenda		458
Colburn	Thomas		458
Colby	Candace		458
Colclough	Damon		458
Colcord	Patricia		458
Cole	Alicia		458
Cole	Anne		458
Cole	Breanon		458
Cole	Diane		458
Cole	Eileen		458
Cole	Jennifer		458
Cole	Kirby		458
Cole	Megan		458
Cole	Prajna		458
Colella	Robert		458
Coleman	George		458
Coleman	J.B.		458
Coleman	J.B.		458
Coleman	Jeffrey		458
Coleman	Renae		458
Coleman	Renee		458
Coleman	Renee		458
Coleman	Timothy		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Colesworthy	Caroline		458
Coley	Phillip		458
Colicchio	Tim		458
Colledge	Jeffrey		458
Collet	Filip		458
Collier	Carol		458
Collier	Carol		458
Collin-Maynard	Sandra		458
Collins	Barbara		458
Collins	Brian		458
Collins	Carol		458
Collins	Caroline		458
Collins	Christopher		458
Collins	Christopher		458
Collins	Christopher		458
Collins	Franklin		458
Collins	Merl & Judy		458
Collins	Nicole		458
Collins	Paul		458
Collins	Shirley		458
Collins	Steve		458
Collins	Steven		458
Collins	Steven		458
Collinson	Ellie		458
Colman	George		458
Colombo	Barbara		458
Colon	Alexandra		458
Colosi	Anthony		458
Colosi	Sherry		458
Colosi	Tony		458
Colten	Gwynn		458
Colton	Karen		458
Coltrane	Brad		458
Colucci	Rene		458
Colville	Janet		458
Colvin	Margaret		458
Colvin	Pamela		458
Combs	Betty		458
Combs	Betty		458
Combs	Philip		458
Comfort	David		458
Commendador	Dani		458
Como	Kathryn		458
Compton	Heather		458
Comstock	Carolyn		458
Comstock	Chuck		458
Conaway	Jessica		458
Conca	Joan		458
Concepcion	Cathy		458
Conde	Autumn		458
Condit	Stephen		458
Condon	Carl		458
Cone	Frances		458
Cone	Frances		458
Cone	Keely		458
Confectioner	Vira		458
Congdon	Jim		458
Conheady	Eileen		458
Conkel	Mark		458
Conklin	Crystal		458
Conlan	Robert J.		458
Conley	Chris		458
Conley	Lori		458
Conley	Pamela		458
Conlogue	Robert		458
Conlogue	Robert		458
Connaway	John		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Connelley	Franklin		458
Connelly	Belen		458
Conners	Dan		458
Connolly	Andy		458
Connolly	Christine		458
Connolly	Gregory		458
Connolly	Judy		458
Connolly	Olga		458
Connolly	Pamela		458
Connor	Eric		458
Connor	Tom		458
Connors	Gary		458
Conover	Lori		458
Conrad	Heather		458
Conrad-Borghi	Lisa		458
Conrath	Julie		458
Conroy	Caitrin		458
Conroy	Faith		458
Conroy	Faith		458
Conroy	Peggy		458
Conroy	Thomas		458
Considine	Matthew		458
Constant	Mark		458
Constantine	Byron		458
Constantine	Dana		458
Constantine	William		458
Constantine	William		458
Contreras	Angelique		458
Contro Jr.	Charles		458
Convery	Charles		458
Conway	Beverly		458
Conway	Julianne		458
Cook	Craig		458
Cook	Daniel		458
Cook	Emily		458
Cook	Fran & Tim		458
Cook	Ira G.		458
Cook	Jason		458
Cook	Kay		458
Cook	Lauren		458
Cook	Lori		458
Cook	Peiti		458
Cook	Renee		458
Cook	Sheila		458
Cook	Tash		458
Cook	Ty		458
Cook	Yogavati		458
Cooke	Chad		458
Cooks	Jude		458
Cooler	Tony		458
Cooley	Marian		458
Cooluris	Betty		458
Coombs	Jimmy		458
Coombs	Vicki J.		458
Coomey	Pamela		458
Cooney	Don		458
Cooper	Chris		458
Cooper	Douglass		458
Cooper	Eileen		458
Cooper	Judith		458
Cooper	Maggie		458
Cooper	Thomas		458
Cooper	Tom		458
Cooper	Willi		458
Cope	Melanie		458
Cope	Salwa		458
Cope	Victoria		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Copeland	Alicia		458
Copeland	Lisa		458
Copeland	Lisa		458
Copeland	Walt		458
Copenagle	Lily		458
Coper	Lee S.		458
Coppersmith	Terri		458
Corbett	Tina		458
Corby	Kathleen		458
Corcoran	James		458
Corcoran	James		458
Corcoran	James		458
Cordeau	Stephanie		458
Corder	Peggy		458
Corio	Jennifer		458
Corker	Janice		458
Corley	Andrea		458
Corley	Camie		458
Corley	Chris		458
Corliss	Trystan		458
Corman	Anthony		458
Corn	Billy		458
Cornelia	Martinson		458
Cornell	Suzanne		458
Cornett	Larry		458
Cornett	Libby		458
Cornick	Danna		458
Corona	Raquel		458
Corrigan	Erin		458
Corrigan	James		458
Corrigan	Natascha		458
Corry	William		458
Cors	Audrey		458
Cors	Brad		458
Cors	David		458
Corso	John		458
Corson-Finnerty	Susan		458
Cort	Barbara		458
Cort	John		458
Corter	Jeff		458
Cortes	Michael		458
Cortes	Sayel		458
Cortes	Sayel		458
Cortez	Renee		458
Cortez	Renee		458
Corwin	Colette		458
Coryell	Bradley		458
Cosentino	Bill		458
Cosetto	Deborah		458
Cosgriff	Mark		458
Costa	Demelza		458
Costas	Demelza		458
Costa	Francisco		458
Costa	Leonard		458
Costa	Leonard		458
Costa	Tony		458
Costa	Tony		458
Costa	Wendy		458
Costantino	Michael		458
Costanza	Colt		458
Costas	George		458
Costas	Oleg		458
Costaschuk	Philip		458
Costello	Kathleen		458
Costello	William		458
Costigan	Cheryl		458
Cothran	Jan		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cotta	Ruthann		458
Cotter	Daniel		458
Cotter	Daniel		458
Cotton	Karen		458
Cotton	Suzi		458
Cotton	Suzi		458
Cottrell	Chris		458
Couch	Alex		458
Couey	Linda & Michael		458
Couey	Linda & Michael		458
Couk	Leah		458
Couk	Leah		458
Coulson	Elyse		458
Coulter	Barbara		458
Coulter	Sara		458
Coulter	Sara		458
Courant	Ernest		458
Courmier	Shane		458
Coursen	Deborah		458
Courteau	Darcy		458
Courtney	Bill		458
Courtney	Dr. James		458
Courtney	Matt		458
Courtois	Heather		458
Courville	Christopher		458
Couture	Beth		458
Covel	Lisa		458
Coveney	Beth		458
Cover	Esther		458
Cover	Melissa		458
Covey	Wayne & Barbara		458
Covington	Ellie		458
Cowan	Cecilia		458
Cowan	Robert		458
Cowan	Scott		458
Cowan	Scott		458
Cowan	Tim & Marlina		458
Cowen	Neal		458
Cowie	Candice		458
Cowie	Virginia		458
Cowley	Damien		458
Cox	Alice		458
Cox	Alison		458
Cox	Alison		458
Cox	Beth		458
Cox	Deanna		458
Cox	Dr.		458
Cox	Laura		458
Cox	Louis		458
Cox	Mary Jo		458
Cox	Pamela		458
Cox	Sam		458
Cox	Sian		458
Cox	Silver		458
Cox	T. Lynn		458
Cox	Vaughn		458
Cox	Vita		458
Coxson	Jennifer		458
Coyne	Lisa		458
Cozzens	Neil & Jana		458
Cracchiolo	Daniel		458
Crafton	Lara		458
Crafts	Daniel		458
Craig	Alice		458
Craig	Patrick R.		458
Craig	Peter		458
Craig	Peter		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Crain	Jared		458
Cram	David		458
Cram	Melissa		458
Cramer	Keith A.		458
Crane	David		458
Crane	Donna		458
Crane	Donna		458
Crane	Peter		458
Crane	Vicky		458
Crary	James		458
Craven	Laura		458
Craven	Susan		458
Crawford	John		458
Crawford	John		458
Crawford	Lisa		458
Crawford	Peter		458
Crawford	Sherry		458
Crawley	Brandon		458
Crayon	Denis		458
Creaby	Kevin		458
Creatore	Wilma		458
Creelman	Yoshi		458
Creighton	Dawn		458
Crelan	Jim		458
Cremeans	Niccole		458
Crespi	Sharon		458
Cressman	Shirley		458
Crews	Deborah		458
Creyghton	Gary		458
Cricket	Jonas J.		458
Crim	Heather		458
Criscolt	Anthony		458
Crisman	Miriam		458
Crivellone	Carmelle		458
Croce	Kira		458
Croce	Warren		458
Crockett	Dianne		458
Croff	Patrick		458
Croft	Robyn		458
Crom	Nancy		458
Crompton	Mary		458
Crompton	Shonna		458
Cromwell	Christopher		458
Crone	Steve		458
Cronick	Glenn		458
Cronik	Glenn		458
Cronin	Daniel		458
Cronin	James		458
Cronin	James		458
Cronk	Lori		458
Crooks	Amber		458
Crosby	Lorna		458
Crosetti	Lynn		458
Crosier	Kevin		458
Croskery	JoBee		458
Crosland	Sinikka		458
Cross	Shane		458
Crossen	Jennifer		458
Crotts	Susan		458
Crouch	Alex		458
Crouch	David		458
Crouse	Jana		458
Crouse	Shawn		458
Crowe	Kalea		458
Crowe	Pamela		458
Crowgey	Erin		458
Crownover	Ronnie		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cruise	Sandra		458
Crum	Dan		458
Crum	Dorothy		458
Crump	William		458
Crupi	Charlene		458
Crusha	Connie		458
Crusha	Connie		458
Cruz	Marian		458
Cruz	Susana		458
Cruze	Melissa		458
Crymes	James		458
Cuff	Kermit		458
Culhane	Lesley		458
Cullen	John		458
Culley	William		458
Cullings	Carol		458
Cullip	Kevin and Sarah		458
Culp	Tish		458
Culpepper	Pat		458
Culver	Burt		458
Culver	Burt		458
Culver	Laura		458
Culver	Lorraine		458
Cumming	Susanne		458
Cumming	Susanne		458
Cummings	Barbara		458
Cummings	Dawn		458
Cummings	Terry		458
Cumper	Robert		458
Cunningham	Cecily		458
Cunningham	Dan		458
Cunningham	Deborah		458
Cunningham	Debra		458
Cunningham	Kara		458
Cunningham	Lynda		458
Cunningham	Stuart		458
Cunningham	Stuart		458
Cunnius	Donald		458
Cupp	Christina		458
Cureton	Curtis		458
Curley	Nina		458
Curling	Adelia		458
Curnett	Lisa		458
Curran	Chad		458
Curren	Donelda		458
Curro	Loren		458
Curry	David		458
Curry	K.C.		458
Curry	Mary		458
Curry	Susan		458
Curtin	Robert		458
Curtis	Barbara		458
Curtis	Doug		458
Curtis	Jason		458
Curtis	Philip		458
Curtis	Walter		458
Curtsinger	Lou		458
Cusack	Ciara		458
Cushing	Catherine		458
Cushman	Kay		458
Cusick	John		458
Cusick	Russell		458
Cusick	Russell		458
Cuskey	Carolyn		458
Cuthbertson	Tim		458
Cutler	Liz		458
Cutsforth	Betty		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Cutter	Florence		458
Cutter	Loraine		458
Cutter	Sandra		458
Cutteridge	David		458
Cutting	Jane		458
Cutts	Bonnie & Matt		458
Cypert	Mark		458
Cyran	Sasha		458
Cyriacks	Christine		458
Czaban	Anthony		458
Czapik	John & Nadine		458
Czarnecki	Remigiusz		458
Czarniak	Lisa		458
Czeizler	Shelley		458
Czeizler	Shelley		458
Czepiel	Karen		458
D	Julia		458
D	Megan		458
D'Adamo	Gina		458
Dadt	Susan		458
Dadt	Susan		458
Dagley	Joyce		458
Dagnall	Kitty		458
Dagnall	Kitty		458
Dahlberg	Shelley		458
Dahm	Dolores & Ira		458
Dailey	Julie		458
Daily	Barbara		458
Dakak	Alan		458
Dale	Anya		458
Dale	Emily		458
Dale	Rebecca		458
Dalenberg	Kathryn		458
Daley	Michelle		458
Daley	Robin		458
Dalley	Phillip		458
Dalton	David		458
Dalton	Gerald		458
Dalton	Gerald		458
Dalton	Gerald		458
Dalton	Gerald		458
Dalton	Gerald J.		458
Daly	Dorothy		458
Daly	Shawn		458
Damage	Donna		458
Damberg	Suzanne		458
Dambrosia-Donner	Alaina		458
Dambroski	Kathleen		458
Damelio	Lisa		458
Dameron	Jake		458
Damian	Paul		458
Damiano	James		458
Damicone	Patty		458
Damitz	Sean		458
Damon	Spencer		458
Damonville	Emmanuel		458
D'Amore	MaryJoan		458
Damsky	Robin		458
Dana	Paul		458
Dancer	Arie		458
D'Angelo	Josh		458
Daniel	Carol		458
Daniel	Kathleen J.		458
Daniels	Dean		458
Daniels	Elizabeth		458
Daniels	Elizabeth		458
Daniels	Elizabeth		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Daniels	Eric		458
Daniels	J. Scott		458
Daniels	Joan		458
Daniels	Shelly		458
Daniels	Shelly		458
Daniels	Steve		458
Danielson	Sylvia		458
Dann	Duane		458
Dannals	Donna		458
Danner	John		458
Dannolfo	George		458
Dannunzio	Patrick		458
Danos	Monika		458
Danos	Robert		458
Dantes	Myrna		458
danylko	Anthony		458
Danz	Heather		458
Danz	Lisa		458
Danzenbaker	Jim		458
Dapore	Wendy		458
Daraio	Joseph		458
D'Arcangelo	Dawn		458
D'Arcangelo	Dawn		458
Dargatz	Egan		458
Darin	Tom	Wyoming Outdoor Council	458
Darin	Tom	Wyoming Outdoor Council	458
Darling	Katherine		458
Darms	Laura		458
Darin	Lyn		458
DaRos	Rob		458
Darrell	Melani		458
Dart	Denny		458
Darter	Ashley		458
Dartez	Ralph		458
Das	Keshava		458
Dashe	Julia		458
DaSilva	Ena		458
Daugherty	Amy		458
Daugherty	Jennifer		458
Daugherty	Jodi		458
Daum	Caitlin		458
Davanzo	Alan		458
Davenport	Deborah		458
Davenport	Robert		458
Davidson	Debra		458
Davidson	Kyle		458
Davidson	Matt		458
Davidson	Nora		458
Davidson	Richard		458
Davidson	Samatha		458
Davidson	William		458
Davies	Alexandra		458
Davies	Captain		458
Davies	Jennifer		458
Davies-Sigmund	Steven		458
Davis	Al		458
Davis	Alan C.		458
Davis	Amy		458
Davis	Andi		458
Davis	Bentley		458
Davis	Beth		458
Davis	Bob		458
Davis	Bronwen		458
Davis	Celesta		458
Davis	Cheryl		458
Davis	Chris		458
Davis	Chris		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Davis	Chris		458
Davis	Deborah		458
Davis	Debra		458
Davis	Della		458
Davis	Donna		458
Davis	Galen		458
Davis	Galen		458
Davis	Galen		458
Davis	John		458
Davis	Julianna		458
Davis	Julie		458
Davis	Lance		458
Davis	Leslie		458
Davis	Margot		458
Davis	Megan		458
Davis	Melinda		458
Davis	Nolan		458
Davis	Paula		458
Davis	Peggy		458
Davis	Perry		458
Davis	Richard		458
Davis	Robert		458
Davis	Sam		458
Davis	Sarah		458
Davis	Sarah		458
Davis	Scott		458
Davis	Shirley		458
Davis	Shirley		458
Davis	Shirley		458
Davis	Susan		458
Davis	Susan		458
Davis	Susan		458
Davis	Tony		458
Davis	Vicki		458
Davis	William		458
Davison	Ema		458
Davison	Tomas		458
Davisson	Ray		458
Davlantes	Nancy		458
Davoes-Sigmund	Steve		458
Dawdy	Ken		458
Dawdy	Kenneth		458
Dawes	Steven		458
Dawn	Ariel		458
Dawn	Kelly		458
Dawson	Gail		458
Dawson	Ruth		458
Dawson	Wende		458
Day	Carol		458
Day	Dustin		458
Day	Marilee		458
Day	Norman		458
Day	Sherrie		458
de Albuquerque	J. Stephen	Phillips Petroleum Company	458
de Banes	Sandra		458
de Boer	Jaap		458
de Bois	Deborah		458
de Frang	Susan		458
de Guevara	Pamela		458
de Haan	Amy		458
de la Cruz			458
de la Cruz	Caren		458
de la Roziere	Nathalie		458
de Leon	Pedro		458
de Leon	Rossana		458
de Lijser	Peter		458
de los Cobos	Erin		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
de los Santos	Rene		458
de Lu	Dirk		458
de Palo	Leslie		458
de Paola	Charles		458
de Quincey	Christian		458
de Rochemont	Paulinka		458
De Rochemont	Paulinka		458
de Sante	Teresa		458
de Sante	Teresa G.		458
de Trinis	Randall		458
de Vry	James		458
de Weese	Douglas		458
de Young	Elizabeth		458
Deal	Janice		458
Dean	Dale		458
Dean	Delores		458
Dean	Gary		458
Dean	J.		458
Dean	Jacqueline		458
Dean	Liama		458
Dean	Mary		458
Dean	Mary		458
Dean	Robert		458
Dean	Sue		458
Dean Nolde	Frances		458
Deandero	Irene		458
Deane	Alan		458
Deane	Nikki		458
DeAngelis	Carla		458
Dear	James		458
Dear	James		458
Dearborn	Sharon		458
Dearing	Meshelle		458
Dearstyne	William		458
Dearth	Davin		458
Deaver	Bob		458
DeBadts	Richard		458
DeBadts	Richard		458
Debasitis	Brian		458
Debruin	Gerald		458
DeBruyn	Sarah		458
Dec	Eric		458
Dec	Eric		458
Decaprio	Alex		458
Decaria	Joseph		458
Dececco	J.		458
DeCelle	James		458
DeCesare	Bobbie		458
Dechristopher	Tim		458
Decie	Kevin		458
Decker	Albert		458
Decker	Albert		458
Decker	Mary		458
Deckert	Manfred		458
Declements	Mari		458
DeCloedt	Emily		458
Decock	Claire		458
DeCook	Juli		458
DeCramer	Linda		458
Decroce	Diana		458
Deely	Joan		458
Deems	Jeffrey		458
Deering	Beverly		458
Dees	Kyle		458
Deese	Sandra		458
Defee	Willie		458
Defee	Willie		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
DeFranco	Jerome		458
Degen	Annie		458
Degenfelder	D. Steven		458
Degenfelder	D. Steven	Double Eagle Petroleum Company	458
Degenhart	Dawn		458
DeGero	Beverly		458
Degiovanni	George		458
DeGiovanni	George Charles		458
Degiovanni	Kerry		458
Degnats	Suzanne		458
DeGraaff	Debby		458
DeGreenia	Rodney		458
DeGrella	Amy		458
Degroat	Allyson		458
DeGroat	Curtiss		458
DeHaven	Lilly		458
Dehaven	Sheryl		458
Dehn	Charlie		458
Dein	Charles		458
Deines	Timothy A.		458
Deitch	Martha		458
Deitsch	Suzy		458
Dejonckheere	Brenda		458
Dejoseph	Dominic		458
Dekeuster	Brian		458
Dekryger	Kim		458
Del Castillo	Danielle		458
Del Valle	Margarita		458
Delach	Aimee		458
Delacroix-Muirheid	Cybille		458
DeLalla	Artie		458
Delano	Joe		458
DeLeo	Jack		458
DeLauro	Joan		458
Delderfield	Rosemary		458
DeLeo	Kerri		458
Delgado	Andria		458
DelGreco	Anthony		458
Delia	Joseph		458
deLijser	Peter		458
Delino	Keysa T.		458
Dell	Laura		458
Della Penna	Erin		458
Dellamarie	Diana		458
Dellinger	Kay		458
Delman	Claudia		458
DeLorenzo	Eugene		458
Delsali	Bev		458
Delucchi	Franco		458
Deluccia	William		458
Delude	Erin		458
Delude	Erin		458
Dely	Dawn		458
Deman	Carla		458
Demarais	Debra		458
Demaras	Denise		458
Demare	Saberlee		458
Demarinis	Kristin		458
Dembek	Barbara		458
Dembska	Anna		458
Demelli	Daniel		458
Demelli	Gertrude		458
Demello	Carla		458
DeMelo	Jorge		458
Demers	Sean		458
Demers	Tara		458
DeMesa	Lorelei		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Demeter	Ramsey		458
DeMis	William D.		458
Demopolis	Lisa		458
Dempsey	D.I.		458
Dempsey	Jean		458
Demsey	Shannon		458
Demuro	Francis		458
Dendaas	Ruby		458
Deneka	Claire		458
Denes	Christy		458
Dengel	Julia		458
Denice	Lisa		458
DeNies	Charles		458
Denison	Lou Anna		458
Denn	Gina		458
Denneen	William		458
Dennehy	John		458
Denning	Holly		458
Dennis	Grenda		458
Dennis	Robert L.		458
Dennison	Robert		458
Denny	Barbara		458
Denslow	Jennifer		458
Denson	Anastacia		458
Dent	Dorothy		458
Dent	William		458
Deora	Karen		458
Depue	Csilla		458
DePuys	Kathleen		458
DeReu	Jennifer		458
Derk	Cindy		458
Dermady-minney	Donnale		458
Derman	Michael		458
Derr	Gideon		458
Derr	Toni		458
Derrico	Nancy		458
Derrico	Nino		458
Derrington	Lauren		458
Derstine	Martin		458
Derzon	Jim		458
DeSanto	Jason		458
Descombes	Sandra		458
Descourouez	Anita		458
Deserio	Frank		458
Deshotel	Shelley		458
Desilles	Melyssa		458
DeSilva	Beth		458
Desjardins	Justin		458
Deslauriers	Patti		458
Desmet	Dawn		458
DeSmet	Karen		458
DeSousa	Sarah		458
Desplaines	Michael		458
Desreuisseau	Judy		458
Desreuisseau	Judy		458
Desrosiers	Angela		458
Desylvia	Kristi		458
Deth	Susan		458
Detsky	Mark	Land and Water Fund of the Rockies	458
Deutsch	Trudy		458
Deutscher	Rebecca		458
DeVaney	Lisa		458
Devaney	Lisa		458
Devaney	Lisa		458
DeVaney	Lisa		458
DeVaney	Randell		458
Dever	Loraine		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Devi	Shanti		458
Devincenzi	Ronna		458
Devine	James	U.S. Geological Survey	458
Devine	James	USGS	458
Devine	Jennie-Mae		458
Devine	Patricia		458
Devins	Edward		458
Devito	Kathleen		458
DeVoe	Stephen		458
DeVries	Chris		458
Dewaard	Wenda		458
Dewald	John		458
Dewald	Kevin		458
deWeese	Douglas		458
DeWeese	Robin		458
DeWitt	Shanna		458
DeWitt	Shanna		458
DeWolfe	Deborah		458
Dey	Eileen		458
Dey	Eileen Danni	Burlington Resources	458
Deyo	Sara		458
Deyo	Sara		458
Deyoung	Amy		458
Deyoung-Martin	Paul		458
Dfini	Donna		458
Di Candia	Michele		458
Di Fiore	Maria		458
Dial	Beth		458
Dial	Candy		458
Diallo	Sophie		458
Diamond	Mary		458
Dias	Amelia		458
Diaz	Barbara		458
Diaz	Melanie		458
Diaz	Mikel		458
Diaz	Patricia		458
DiBiase	Frank		458
Dibiase	Sabrina		458
DiCarlo	Cheryl		458
Dich	Mark P.		458
Dichtl	Mary		458
Dicken	Shawn		458
Dickens	Doris		458
Dickens	Doris		458
Dickens	Doris		458
Dickerson	Cherie		458
Dickerson	LaCretia		458
Dickerson	Tory		458
Dickey	Eleanor		458
Dickey	Michael		458
Dickey	William		458
Dickhaut	Sheri		458
Dickie	Sheila		458
Dickinson	David		458
Dickson	Alicia		458
Dickson	Mark		458
Dickson	Michael		458
DiCola	Kathy		458
Diderrich	Jim		458
Diedrick	Clifford		458
Diehl	Marina		458
Diehl	Scott		458
Diehm	Chris		458
Diem	Susan		458
Diem	Susan		458
Dieno	MaryAnne		458
Dietel	Judy		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Dieter	Betty		458
Dietrich	Jay		458
Dietz	Robert		458
Diggs	Cynthia		458
Dighans	Michael		458
Diloia	Steven		458
Dill	Lance		458
Dilling	P. Howard		458
Dillion	Teri		458
Dillman	Rober		458
Dillon	Catherine		458
Dillon	Keith		458
Dillon	Peter		458
Dilmore	Ward		458
Dimon	Heather		458
Dina	Mike		458
Dinger	Marilyn		458
Dionne	Edouard		458
Dipalma	Deborah		458
DiPasquale	Paul		458
Dipert	Brian		458
Dippold	Sue		458
Dirk	Lynn		458
Dirks	Douglas		458
Dirocco	Daniel		458
Disch	Stephen		458
Disney	David		458
Distasio	Judy		458
Ditsworth	Linda		458
Dittli	John		458
Dittrich	Karen		458
Divis	Teresa		458
Dix	Peter		458
Dix	Peter		458
Dixon	Cathleen		458
Dixon	Charles		458
Dixon	Chrystie		458
Dixon	Daniel		458
Dixon	Marlin		458
Dixon	Marlin		458
Dixon	Marlin		458
Dixon	Peggy		458
Dlugas	Mike		458
Dlugos	Mike		458
Dluz	Helen		458
Dobbins	Timothy		458
Dobbins	Timothy		458
Dobosh	George		458
Dobrenz	Larry		458
Dobro	Hazel		458
Dobson	Ariel		458
Dobson	Kristin		458
Dobson	Martin L.		458
Dockery	Christina		458
Docs	Barbara		458
Dodd	Bill		458
Dodd	Elizabeth		458
Dodd	Elizabeth		458
Dodd	James		458
Dodd	Kimberly		458
Dodd	Wilford A.		458
Doddy	Gina		458
Dodge	Katharine		458
Doe	John		458
Doebel	Norm		458
Doelger	Susan		458
Doerr	Debbie		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Dohner	Lynn		458
Doi	Judy		458
Dolan	Don		458
Dolan	kelly		458
Dolan	Kelly		458
Dolan	Pamela		458
Dolanp	Patricia		458
Dolezal	Robin		458
Dollyhigh	Adrienne		458
Dolney	R.		458
Dolney	Renee		458
Dolowitz	Alexander		458
Dolowitz	Alexander		458
Dombeck	Carrie		458
Dombroski	Kathleen		458
Dombroski	Kathleen		458
Dominic	Tony		458
Donaghy	Erin		458
Donahue	John		458
Donahue	Peggy		458
Donaker	Gwendolyn		458
Donaldson	Elif		458
Donaldson	Tamma		458
Donati	Liane		458
Donato	Karlene		458
Donlin	John		458
Donne	Alexsana		458
Donnelly	Joe		458
Donnelly	Lora		458
Donnelly	Michelle		458
Donnelly	Nathan		458
Donnelly	Patrick		458
Donnelly	Shannon		458
Donnely	Susan		458
Donnenfeld	Belinda		458
Donner	Jennifer		458
Donner	Jennifer		458
Donnici	Anthony		458
Donnor	Jan		458
Donohue	Mike		458
Donohue	Sharon		458
Donovan	Meghan		458
Donovan	Stephan		458
Doob	Jennifer		458
Dooley	Lynn		458
Doot	Scott		458
Doppke	Marck		458
Doran	Bonnie		458
Doran	Deirdre		458
Dorn	Valerie		458
Dornblaser	Mark		458
Dornbos	Jeff		458
Dorsett	Bob		458
Dorsey	Barbara		458
Dorsey	Nancy		458
Dorsey	Nancy		458
Dorstenia	Kaj		458
Dorstenia	Kaj		458
Doss	Heather		458
Dossey	Gwen		458
Dostalek	Patricia		458
DosTalek	Patricia		458
Doswell	Carolyn		458
Doty	Chris		458
Doty	Mark		458
Doucet	Lisha		458
Doucet	Rev. B.J.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Dougan	Linda		458
Dougherty	Michael		458
Doughman	Heather		458
Doughty	Joyce		458
Douglas	Carol		458
Douglas	Carol		458
Douglas	Chere		458
Douglas	Eddie		458
Douglas	Eric		458
Douglas	Felice		458
Douglas	Kima		458
Douglas	Rachel		458
Douglas	Richard		458
Douglas	Terri		458
Douglas	Terri		458
Douglas	William		458
Douglass	Edith		458
Douglass	Pat		458
Douglass	Rebecca		458
Douglass	Tasha		458
Dow	Denise		458
Dow	Rob		458
Dowd	Judith		458
Dowdy	Patricia		458
Dowdy	Michael		458
Dowdy	Michael		458
Dowell	Chet		458
Dowell	Mathew		458
Dowling	Beverly		458
Down	Diane		458
Down	Jeff		458
Downey	Robert A.		458
Downey	Robert A.	Energy Ingenuity Company	458
Downing	J.B.		458
Doyle	James		458
Doyle	Lisa		458
Doyle	Lucy		458
Doyle	Meredith		458
Doyle	Nina		458
Doyle	Sonja		458
Drache	Colleen		458
Draeger	Jennifer		458
Drake	Barbara S.		458
Drake	Nancy		458
Dray	Joe		458
Drechsler	Ann		458
Drechsler	Ann		458
Drechsler	Ann		458
Dreifuss	Laura		458
Drelles	William		458
Drembus	Joel		458
Drennen	Michael		458
Drenon	Korina		458
Drenth	Debra		458
Dresbach	Debra		458
Dreschler	Ann		458
Drew	Analisa		458
Drews	Jane		458
Dreyfuss	Rachel		458
Drill	Lance		458
Drill	Lance		458
Driscoll	Cecilia		458
Driscoll	Ed		458
Driscoll	Kathy		458
Driscoll	Kevin		458
Driscoll	Lena		458
Drobny	Franny		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Drollinger	Heather		458
Drost	Jeannine		458
Druke	Carmen		458
Drum	Kelli		458
Drury	John		458
Druschke	Peter		458
du Bois	Julie		458
Dubin-Vaughn	Sarah		458
Dubois	Roy		458
Dubreuil	Sonya		458
Dubuc	Dianne		458
Duby	Carol		458
DuCarme	Donna		458
Duchi	Ceceli		458
Duckworth	Francine		458
Duckworth	Rebecca		458
Duclo	Sylvia		458
Duda	Lori		458
Dudek	Ron		458
Dudley	Sarah		458
Dudow	Amy		458
Dudy	Mary		458
Dueease	Walter		458
Duerr	Stephen		458
Duff	Pat		458
Duff	Winslow		458
Duffus	Kathleen		458
Duffy	Erin		458
Duffy	Joshua		458
Duffy	Virginia		458
Dugan	Corey		458
Dugan	Darcy		458
Dugan	Pamela		458
Dugdale	Nicola		458
Duggan	Beth		458
Duggan	Roseanne		458
Duhon	Laurie		458
Duke	Carmen		458
Duke	Leonard & Judy		458
Duke	Michael		458
Duke	Shawn		458
Dukes	Joan		458
Dulco	Sylvia		458
Dulock	Michael		458
Dulski	Joane		458
Duminica-Minda	Atena		458
Dumser	Nadine		458
Dunaway	Jesse		458
Dunaway	Stephanie		458
Dunbar	Elaine		458
Duncan	Dave		458
Duncan	Michael		458
Duncan	Mike		458
Duncan	Pamela		458
Duncan	Patrick		458
Duncan	Robert		458
Duncan	Sarah		458
Duncan	Sherry		458
Duncan	William		458
Duncan Tabb	Neva		458
Dunckley	Robert		458
Dunham	Christopher		458
Dunham	Janet		458
Dunin-Wasowicz	Karen		458
Dunlap	Anne		458
Dunlap	Larry		458
Dunleavy	Erin		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Dunleavy	Pat		458
Dunmire	Catherine		458
Dunmire	Steven		458
Dunn	Carola		458
Dunn	Joseph		458
Dunn	Lois		458
Dunn	Michael		458
Dunn	Penny		458
Dunn	Sheryl		458
Dunning	Kathleen		458
Dunsby	Adam		458
Dunsmore	Ashley		458
Duplecion	Alice		458
DuPont	Amy		458
Dupont	C.J.		458
DuPont	David		458
duPont	Jaime		458
Dupps	John		458
Dupree	Donna		458
Duprez	Yvonne		458
Duran	Audrey		458
Duran	Jesus		458
Durand	Leilani		458
Durand	Richard		458
Durante	Grant		458
Duras	Connie		458
Durden	Laura		458
Durden	Tyler		458
Duregger	Michelle		458
Durgerian	George		458
Durham	Harry B.		458
Durham	Rebecca		458
Durkalski	Rachel		458
Durkee	Connie		458
Durkin	Kimberly		458
Durman	Bethany		458
Durnell	Tim		458
Durrenberger	Geri		458
Dusek	Matthew		458
Dusine	Cindy		458
Dustin	Jennifer		458
Dutton	Diane		458
Duups	John		458
Duvall	Thomas		458
Dwelly	Debra		458
Dwire	Janet		458
Dwyer	Cecelia		458
Dwyer	Cullen		458
Dwyer	DeeVonne		458
Dwyer Leal	Kelley		458
Dye	Winona		458
Dyer	Amanda		458
Dyer	Holly		458
Dyer	Holly		458
Dyer	Holly		458
Dyer	Jeff		458
Dyer	Mary		458
Dyer	Naomi		458
Dyer	Paul		458
Dykes	Donna		458
Dykes, Sr.	Gregory		458
Dyson	Denise K.		458
Dzaja	Mariyanna		458
Dzienius	Susan		458
Dzienius	Susan		458
Dzienius	Susan		458
Dzienius	Susan		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Dzur	Amy		458
Dzwil	Beth		458
Eakins	John		458
Eans	Bea		458
Eardley	Christine		458
Earle-Woods	Rebekah		458
Early	Duke		458
Early	Gordon		458
Earnhart	Darlene		458
Earnshaw	Connie		458
Eason	Nina		458
East	Gwendolyn		458
Easterday	Dave		458
Easterday	Gin		458
Eastman	Ron		458
Eaton	Charmaine		458
Eaton	Kathleen		458
Eaton	Morris		458
Ebersold	Deborah		458
Eberstadt	Kathryn		458
Ebert	Christopher		458
Ebert	George		458
Eble	Cathie		458
Ebright	Scott		458
Eby	Mike		458
Eby	Robert		458
Echavarri	August		458
Echavarri	Miguel		458
Eckard	Roberta		458
Eckel Cifrese	Jodi		458
Eckman	Jim		458
Ecllis	Larry D.		458
Economou	Constantina		458
Economou	Constantina		458
Edbrooke	Angie		458
Eddlemon	Carol		458
Eddy	Kristen		458
Eddy	Kristin		458
Eddy	Richard		458
Edelson	Jim		458
Edelstein	Susan		458
Eden	Matthew		458
Eder	Ellen		458
Edey	Anna		458
Edgin	Valerie		458
Edgington	Amy		458
Edgington	Amy		458
Edgington	William		458
Edmondson	Stacey		458
Edmonstone	Arran		458
Edmundson	Stacey		458
Edward	Marcus		458
Edwards	Bob		458
Edwards	Brad		458
Edwards	David		458
Edwards	Doris D.		458
Edwards	Dylan		458
Edwards	John		458
Edwards	Karen		458
Edwards	Katherine		458
Edwards	Sheila		458
Edwards	Sherry		458
Edwards	Steve		458
Edwards	Tom		458
Eeds	Bill		458
Effron	Michelle		458
Efron	Deborah		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Efron	Deborah		458
Efstratis	Ali		458
Egan	Kelly		458
Egbert	Marie		458
Egen	Ned		458
Eggers	Anne		458
Egleston	Shirley		458
Ehret	Diane		458
Ehrig	John		458
Eichten	Peter		458
Eid	Shannan		458
Eidsmoe	Thomas		458
Eilers	Christopher		458
Eischeod	Chris		458
Eisel	John		458
Eisenberg	Erik		458
Eisenberger	Maggie		458
Eisenhardt	Holly		458
Eisenhart	Brenda		458
Eisenkramer	Joel		458
Eisenstern	Lee		458
Eiser	Elyse		458
Eiserman	Fred		458
Ekedal	Tahkus		458
Eklund	Dara		458
Elayan	Sandra		458
Elbert	Christopher		458
Elder	J. Scott Elder		458
Elder	Patricia		458
Eldred	Lisa		458
Eldredge	Lynnette		458
Eldridge	Judith		458
Eldridge	Peter		458
Eledge	Joel		458
Elenburg	Gary		458
Eliason	Mike		458
Eliason	Sherry		458
Elio	Joel		458
Elke	Denise		458
Elkins	Cheryl		458
Ellen	Kamee		458
Ellenberger	David		458
Ellenwood	Laura		458
Eller	Tim		458
Ellertson	Beth		458
Ellicson	Davin		458
Elling	Elisabeth		458
Elliot	Benton		458
Elliot	Karen		458
Elliot	Terry		458
Elliot	Tom		458
Elliott	Ann		458
Elliott	Lynn		458
Elliott	Rebecca		458
Elliott-Engel	Amaris		458
Ellis	Carol		458
Ellis	Cheryl		458
Ellis	Dale		458
Ellis	Dale		458
Ellis	James		458
Ellis	John		458
Ellis	Kathleen		458
Ellis	Lara		458
Ellis	Meghan		458
Ellis	Phillip		458
Ellis	Phillip		458
Ellis	Robbie		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ellis	Robbie		458
Ellis	Thomas		458
Ellis	Wesley		458
Ellison	B. Lynne		458
Ellison	Darlene		458
Ellison	George		458
Ellringer	David		458
Elmore	James		458
Elmore	Rebecca		458
Elowitt	Christine		458
Elrod	Candace		458
Elrod	Jennifer		458
Els	Japhet		458
Elston	Michael		458
Elton	Deborah		458
Elver	Timothy Jon		458
Elwin	Michael		458
Ely	Robert		458
Ely	Stele		458
Elze	Laura		458
Emanuel	Sherry		458
Emanuelson	Karen		458
Embry	Irucka		458
Embry	Jeanne		458
Embry	Judith		458
Embry	Obiora		458
Emerson	Alice		458
Emerson	Ann		458
Emerson	Bill		458
Emerson	Brian		458
Emerson	Linda		458
Emerson	Mary		458
Emerson, Jr.	James L.		458
Emerson-Pierce	Jonathan		458
Emery	Donna		458
Emery	Donna		458
Emery	Karen		458
Emmendorfer	Alan		458
Emmerson	Sarah		458
Emmons	Cynthia		458
Emory	Del		458
Endicott	Rachel		458
Endlein	Kathleen		458
Ened	Linda		458
Enevoldsen	David		458
Eng	Diana		458
Engberg	Kathleen		458
Engebretson	Albert		458
Engel	Andrew		458
Engel	Larry		458
Engelman	Marilin		458
Engelman	Marilin		458
Engelman	Marilin		458
Engelman	Marilin		458
Engelman	Robert		458
Engels	Jennifer		458
Engelstad	Louise		458
Englade	Mary		458
England			458
England	Jerry		458
England	Sheri		458
England	Steve		458
Englander	Meg		458
Engle	Katherine		458
Engle	R.		458
Engleman	Marilin		458
Engleman	Todd		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Engler	David		458
Englestad	Louise		458
English	Barbara		458
English	Curtis		458
English	David		458
Engrav	Julie		458
Ennis	Jessica		458
Ennis	Mary		458
Enos	Sarah		458
Enos	Sarah		458
Enright	Michael		458
Enser	Richard		458
Ensing	Raymond		458
Enslow	Helene		458
Ensminger	Rick		458
Entz	Brian		458
Erb	Jay		458
Erbele	Dan		458
Ercolani	Federico		458
Ercolani	Federico		458
Ercoline	Brian		458
Erdman	Fred		458
Erekson	Jane		458
Erginer	Elif		458
Erickson	Karen		458
Erickson	M.		458
Erickson	Margaret		458
Ericson	Bette		458
Eriksen	Thomas		458
Erisman	Tara		458
Erkens	Richard		458
Erkens	Richard, Gertrude & Chris		458
Ernst	Edie		458
Ernst	Kathleen		458
Ernst	Randy		458
Errea	Mack		458
Ertel	Jennifer		458
Ertel	Jennifer		458
Ertel	Jocelyn		458
Ervin	Cassie		458
Erway	Nicole		458
Erwin	Cherie		458
Erwin	Kelly		458
Erwin	Michael		458
Escamilla	Paul		458
Escarcega	Pam		458
Escobar	Lia		458
Escovedo	E.G.		458
Eshia	Robert		458
Espinoza	Lizzie		458
Espinoza	Militza		458
Espiritu	Kathy		458
Espy	Brian		458
Esrey	Susan		458
Esselstyn	Eugenia		458
Essen	Joan		458
Essling	Jeannie		458
Estep	Mary		458
Esterby	Susan		458
Estes	Catherine		458
Estes	Douglas		458
Estes	Linda		458
Estes	Terri		458
Esteve	Gregory		458
Esteve	Gregory		458
Esteve	Gregory		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Estevez	Antonio		458
Estey	James		458
Etherton	Stephanie		458
Etshalom	Shira		458
Eubank	Lynn		458
Eubanks	David		458
Evanchuk	Jeanne		458
Evangelisto	Mark		458
Evans	Adrienne		458
Evans	Ann		458
Evans	Bill		458
Evans	Bill		458
Evans	Candy		458
Evans	Colleen		458
Evans	Dinda		458
Evans	Dinda		458
Evans	Dinda		458
Evans	Dinda		458
Evans	Donald		458
Evans	Douglas		458
Evans	Holly		458
Evans	Holly		458
Evans	Jane		458
Evans	Jeannie		458
Evans	Jeffrey		458
Evans	Nancy		458
Evans	Neal		458
Evans	Seamus		458
Evans	Susan		458
Evans	Timothy		458
Evans	Tina		458
Evans	Willow		458
Eveleth	Joshua		458
Evensen	Brenda		458
Eventoff	Franklin		458
Everitt	Constance		458
Everitt	Constance		458
Eversole	Maryann		458
Everton	Clyde		458
Everton	Clyde		458
Evertsen	Eleanor		458
Evjion	Virginia		458
Evjoin	Virginia		458
Evoniuk	Nanci		458
Ewald	K		458
Ewing	James		458
Ewing	Kenton		458
Ewy	Katrina		458
Exley	Olney W.		458
Exley	Tony		458
Ezell	Gladys		458
Ezzard	Lisa		458
Faaborg	Tre		458
Fader	Joyce		458
Fabiano	Jeanne		458
Fabiunke	Lars & Denielle		458
Fabretti	Cinthia		458
Fader	Marjorie		458
Fadroski	Karrie		458
Fagan	Gwendolyn		458
Fagnant	Marcia		458
Fahey	Deanna		458
Fahey-Cameron	Robin		458
Fahrenbach	Colleen		458
Fahrenbach	Vickie		458
Fairbairn	Cheryn		458
Fairbanks	Jill		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Fairbanks	Kathryn		458
Fairbanks	Kristin		458
Fairfield	John		458
Fairfield	John		458
Falberg	Gregory		458
Falc	Pete		458
Falc	Peter		458
Falca	Peter		458
Falen	Hattie		458
Falkoff	Martin		458
Fall	Fred		458
Falor	Ronald		458
Fanelli	Laura		458
Fang	Michelle		458
Fannin	David		458
Fannin	Margaret		458
Fanning	Heath		458
Fant	Caroine		458
Faraklas	Judy		458
Farkas	Nolan		458
Farley	Mary		458
Farley	Scott		458
Farlinger	Lori		458
Farlow	Rachael		458
Farmer	Anne-Marie & Jonathan		458
Farmer	Bill		458
Farnes	Marilyn		458
Farneth	Betty		458
Farnsworth	Christopher		458
Farnum	Missi		458
Farr	Gina		458
Farrall	Priseilla		458
Farrar	Sally		458
Farrell	Brendan		458
Farrell	Courtney		458
farrell	Courtney		458
Farrell	Grace		458
Farrell	Phil		458
Farrell	Valerie		458
Farris	Annie		458
Farris	Annie		458
Farris	Catherine		458
Farris	Xenula		458
Farrow	Shirley		458
Fatooh	Audrey A.		458
Faucheux	Misty		458
Faulk	Janeen		458
Faulk	Tonya		458
Faulkner	Karlene		458
Faust	Jeanie		458
Faust	Thomas		458
Fauth	Ann		458
Fay	Michelle		458
Fay	Nancy		458
Fazekas	John		458
Fazekas	Linda		458
Fazzino	David		458
Fearnley	Shannon		458
Feathers	Jesse		458
Feathers	Jesse		458
Featherstone	Sharon		458
Federico	Michael		458
Feeley	Stacey		458
Fehr	Eric		458
Fehr	Jill		458
Fehrenbach	Colleen		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Feijo	Barbara		458
Feijo	Barbara		458
Feijo	Daniela		458
Feiner	Judith		458
Feis	Jessica		458
Feist	Mark		458
Feit	Karen		458
Feldman	Bess		458
Feldman	Dede		458
Feldman	Elizabeth		458
Feldman	Larraine		458
Feldman	Mark		458
Feldmann	Paul		458
Felfle	Rosalie		458
Fellman	Barbara		458
Fellows	Jeff		458
Felten	Matthew		458
Felton	Penny		458
Felver	Rachel		458
Felzke	Bob		458
Fenimore	David		458
Fenley	Linda		458
Fenley	Sandra		458
Fenster	Steven		458
Fenster	Steven		458
Fenton	Beth		458
Fenton	Janet		458
Fenton	Janet		458
Fenton	Marc		458
Fenwick	Virginia		458
Ferejohn	Laura		458
Ferester	Ryan		458
Ferguson	Donna		458
Ferguson	Jenny		458
Ferguson	Kimberly		458
Ferguson	Rebecca		458
Ferguson	Sandra		458
Ferguson	Tom		458
Ferguson	Wesley		458
Feris	Zach		458
Ferkins	Roberta		458
Fern	Danielle		458
Fern	Sheila		458
Fernald	Deborah		458
Fernandez	Nancy		458
Ferrabee	Brian		458
Ferrand	Carole		458
Ferrante	Charles		458
Ferrara	Rachel		458
Ferrari	Gwen		458
Ferraro	Nancy H.		458
Ferrigno	James		458
Ferris	Charles		458
Ferris	Mike		458
Ferro	Jeannette		458
Fessides	Joyce		458
Festo	Gregory		458
Fetridge	Justin		458
Fetterer	Michael		458
Fetterman	Wendy		458
Fey	Michelle		458
Fiandt	Frederic		458
Fichialos	Sierra		458
Field	David		458
Field	James		458
Field	Mercer		458
Field	Sylvia		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Field	Theodore		458
Fielden	Kelly		458
Fielding	Julien		458
Fields	Brenda		458
Fields	Carrie		458
Fields	Deborah		458
Fields	Ed		458
Fields	Karen		458
Fields	Meghan		458
Fields	Meghan		458
Fields	Susan		458
Fields-Cox	James & Joan		458
Fiermonte	Alan		458
Fiflis	Michael		458
Figueroa	Othilia		458
Fijn	Frederieka		458
Fileccia	Yvonne		458
Fileccia	Yvonne		458
Filip	Marga		458
Filip	Michael		458
Filip	Mike		458
Fillmore	Nellie		458
Fillmore	Timothy		458
Fillner	Esther		458
Finch	Christine		458
Finch	Mary		458
Fincham	Beulah		458
Findley	Lisa		458
Findley	Mary		458
Finch	Matt		458
Finger	Danielle		458
Finizio	Karen		458
Fink	Brian		458
Fink	Erin		458
Fink	Johnny		458
Finkel	Katrina		458
Finkelstein	Harlold		458
Finnegan	Paulette		458
Finnell	Kathie		458
Finneran	Bean		458
Finneran	Max		458
Finnerman	Carla		458
Finton	Nancy		458
Fiore	Angela		458
Fiorini	Alicae		458
Firmin	Richard		458
First	Paul		458
Firth	Jennifer		458
Fiscella	Paul		458
Fiscella	Paul		458
Fischer	Douglas		458
Fischer	Elaine		458
Fischer	Elaine		458
Fischer	Susan		458
Fischhoff	Ilya		458
Fischhoff	Noam		458
Fischoff	Rachel		458
Fish	Tara		458
Fish	Teresa		458
Fisheer	Nancy		458
Fisher	Angene		458
Fisher	Ann		458
Fisher	Cheryl		458
Fisher	Emily		458
Fisher	Eric		458
Fisher	Keith		458
Fisher	Kelleigh		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Fisher	Lana		458
Fisher	Mark		458
Fisher	Robert		458
Fisher	Sean		458
Fisher	Thomas		458
Fisher	Victoria		458
Fisk	Carolyn		458
Fitch	Annie		458
Fitch	Annie		458
Fiterman	Mia		458
Fitts	Todd		458
Fitzell	Annemarie		458
Fitzer	Kate		458
Fitzgerald	Carol		458
Fitzgerald	Kathleen		458
Fitzgerald	Michael		458
Fitzgerald	Paul		458
Fitzgerald	Sherry		458
Fitzpatrick	Lief		458
Fixter	Kenneth		458
Fladland	Angie		458
Fladland	Chad		458
Flagg	Jessica		458
Flaherty	Diane G.		458
Flaherty	Virginia		458
Flahiff	Laura		458
Flanagan	Deborah		458
Flanagan	Paula		458
Flanders	Stephanie		458
Flanigan Bassi	Alison		458
Flannigan	Shawn		458
Flatt	Joan		458
Flax	Sally		458
Flaxman	Samuel		458
Fleischer	David		458
Fleischer	Lynn		458
Fleischhauer	Amy		458
Fleisher	Mitch		458
Fleissner	Gayle		458
Fleming	Christy		458
Fleming	Kate		458
Flescher	Lynn		458
Fletcher	Cynthia		458
Fletcher	Jeanne		458
Fletcher	Karen		458
Fletcher	Larry		458
Fletcher	Robert G.		458
Fletcher	William		458
Fletcher	William		458
Fleury	Dennis Anthony		458
Flickinger	Packy		458
Fligel	Thelma		458
Flinn	Brian		458
Flint	Shelby		458
Floran-Bernier	Elvira		458
Flores	Linda		458
Flores	Maria		458
Flores	Maria		458
Flores	Richard		458
Flores	Robert		458
Florey	Anna		458
Florin	Frank		458
Flowers	Bobbie		458
Flowers	Bobbie Dee		458
Flowers	Bobbie Dee		458
Flowers	Mary		458
Flowers	Mr.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Flowers	Patricia		458
Flowers	Tim		458
Floyd	Billy		458
Floyd	Elizabeth		458
Floyd	Philip		458
Floyd	Philip & Jennifer		458
Floyd	Sara		458
Floyd	Ulfras		458
Floyd	William		458
Flum	Catherine		458
Flynn	Marcia		458
Flynt	Erica		458
Fogarty	Faith		458
Fogelson	Adam		458
Fogelson	Jennifer		458
Fogg	Lynn		458
Fogler	Chris		458
Foley	Chris		458
Foley	Karon		458
Foley	Rosemary		458
Folland	Donna		458
Follingstad	Joyce		458
Folnagy	Attila		458
Folsom	Susan		458
Folsom	Susan		458
Foltz	Carol		458
Foltz	Claire		458
Foltz	John		458
Fonseca	Hugo		458
Fonseca	Hugo & Heather		458
Fontenot	Steve		458
Foort	Carol		458
Foos	Jean		458
Foote	Hallie		458
Forbes	Barbara		458
Forbes	Eileen		458
Forbes	William		458
Forbus	Elizabeth		458
Force	Michelle		458
Ford	Beverly		458
Ford	Jo		458
Ford	John		458
Ford	Julie		458
Ford	Ron & Betty		458
Ford	Sean		458
Ford	Shirley		458
Ford	Tom		458
Fordham	Chad		458
Fordham	Mal		458
Fordyce	Rain		458
Foreman	Edwina		458
Foreman	Wilmoth		458
Forest	Liana		458
Formalin	Tiffany		458
Forman	Carol		458
Forman	Jill		458
Forman	Joshua		458
Forman	Sarah		458
Formanek	Rick		458
Formby	Tonya		458
Formigoni	Tania		458
Formilan	Tiffany		458
Forouhi	Leila		458
Forouhi	Leila		458
Forrest	Rich		458
Forrester	Stacey		458
Forrester	Stacey		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Forschler	Joseph T.		458
Forster	Lorrie		458
Forsythe	Aidan		458
Forsythe	Jean		458
Fort	Kelly		458
Forte	Caroline		458
Fortier	Rollin		458
Fortunato	Joy		458
Fortune	Michelle		458
Fosha	Becki		458
Foshee	Christine		458
Foskett	Monica		458
Foss	Janice		458
Foss	Janice		458
Foss	Jessine		458
Foss	Matt		458
Foss	Thomas		458
Fossler	Steve		458
Fossum	Gary		458
Fossum	Sharron		458
Foster	Claire		458
Foster	Dorothy		458
Foster	Elizabeth		458
Foster	Gene		458
Foster	Janet		458
Foster	Powell		458
Foster	Powell		458
Foster	Ralph		458
Foszcz	Jeffery & Ursula		458
Fotos	Janet		458
Foucart	Julie		458
Fouche-Schack	James		458
Foulger	Kim		458
Fountain	Sherry		458
Fountain	Susan		458
Fournier	Celestine		458
Fournier	Joe		458
Fournier	Laure		458
Foust	Kimberly A.		458
Fouts	Rick		458
Fowler	Dana	Energy Consulting & Operating, Inc.	458
Fowler	Leslie		458
Fowler	Linda		458
Fowler	Linda C.		458
Fowler	Rob		458
Fowler	Robert		458
Fowler	Roe & Boyd		458
Fowler	Russell		458
Fowlkes	Richard		458
Fowlkes	Richard		458
Fox	Charles		458
Fox	Charlotte		458
Fox	David		458
Fox	Geraldine		458
Fox	Jennifer		458
Fox	Kathleen		458
Fox	Kristi		458
Fox	Paul		458
Fox	Sandra		458
Fox	Sandra		458
Frado	Wendy		458
Frado	Wendy		458
Frames	Barbara		458
Framiglio	Lisa		458
France-Peralta	Rhonda		458
Frances	Sherri		458
Francis	Benjamin		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Francis	Benjamin		458
Francis	Frank & Lorna		458
Francis	Melba		458
Francis	Sherri		458
Francis	Traci		458
Francisco	Linda		458
Francke	Ildi		458
Franco	Beverly		458
Franco	Paige		458
Francois	Adriana		458
Frank	Lee		458
Frank	Mary		458
Frank	Mary Kate		458
Frankl	Paulette		458
Franklin	Elizabeth		458
Franklin	Valeda		458
Franklin	Wesley		458
Franson	D.K.		458
Frantz	Donald		458
Frantz	Glenn		458
Frantz	Michael		458
Frantz	Michael		458
Franz	Amy		458
Franz	Kathleen		458
Fraser	Clayton		458
Fraser	Simone		458
Fraser	Stacey		458
Frazee	Ruth		458
Frazer	Lindsey		458
Frazer	Robert		458
Frazier	James E.		458
Frazier	Richard		458
Frazier	Richard		458
Frazier	Terri		458
Fredal-Estapa	Carrie		458
Frederick	Danny		458
Fredericks	Misha		458
Fredericks	Misha		458
Fredericks	Misha		458
Fredrickson	David		458
Fredrickson	John		458
Fredrickson	John		458
Fredrickson (Reverand)	David		458
Freeburg	Sharon & John		458
Freed	Ellen		458
Freedberg	Marilyn		458
Freedman	Arnold		458
Freel	Katharine		458
Freeland	Chris		458
Freeman	Amy		458
Freeman	Andrew		458
Freeman	Carl		458
Freeman	Dick		458
Freeman	Gordon		458
Freeman	Matthew		458
Freeman	Sharon		458
Freeman	Sherry		458
Freeman	Terry		458
Freeman	William		458
Freihofer	Cathy		458
French	Elizabeth		458
French	Fiona		458
French	Jacqueline		458
French	Joan		458
Frescura	Rebecca		458
Frey	David		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Frey	Renea		458
Freyer	Nancy		458
Freytag	Will		458
Frias	Gabriela		458
Fricano	Marian		458
Fried	Hadley		458
Friedland	Aaron		458
Friedland	Karen		458
Friedlander	Kay		458
Friedman	Benno		458
Friedman	Devorah		458
Friedman	Elsye		458
Friedman	Elyse		458
Friedman	Joni		458
Friedman	Lia		458
Friedman	Stanley		458
Friedman	Steven		458
Friedman	Steven		458
Friedman	Todd		458
Friedmann	Vivian		458
Friedman-Sydmark	Barbara		458
Friedrich	Marlene		458
Friedrichs	Kai		458
Friedrick	Stephen		458
Friesen	Debbie		458
Frilis	Christian		458
Frink	Frank		458
Fritsch	Andrew		458
Fritts	Sharon		458
Fritz	Arthur		458
Fritzler	Frank J.		458
Frizzell	Stephanie		458
Froelich	Bruce		458
From	Amy		458
Fromholzer	Cheryl		458
Fromm	Mitchel		458
Frost	Ed		458
Frost	Jason		458
Frost	Neal		458
Frucht	Michael		458
Fruhling	Lyne		458
Frum	Matthew		458
Frutchey	Karen		458
Frutchey	Karen		458
Fry	Lindsey		458
Frye	Richard		458
Frye	Suzanne		458
Fuchs	Robert		458
Fuenza	Drea		458
Fuerst	Liz		458
Fuhrer	Carol		458
Fuhry	Joan		458
Fuller	Catherine		458
Fuller	Debbie		458
Fuller	Linda		458
Fuller	Roana		458
Fuller	Stephen		458
Fuller	Will		458
Fullerton	Jennifer		458
Fullerton	Sumer		458
Fulmer	Noah		458
Fulop	Debra		458
Funk	Gayle		458
Funk	Shane		458
Funk	Sherrill		458
Funsett	Karinya		458
Funston	Brad		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Fuqua	Heidi		458
Furan	Jeremy		458
Furchtenicht	Alan		458
Furchtenicht	Alan		458
Furia Lau	Jackie		458
Furman	Carrie		458
Furman	Lydia		458
Furnish	Nancie		458
Fursich	Robert		458
Fusaro	Lynnette		458
Fyffe	Pauli		458
G.	S.		458
Gabb	Sally		458
Gabel	Caroline		458
Gabel	Cheryl		458
Gabey	Ruth		458
Gabitsch	Forrest		458
Gabor	Carol		458
Gac	Ce		458
Gachot	Peter		458
Gad	Simone		458
Gaffney	Dennis		458
Gaffney	Kaitilin		458
Gaffney	Kathryn		458
Gage	Bruce		458
Gage	Cathy		458
Gage	Tamala		458
Gagne	Peter		458
Gagomiros	Keith		458
Gagomiros	Keith		458
Gagomiros	Keith		458
Gaia	Florence		458
Gaine	Marybeth		458
Gainer	Beverly		458
Galano	Anna		458
Galante	Nicholas		458
Galariada	Elaine		458
Galatan	Albert		458
Gale	Fritz		458
Gale	Jennifer		458
Gale	Jennifer		458
Gales	Jeanne		458
Galicia	Gabrielle		458
Galimitakis	Marguerite		458
Galitsky	Christie		458
Galitsky	Christie		458
Galitsky	Christina		458
Gallagher	Katie		458
Gallagher	Nate		458
Gallant	Peggi		458
Galletta	Karina		458
Galli	Bill		458
Gallie	Jonathan		458
galligan	Kathy		458
Gallivan	Brendan		458
Gallo	Ed		458
Galluccio	Douglas		458
Galston	Mamie		458
Galvan	Juan-Pablo		458
Galvez	Adriana		458
Gama	Renee		458
Gamba	Mark		458
Gamble	Joan		458
Gammon	Sarah		458
Gammon	Willaim		458
Gamot	Joanne		458
Ganey	Sheila		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Gancy	Sheila		458
Gann	Sara		458
Gant	Jim		458
Gante	Michael		458
Ganteaume	Rachel		458
Gant-Irvin	Marguerite		458
Gantz	Laren		458
Gantz	Lauren		458
Ganz	Isabel		458
Garafano	Nicole		458
Garber	Julie		458
Garber	Kirk		458
Garber	Robert		458
Garber	Sandra		458
Garberson	Julian		458
Garboden	Jesse		458
Garcia	Alan		458
Garcia	Alejandra		458
Garcia	Alejandra		458
Garcia	Ana		458
Garcia	Carla		458
Garcia	Carol		458
Garcia	Christina		458
Garcia	Claudia		458
Garcia	Danna		458
Garcia	Eliana		458
Garcia	Haydee		458
Garcia	Jason		458
Garcia	Jason		458
Garcia	Karla		458
Garcia	Kathryn		458
Garcia	Marco		458
Garcia	Miriam		458
Garcia	Pilar		458
Garcia	Silvana		458
Garcia-Tamaran	D.		458
Garcia-Tamaran	Ramon		458
Garden	Claire		458
Garden	Claire		458
Garden	Jenny		458
Gardener	Gregory		458
Gardner	Renae		458
Gardner	Shaun		458
Gardner	Shaun & ReNae		458
Gardner	Teresa		458
Gardner	Teresa		458
Gargiulo	Kathleen		458
Gargiulo	Philip		458
Garibay	Aleks		458
Garland	Rob		458
Garmon	Meredith		458
Garner	Tina		458
Garnett	Mike		458
Garone	Marissa		458
Garrett	Lisa		458
Garrett	Patti		458
Garrett	Susan		458
Garrigan	Christine		458
Garrigues	Alice		458
Garripoli	Mary		458
Garrison	Denise		458
Garrison	Denise		458
Garrison	Jean		458
Garrison	Kathleen		458
Garron	Steven		458
Garry	Gordon		458
Garry	Russell B.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Gartlan	Niall		458
Gartland	Chris		458
Gartner	Olivier		458
Garton	Elizabeth		458
Garton	Jane		458
Garton Seaman	Debby		458
Garvey	Jenna		458
Garvey	Rick		458
Garvin	Michael		458
Garvin	Michael		458
Garza	Noel R.		458
Garzon	Carol		458
Gascoigne	Leslie		458
Gaskill	Dale		458
Gaskins	Leslie		458
Gaskins	Mary Anne		458
Gaspard	Dorothy		458
Gaspero	Cheri		458
Gassie	Diana		458
Gates	Kathleen		458
Gates	Michael		458
Gates	Nancy		458
Gates	Randy		458
Gathing	Nancy		458
Gathing	Nancy		458
Gatlin	Marilyn		458
Gaukel	Kevin	Niobrara Conservation District	458
Gaul	Gayle M.		458
Gault	Marla		458
Gausling	Nicholas		458
Gauthier	Christina		458
Gauthier	Marc		458
Gauthier	Mike		458
Gautier	Lee		458
Gauvreau	Don		458
Gayson	Kat		458
Gdog	Jacqueline		458
Gear	James R.		458
Geary	Irving		458
Gebelein	Sally		458
Gebelein	Sally		458
Gebhardt	Matthew		458
Gebhardt	Matthew		458
Geenen	Barbara		458
Gegner	Jack		458
Geha	Tom		458
Gehring	Wendy		458
Geiger	Mika		458
Geis	Alissa		458
Geise	Wendy		458
Geiss	Geoffrey		458
Geist	Beverly		458
Geist	Jeremy		458
Gelfand	Janet		458
Geller	Polly		458
Geller	Suzanne		458
Gellis	Shirley		458
Gemar	Ryan		458
Gemmell	Lorraine		458
Gemmill	Rebecca		458
Gemmill	Rebecca		458
Genevich	Genny		458
Genevy	Julia		458
Gengenbach	Laurie		458
Gent	Michael		458
Gentile	Anthony		458
Gentner	Darcy		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Gentry	Nikki		458
Gentry	Nikki		458
Gentry	Nikki		458
Gentry	Steve		458
Gentzhorn	Kathi		458
Georg	Rich		458
George	Cheri		458
George	Dorothy		458
George	Gene R.	Yates Petroleum Corporation	458
George	Glenna		458
George	Jill		458
George	Kevin		458
George	Kristine		458
George	Kristine		458
George	Patricia		458
George	Patricia		458
Georgiou	Christine		458
Georgiou	Christine		458
Georgis	David		458
Geraci	Suzanne		458
Gerdan	Gail		458
Gerdes	Heather		458
Gerke	David		458
Gerlach	Jim		458
Gerlach	Mary		458
Gerrish	Jennifer		458
Gershmanm	Amy		458
Gersicoff	Leslie		458
Gertje	Frances		458
Gerwe-Perkins	Samantha		458
Gessay	Glenda		458
Gessay	Glenda		458
Gessert	Richard		458
Gesuale	Peter		458
Getchell	Stephen R.		458
Getz	Caroline		458
Geurkink	Lise		458
Ghislandi	Yves		458
Giannascoli	Patricia		458
Giannetti	Barbara		458
Giauque	Aria		458
Gibb	Brian		458
Gibb	Kenneth		458
Gibbs	Jonathan		458
Gibney	Benjamin		458
Gibran	Tariq		458
Gibson	Bill		458
Gibson	Debbie		458
Gibson	Dusty		458
Gibson	Lee		458
Gibson	Lee		458
Gibson	Lee		458
Gibson	Linda Mclellan		458
Gibson	Stephen		458
Gidden	Greg		458
Gidden	Greg		458
Giery	Todd		458
Giese	Dale		458
Giese	Mark		458
Giese	Mark		458
Giese	Mark		458
Gieszl	Bryan		458
Giffin	Jon		458
Giffords	Eugene		458
Gift	Mary		458
Gignac	David		458
Giguere	Naren		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Giguere	Naren		458
Gilbert	Amy		458
Gilbert	Cristen		458
Gilbert	Jennifer		458
Gilbert	K		458
Gilbert	Paul		458
Gilbert	Sue		458
Gilbert	Tracy		458
Gilbertson	Stella		458
Gilbreath	Donald H.		458
Gilchrist	Brigid		458
Gildart	Jane & Bert		458
Giles	Rikke		458
Gilestra	Doris		458
Gilham	Enid		458
Gilham	Enid		458
Gill	Annette		458
Gill	Barbara		458
Gill	Don		458
Gill	Susan		458
Gill	Virginia		458
Gilland	James		458
Gilland	James		458
Giller	Clark		458
Gillespie	Gabriel		458
Gillett	Kathryn		458
Gillian	Linda		458
Gillis	Joshua		458
Gillitzer	Heidi		458
Gillmore	Kathy		458
Gillock	M.J.		458
Gilman	Pearl		458
Gilman	Pearl		458
Gilman	Pearl		458
Gilman	Richard		458
Gilmore	Connie		458
Gilmore	David		458
Gilmore	Elizabeth		458
Gilmore	Sasha		458
Gilmour	Ken		458
Gilmour	Ken		458
Gilmour	Kenneth John		458
Gilquan	Meghan		458
Gilroy	Karen		458
Gilson	Kerri		458
Gilweit	Martie		458
Gimbel	Tim		458
Gimza	Barron		458
Ginestro	Suzanne		458
Ging	Jolynn		458
Gingerich	Annette		458
Giordano	Dino & Lisa		458
Giovanni	Rosane		458
Giovannini	Myriam		458
Gipson	Erin		458
Gipson	Rob	American Fisheries Society	458
Girard	Linda		458
Girardeau	Laura		458
Girardeau	Laura		458
Girty	Ronald		458
Giruzzi	Lisa		458
Gitlitz	Gail		458
Given	Robert		458
Given	Travis		458
Glascock	John		458
Glaser	Lynn		458
Glass	Annekarin		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Glass	John		458
Glass	Judy		458
Glassman	Charlene		458
Glassman	Hope		458
Gleason	Ben		458
Gleason	Kathleen		458
Gleave	Diana		458
Gledhill	Dave		458
Glendinning	Margaret		458
Glenn	Martha		458
Glenn	Mary		458
Glennie-Smith	Haley		458
Glenn-Rogers	Deborah		458
Glicksburg	Andrew		458
Glover	Ann		458
Glover	Anthony		458
Glover	Barbara		458
Glover	Joshua		458
Glover	Natalie		458
Glover	Shannon		458
Glover	Timothy		458
Gluck	Laurayne		458
Glueck	Rachel		458
Gluth	Alfred		458
Gnewuch	Heather		458
Goba	Agustin		458
Godbole	Suneeta		458
Goddard	Kristen		458
Godfrey	Jennifer		458
Godfrey	Nancy		458
Godfrey	Randy		458
Godmilow	Jill		458
Godson	Lawrence		458
Godwin	Colin		458
Goeglein	Judy		458
Goeken	Murlin		458
Goeken	Murlin		458
Goerler	Ellen		458
Goerler	Ellen		458
Goerold	W. Thomas	Lookout Mountain Analysis	458
Goertner	Jean		458
Goertz	Virginia		458
Goesman	Pamela		458
Goetz	Gary		458
Goetz	Penny		458
Goetz	Richard		458
Goga	A.		458
Goggin	Richard		458
Goggins	Alan		458
Goggins	Elizabeth		458
Goh	B.C.		458
Goh	Boon Yeong		458
Gold	Barbara		458
Gold	Jeff		458
Gold	Lauren		458
Gold	Marilyn		458
Gold	Ruth		458
Goldberg	David		458
Goldblatt	Laura		458
Goldblatt	Laura		458
Goldburg	Ellen		458
Golden	Sheri		458
Golden	Susan		458
Goldfeather	Rainah		458
Goldfeather	Rainah		458
Goldin	Nadine		458
Goldin	Nadine		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Goldin	Susan		458
Goldman	Joseph		458
Goldman	Kate		458
Goldman	Kenn		458
Goldman	Kenn		458
Goldman	Kenn		458
Goldman	Paul		458
Goldman-Salach	Sharon		458
Goldsbury	Robert		458
Goldsmith	Virginia		458
Goldstein	Freya		458
Goldstein	Judith		458
Goldstein	Linda		458
Goldstein	Seth		458
Gollehan	Heidi		458
Golly	Nancy		458
Golner	Geoffrey		458
Golubski	Janet		458
Gomez	Dan		458
Gomez	Jerri		458
Gomez	Maria		458
Gomochak	Deanna		458
Gomzi	Vjeran		458
Gong	Ellen		458
Gonick	Wendy		458
Gonnoud	Kathleen		458
Gonsalves	Laura		458
Gonyo	Linda		458
Gonzales	Carolyn		458
Gonzales	Diane		458
Gonzales	Diane		458
Gonzales	Kathleen		458
Gonzales	Shanna		458
Gonzales	Stephen		458
Gonzalez	Blanche		458
Gonzalez	Ceylina		458
Gonzalez	Paula		458
Gonzalez	Rena		458
Gonzalez	Rob		458
Good	Christina		458
Good	Jennifer		458
Good	Victoria		458
Goodbody	Marcus		458
Goodchild	Shawn		458
Goodchild	Shawn		458
Goode	Charlie		458
Goodell	Kevin		458
Goodier	Jeremy		458
Goodin	Ben		458
Gooding	Luna		458
Goodlin	David		458
Goodlin	David		458
Goodlind	David		458
Goodman	Bruce		458
Goodman	Eve		458
Goodman	Norma		458
Goodman	Philip		458
Goodman	Robert		458
Goodman	Virginia		458
Goodman-Wadro	Arlene		458
Goodrich	Craig		458
Goodrich	Nanya-akuki		458
Goodson	Alan		458
Goodwin	Bradford		458
Goodwin	Judith		458
Goodwin	Kathy		458
Goodwin	Kevin		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Goodwin	Martha		458
Goodwin	Maud		458
Googins	David		458
Goolsby	Rosa		458
Gorbett	Jason		458
Gorby	Terry		458
Gorden	Lois		458
Gorder	Edwin A.		458
Gordon	Bill		458
Gordon	Elissa		458
Gordon	Gail		458
Gordon	Gail		458
Gordon	Jennifer		458
Gordon	Jon		458
Gordon	Karen		458
Gordon	Linda		458
Gordon	Michael		458
Gordon	Robin		458
Gordon	Susan		458
Gordon-Brander	Alex		458
Gordy	Graham		458
Gordy	Zola		458
Gore	Jesse		458
Gore	Jesse		458
Gore	Jesse		458
Gore, Ph.D.	James A.	Columbus State University	458
Goren & Wilson	Eric & Vickie		458
Gorga	Joseph		458
Gorham	Camilla		458
Gorman	Ray		458
Gorman	Sharon		458
Gormley	Eileen		458
Gormley-veasley	Audrey		458
Gorry	Christian		458
Gorsetman	Mark		458
Gorsetman	Mark		458
Gorzan	Katarzyna		458
Gosdin	Rita		458
Gosser	Matthew		458
Gotch	Nick		458
Gothard	Jennifer		458
Gothard	Yaacov		458
Gott	Elise		458
Gougeon	Matthew		458
Gougler	David		458
Gould	Catherine		458
Gould	Julianne		458
Gould	Pamela		458
Gould	Richard		458
Gould	W.		458
Goulet	Rachel		458
Gourley	Jacquelyn		458
Gover	Cecil		458
Gowe	Jane		458
Gowland	Alice & Peter		458
Grabcheski	Alex		458
Graber	Lena		458
Grabowski	Joseph		458
Graccrook	Kylie & Ashley		458
Grace	Paul		458
Grack	Amy		458
Grady	Colleen		458
Grady	Fran		458
Graf	Meil		458
Graf	Nicolas		458
Graffis	Joseph		458
Graffius-Ashcraft	Karen		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Grafton	George		458
Grafton	George		458
Graham	Donald		458
Graham	Donna		458
Graham	Erin		458
Graham	Jina		458
Graham	John A.		458
Graham	Kimberley		458
Graham	Melissa		458
Graham	Rachel		458
Graham	Ryan		458
Graham	Susan		458
Graham-Hurd	Melissa		458
Graigory	J.		458
Grail	Christine		458
Grainger	Elizabeth		458
Gramp	Lisa		458
Granata	Megan		458
Grand	Bonnie		458
Granger	Ivan		458
Granger	Phil		458
Granquist	Joel		458
Grant	C. Kim		458
Grant	Gordon		458
Grant	Jensen		458
Grant	Nichole		458
Grant	Tandora		458
Grant	Will		458
Grant-Gibson	Elisabeth		458
Gratop	Madelyn		458
Gratz	Richard		458
Grau	Katharine		458
Grau	Katie		458
Gravenstein	Frederike		458
Graves	Caryn		458
Graves	Marilyn		458
Graves	William		458
Gravlin	Paul		458
Gray	Jim		458
Gray	Karen		458
Gray	Lisa		458
Gray	Veleka		458
Graybill	Kelly		458
Greathouse	Lillie		458
Greco	Donna		458
Green	Amy		458
Green	Betsy		458
Green	Betty Jean		458
Green	Bradley		458
Green	Carl		458
Green	Carol		458
Green	Charles		458
Green	Darrell		458
Green	Doug		458
Green	Duke		458
Green	Geerald		458
Green	Jason		458
Green	Jason		458
Green	Jason		458
Green	Jason J.		458
Green	Justin		458
green	Kyel		458
Green	Norma		458
Green	Sandra Payne		458
Green	Sean		458
Green	Susie		458
Green	Thomas		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Green Nylen	Nell		458
Greenberg	Jay		458
Greene	Andrew		458
Greene	Christy		458
Greene	Dot		458
Greene	Howard		458
Greene	Howard		458
Greene	James		458
Greene	Meridithe		458
Greene	Sande		458
Greenfeld	Annie		458
Greenfield	Robert		458
Greenlee	James		458
Greenlee	Mark		458
Greenwald	Jessica		458
Greenwald	Joan		458
Greenwalt	Clinton		458
Greenway	Lumina		458
Greenwood	Melissa		458
Greer	Lucinda		458
Greer	Marsha		458
Greeson	Cliff		458
Greever	Barry		458
Grega	Tammy		458
Gregas	Jean		458
Gregg	David		458
Gregg	Kristy		458
Gregoire	Lori		458
Gregonis	Daniel		458
Gregorcich	Jan		458
Gregory	Bonnie		458
Gregory	Jeremy		458
Gregory	John		458
Gregory	Marilyn		458
Gregory	Nathan		458
Greiner	Gerard		458
Greisch	Kevin		458
Greitzer	Martin		458
Gremel	David		458
Grenier	Dana		458
Gretz	Bonnie		458
Greuer	Friederike		458
Grice	Mary		458
Griest	Fred		458
Griest	Fred		458
Griffin	Alex		458
Griffin	Alex		458
Griffin	Gretchen		458
Griffin	Kendra		458
Griffin	Rose		458
Griffin	Rose		458
Griffin	Rose		458
Griffin	Sarah		458
Griffin	Tracy		458
Griffin	Tracy		458
Griffin-Lewin	Anne		458
Griffith	Al		458
Griffith	Donna		458
Griffith	Mike		458
Griffith	Steve		458
Griffith	Todd		458
Griffiths	Julie		458
Griggs	Lorena		458
Grill	Marianne		458
Grimm	Ron & Missy		458
Grimmer	Judith		458
Grimwade	Elizabeth		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Grindle	Russell		458
Grinnell	Joseph		458
Grippaudo	Deborah		458
Griswold	Marcus		458
Grivett	Mindy		458
Groah	Larry		458
Groarke	Deborah		458
Grocoff	Matthew		458
Grodbersen	Jeff		458
Grodt	Honey		458
Groen	Amy		458
Groen	Erik		458
Groessl	Carolyn		458
Groff	Estella		458
Groff	Pamela		458
Groff	Robert		458
Grolimond-Olson	Mary		458
Gromaski	Gregory		458
Groom	Jeremiah		458
Grooms	Richard		458
Grose	Crystal		458
Groshong	Richard		458
Groshong	Rick		458
Gross	Kurt		458
Gross	Laura		458
Gross	Lisa		458
Gross	Rob		458
Gross	Tessa		458
grossman	Bonnie		458
Grossman	Christine		458
Grossman	Marleana		458
Grover	Ravi		458
Grover	Ravi		458
Grover	Ravi		458
Groves	Jennifer		458
Grow	Alice		458
Grubb	Karen		458
Grubb	Karen		458
Grubb	Valerie		458
Grubb	Valerie		458
Grubbs	Laney		458
Grube	Hearther		458
Gruber	Olivier		458
Gruhn Di Tullio	Meryn		458
Grunberger	Maurits		458
Grundfest	Jill		458
Gruner	Ben		458
Grusin	Don		458
Gruskos	Alexandra		458
Gryte	Kenneth		458
Grywusiewicz	Tina		458
Guare	Elizabeth		458
Guarino	Ruth		458
Guay	Anthony		458
Gudmundsen	Linda		458
Guehlstorff	Kathleen		458
Gueli	Annamarie		458
Guentert	Catherine		458
Guentert	Larry		458
Guentert	Laurence		458
Guenther	Beth		458
Guenza	Michael		458
Guereiro	Mike		458
Guerra	Ariel & Jennifer		458
Guerra	Catherin		458
Guerra	Eugene		458
Guerra	Linda		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Guerra	Linda		458
Guerreiro	Mike		458
Guerrero	Milton		458
Guerry	Melyssa		458
Guevara	Ed		458
Guevara	Santiago		458
Guevara	Yolanda		458
Guglielmo	Karen		458
Guheen	Bill		458
Guidry	Steven P.		458
Guimaraes	Debbie		458
Guinazzo	Rhonda		458
Gulacsi	Andrea		458
Gulbis	Robert		458
Gulde	Nicholas		458
Gulecki	Jacqueline		458
Guli	Nick		458
Gunaratne	Kenneth		458
Gunderson	Erik		458
Gunningham	Elisabeth		458
Gunter	Diane		458
Gunther	Ken		458
Gupta	Anuj		458
Gupta	Priyanka		458
Gurda	Michelle		458
Gurevich	Vsevolod		458
Gurran	Cheryl		458
Gurtiza	Denise		458
Gurule	Laurie		458
Gurz	Denise		458
Gustafson	Michael		458
Gustafson	Rae		458
Gustafson	Rae Ann		458
Gustin	Lindsey		458
Gustin	Stacy		458
Gustyn	Stacy		458
Gutestad	Genva		458
Gutgsell	Billie		458
Gutgsell	Billie		458
Guth	Tracy		458
Guthman	Heather		458
Guthrie	Rick		458
Guthrie	Tom		458
Gutierrez	Anastacia		458
Gutierrez	Laura		458
Gutierrez	Suzanne		458
Gutman	Brian		458
Gutman	Mark		458
Gutmann	Ingo		458
Gutmann	Todd		458
Guttler	Emma		458
Guy	Brad		458
Guy	Debra		458
Guy	Meg		458
Guyer	Frank		458
Guzman	Robert		458
Guzman	Yahaira		458
Gwaltney	Ashley		458
H.	Alh		458
H.	Laurie		458
H.	Little		458
Haaf	M.		458
Haas	Erin		458
Haas	Marjorie		458
Haas	Victoria		458
Haasch	Ryan		458
Habenicht	Tania		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Haber	Paul		458
Habermacher	Margene		458
Hackett	Andrea		458
Hacklin	Cathy		458
Hackworth	David		458
Hadad	Sammi		458
Hadkikhani	Beverly		458
Hadraba	Jennifer		458
Hadraba	Jennifer		458
Haefele	Aaron		458
Haehl	Dennie		458
Hafer	Sarah		458
Haff	Harry		458
Hafford	Maury & Leslie		458
Hafrey	Anne		458
Hagaman	Harry		458
Hagberg	Sofia		458
Hagemeir	Leah		458
Hagen	John		458
Hagens	Megan		458
Hagerson	Julee		458
Hahn	Elizabeth		458
Hahn	Henry		458
Hahn III	Henry		458
Haigh	Jane		458
Haigh	Jane		458
Haight	Susan		458
Haight	William		458
Hailstone	Joyce		458
Hailu	Zena-Gabrielle		458
Haines	Amy		458
Hains	Jenna		458
Hair	Julie		458
Hair	Susan		458
Haire	Brad		458
Haisler	James		458
Hakim	Bonnie		458
Halbert	Kathy		458
Haldiman	Dan		458
Hale	Cindy		458
Hale	Connie		458
Hale	Greggory		458
Hair	Morris		458
Hale	Stephany		458
Hales	Janine		458
Hales	C.		458
Hales	Carolyn		458
Hair	Kim		458
Hales	Margie		458
Hales	Margie		458
Halfen	Meodie		458
Hall	Amy		458
Hall	B.C.		458
Hall	Betsy		458
Hall	D.		458
Hall	Dirk		458
Hall	Falinda R.		458
Hall	Gimone		458
Hall	James		458
Hall	Jared		458
Hall	Keith		458
Hall	Linda		458
Hall	Linda		458
Hall	Maggi		458
Hall	Marty		458
Hall	Morgan		458
Hall	Myra		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hall	Nicki		458
Hall	Raymond		458
Hall	Sean		458
Hall	Theresa		458
Halldorsdottir	Kolbrun		458
Hallenbeck	Debbie		458
Haller	Greg		458
Halligan	Mary		458
Halloran	Neal		458
Halloran	Neal		458
Hallowell	Ann		458
Hallsten	Gregory	Montana DEQ	458
Hallwirth	Lori		458
Halmi	John		458
Halpen	Pat		458
Halpin	Mary		458
Halverson	Kristin		458
Halverson	Kristin		458
Halverson	Patrick		458
Halverson	Shari		458
Haman	Karla		458
Hambright	Abbey		458
Hamelin	Stan		458
Hamelink	Jerry		458
Hamilton	Andrew		458
Hamilton	Andy		458
Hamilton	Andy		458
Hamilton	Caroline		458
Hamilton	Deborah		458
Hamilton	George		458
Hamilton	Healy		458
Hamilton	Healy		458
Hamilton	James		458
Hamilton	Martha		458
Hamilton	Meredith		458
Hamilton	Norma		458
Hamilton	Robert		458
Hamilton	Ryan		458
Hamilton	Skyla		458
Hamilton	Troy		458
Hamlin	Debi		458
Hamlin	Debi		458
Hamlin	Edward		458
Hamm	Lisa		458
Hamman	Tom		458
Hammel	Lynne		458
Hammer	Alan		458
Hammer	Nancy		458
Hammer	Richard		458
Hammerberg	Marcia		458
Hammock	Tony		458
Hammock	Tony		458
Hammond	Ellen		458
Hammond	Michele		458
Hammond	Phil		458
Hammond	Stacy		458
Hammond	Stacy		458
Hammond	Teresa		458
Hamon	James		458
Hamrick	James D.		458
Hamy	Becky		458
Hanafi	Hamouda		458
Hanan	Rachel		458
Hanba	Christie		458
Hanchett-Boland	Ann, David, & Noah		458
Hancock	Lindsay		458
Hancock von Guilleau	Holly		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hand	Terry		458
Handley	Vance		458
Handley	Wes		458
Handwerker	Steven		458
Handy	Robert		458
Handy	Vivienne		458
Hanebutt	Steven		458
Hanecak	Karen		458
Hanes	Ruthanne		458
Haney	Linda		458
Haney	Stephanie		458
Hanford	Mark		458
Hangey	Brian		458
Hanifen	James		458
Hanley	Denise		458
Hanley	Molly		458
Hanlon	Kelly		458
Hanlon	Kelly		458
Hanlon	Kelly		458
Hann	Bridgett		458
Hanna	Mark		458
Hanneman	Jeanette		458
Hannibal	Peggy		458
Hannis	Angela		458
Hannon	Sonja		458
Hannum	Carol		458
Hanold	John & Pamela		458
Hanrahan	Annemarie		458
Hanscom	Andrew		458
Hansell	Peter		458
Hansen	Adam		458
Hansen	Amy		458
Hansen	B.		458
Hansen	Craig		458
Hansen	Dee		458
Hansen	Mari-Jane		458
Hansen	Michael		458
Hansen	Shirley		458
Hansen	Susan		458
Hansen	Val		458
Hanshew	Brett		458
Hanske	Jaequeline		458
Hanson	Catherine		458
Hanson	Catherine		458
Hanson	Char		458
Hanson	Lana		458
Hanson-Germond	Mary		458
Harader	Virginia		458
Harahush	Matt		458
Harbison	Sandra		458
Harbour	George		458
Harbridge	William		458
Harden	Virginia		458
Hardin	Gary		458
Hardin	John		458
Harding	Christina		458
Harding	Eleanor		458
Harding	Marian		458
Harding	Riehard		458
Hardison	Osborne		458
Hardling	Marian		458
Hardman	Peg		458
Hardy	Ann		458
Hardy	Bob		458
Hardy	Carlos		458
Hardy	Laurie		458
Hardy	Neva		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hardy	Nick		458
Hardy	Thomas		458
Hargleroad	Jewell		458
Haris	Laura		458
Hariton	Meredith		458
Hariton	Meredith		458
Harke	Mark		458
Harkess	Anita		458
Harkins	Joanne		458
Harley	Jackie		458
Harley	Mike		458
Harlib	Amy		458
Harlow	Nancy		458
Harman	Lauren		458
Harmon	Brian		458
Harmon	Gail		458
Harmon	Gail		458
Harmon	Ken		458
Harms	Tara		458
Harned	Rebecca		458
Harness	Doug		458
Harp	Carol		458
Harp	Rene		458
Harper	Jackson		458
Harper	Kate		458
Harper	Sherry		458
Harradine	Thomas		458
Harrell	Jimmy		458
Harrell	Kelly		458
Harrell	Marlene		458
Harrell	Marlene		458
Harrell Jr.	James		458
Harried	Michelle		458
Harrier	Priscilla		458
Harrigan	Jinni		458
Harrington	Erin		458
Harrington	James		458
Harrington	James		458
Harrington	Jennifer		458
Harrington	Linda		458
Harrington	Patrick		458
Harrington	Paula		458
Harrington	Robin		458
Harrington	Siobhan		458
Harris	Bradley A.		458
Harris	Brian		458
Harris	Christine		458
Harris	Ed		458
Harris	Harold		458
Harris	Hope		458
Harris	Ian		458
harris	James		458
Harris	Jessica		458
Harris	John		458
Harris	Justin		458
Harris	Kenneth		458
Harris	Laura		458
Harris	Lee & Ed		458
Harris	Mary		458
Harris	Paul		458
Harris	Sharif		458
Harris	Stephen		458
Harris	Ted		458
Harris	Theodore		458
Harris	Vera		458
Harrison	Angie		458
Harrison	Bert		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Harrison	Brad		458
Harrison	Christopher		458
Harrison	Daine		458
Harrison	Dana		458
Harrison	Dana		458
Harrison	Daniel		458
Harrison	Erin		458
Harrison	Kevin		458
Harrison	Lisa		458
Harrison	Lynne		458
Harrison	Lynne		458
Harrison	Randy		458
Harrod	Florence		458
Harshall	Meghan		458
Hart	Joyce		458
Hart	Julie		458
Hart	Karryn		458
Hart	Ken		458
Hart	Linda		458
Hart	Marianda		458
Hart	Michael		458
Hart	Nathaniel		458
Hart	Richard		458
Hart	Steven		458
Hartford	Anna		458
Hartford	Anthony		458
Hartland	Karen		458
Hartley	Diana		458
Hartley	Diana		458
Hartley	Shirley		458
Hartline	Erin		458
Hartman	Gail		458
Hartman	James		458
Hartman	Marcia		458
Hartman	Richard		458
Hartmann	Frank		458
Hartmann	Lauren		458
Hartmann	Sibylle		458
Hartnett Angara	Frances		458
Harton	Barbara		458
Harton	Elizabeth		458
Hartshorn	William		458
Hartt	Carolyn		458
Hartung	Andrew		458
Hartwell	Patricia		458
Hartwig	Alice & Hans		458
Hartwig	Keith		458
Harty	Pete		458
Harve	Glenn		458
Harvey	Michael		458
Hase	Marisha		458
Haseman	Paul		458
Hasenfus	Kenneth		458
Hasenfus	Kenny		458
Haskell	Michael		458
Haskell	Shawn		458
Hasprunar	Jill		458
Hass	Marjorie		458
Hassell	Paul		458
Hasso	Linda		458
Hastings	Elizabeth		458
Hastings	Rob		458
Hatch	Bob		458
Hatch	Jonathan		458
Hatch	Suzan		458
Hatcher	Cheryl		458
Hatcher	Jeffrey		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hardy	Nick		458
Hardy	Thomas		458
Hargleroad	Jewell		458
Haris	Laura		458
Hariton	Meredith		458
Hariton	Meredith		458
Harke	Mark		458
Harkess	Anita		458
Harkins	Joanne		458
Harley	Jackie		458
Harley	Mike		458
Harlib	Amy		458
Harlow	Nancy		458
Harman	Lauren		458
Harmon	Brian		458
Harmon	Gail		458
Harmon	Gail		458
Harmon	Ken		458
Harms	Tara		458
Harned	Rebecca		458
Harness	Doug		458
Harp	Carol		458
Harp	Rene		458
Harper	Jackson		458
Harper	Kate		458
Harper	Sherry		458
Harradine	Thomas		458
Harrell	Jimmy		458
Harrell	Kelly		458
Harrell	Marlene		458
Harrell	Marlene		458
Harrell Jr.	James		458
Harried	Michelle		458
Harrier	Priscilla		458
Harrigan	Jinni		458
Harrington	Erin		458
Harrington	James		458
Harrington	James		458
Harrington	Jennifer		458
Harrington	Linda		458
Harrington	Patrick		458
Harrington	Paula		458
Harrington	Robin		458
Harrington	Siobhan		458
Harris	Bradley A.		458
Harris	Brian		458
Harris	Christine		458
Harris	Ed		458
Harris	Harold		458
Harris	Hope		458
Harris	Ian		458
harris	James		458
Harris	Jessica		458
Harris	John		458
Harris	Justin		458
Harris	Kenneth		458
Harris	Laura		458
Harris	Lee & Ed		458
Harris	Mary		458
Harris	Paul		458
Harris	Sharif		458
Harris	Stephen		458
Harris	Ted		458
Harris	Theodore		458
Harris	Vera		458
Harrison	Angie		458
Harrison	Bert		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Harrison	Brad		458
Harrison	Christopher		458
Harrison	Daine		458
Harrison	Dana		458
Harrison	Dana		458
Harrison	Daniel		458
Harrison	Erin		458
Harrison	Kevin		458
Harrison	Lisa		458
Harrison	Lynne		458
Harrison	Lynne		458
Harrison	Randy		458
Harrod	Florence		458
Harshall	Meghan		458
Hart	Joyce		458
Hart	Julie		458
Hart	Karryn		458
Hart	Ken		458
Hart	Linda		458
Hart	Marianda		458
Hart	Michael		458
Hart	Nathaniel		458
Hart	Richard		458
Hart	Steven		458
Hartford	Anna		458
Hartford	Anthony		458
Hartland	Karen		458
Hartley	Diana		458
Hartley	Diana		458
Hartley	Shirley		458
Hartline	Erin		458
Hartman	Gail		458
Hartman	James		458
Hartman	Marcia		458
Hartman	Richard		458
Hartmann	Frank		458
Hartmann	Lauren		458
Hartmann	Sibylle		458
Hartnett Angara	Frances		458
Harton	Barbara		458
Harton	Elizabeth		458
Hartshorn	William		458
Hartt	Carolyn		458
Hartung	Andrew		458
Hartwell	Patricia		458
Hartwig	Alice & Hans		458
Hartwig	Keith		458
Harty	Pete		458
Harve	Glenn		458
Harvey	Michael		458
Hase	Marisha		458
Haseman	Paul		458
Hasenfus	Kenneth		458
Hasenfus	Kenny		458
Haskell	Michael		458
Haskell	Shawn		458
Hasprunar	Jill		458
Hass	Marjorie		458
Hassell	Paul		458
Hasso	Linda		458
Hastings	Elizabeth		458
Hastings	Rob		458
Hatch	Bob		458
Hatch	Jonathan		458
Hatch	Suzan		458
Hatcher	Cheryl		458
Hatcher	Jeffrey		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hatcher	Jeffrey		458
Hatchett	Audra		458
Hatfield	David		458
Hatfield	Melissa		458
Hatfield	Melissa		458
Hatfield	Sharon		458
Hatfield	Stephanie		458
Hathaidharm	Chal		458
Hathaway	Malcolm		458
Hatker	David		458
Hatton	David S.		458
Hatton	Patricia		458
Hauck	Betty		458
Hauck	Peter		458
Hauer	Emily		458
Hauge	Joe Jr.		458
Haugeborg	Curtis		458
Haupert	Joanne		458
Hauri	Sharen		458
Hauschild	Mary		458
Hauserman	Hilary		458
Hausman	Amy		458
Haven	Katherine		458
Havens	Emily		458
Havens	Suzanne		458
Haverlock	Robert		458
Hawes	Dorothy		458
Hawk	Warren		458
Hawkes	Pat		458
Hawkins	D.L.		458
Hawkins	Joyce		458
Hawkins	Paul		458
Hawkins	Rebecka		458
Hawkinson	Ellen		458
Hawks	Wendy		458
Hawley	Daniel		458
Hawley	Daniel		458
Haworth	Holly		458
Hawse	Dorothy		458
Hawthorne	Catherine		458
Hay	Misty		458
Hay	Norma		458
Hay	Norma		458
Hay	Tracy		458
Hayde	Marguerite		458
Hayden	Lynnda		458
Hayden	Sue		458
Haydon	Shiann		458
Hayes	Amy		458
Hayes	Angelique		458
Hayes	Cherri		458
Hayes	Christine		458
Hayes	Jeff		458
Hayes	Joseph T.		458
Hayes	Karen		458
Hayes	Melanie		458
Hayes	Melanie		458
Hayes	Rebecca		458
Hayes	Sara		458
Hayes	Thomas		458
Hayes	Tom		458
Hayes	Weatalo		458
Hayes, Jr.	Art	Tongue River Water Users Association	458
Hayle	Mitchell		458
Haymaker	Beth		458
Haymes	Cherie		458
Hayner	Eric		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Haynes	Katherine		458
Haynes	Lori		458
Hays	Donna		458
Hays	Herb		458
Hays	Jennifer		458
Hays	Ron		458
Hays	Sieglinde		458
Hayward	Pamela		458
Hazel	Dianna		458
Hazen	Roxanne		458
Hazlett	Stephanie		458
Heacox	Jeanne		458
Head	Michael		458
Healy	Blaire		458
Healy	Brian		458
Heany	Patty		458
heaps	Joan		458
Heaps	Joan		458
Heaps	Joan		458
Heard	Norma		458
Hearn	Steven		458
Hearne	George		458
Heart	Melody		458
Heaston	Ellice		458
Heaton	James		458
Heater	James		458
Heath	Bridget		458
Heath	Martha		458
Heathcock	Midge		458
Heaton	Michelle		458
Heatwole	Audry		458
Heaviside	Michael		458
Hebert	Esther		458
Heckel	Kathleen G.		458
Hecker	Ariana		458
Hecker	Jennifer		458
Heckert	Dwight		458
Heckler	Susan		458
Heckman	Scott		458
Heckman	Trathen		458
Hedgecoke	Stephanie		458
Hedges	Carl C.		458
Hedrick	Chris		458
Hedrick	Christi		458
Hedrick	Marchelle R.		458
Heenan	David		458
Heesen	Deb		458
Hefferman	Dan		458
Hefferman	Dan		458
Hefty	Jonnie		458
Hehms	Natalie		458
Heideman	Shane		458
Heidrick	Lois		458
Heijmans	Derek		458
Heilemann	Kristin		458
Heiler	Theresa		458
Heilman	June		458
Heilpern	Slim		458
Heim	Katherine		458
Hein	Scott & Claudia		458
Heinard	Ariel		458
Heinbaugh	Michele		458
Heinbaugh	Michele		458
Heine	Debra		458
Heine	Henry		458
Heines	Carolyn		458
Heinlen	Emily		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Heinold	Christian		458
Heinrich	Daniel		458
Heinrichs	Leslie		458
Heinze	Cynthia		458
Heinze	Cynthia		458
Heinzig	Dennis		458
Heisey	Toni		458
Heisler	Angeline		458
Held	Chad		458
Held-Warmkessel	Jeanne		458
Hellem	Dan		458
Heller	Elizaabeth		458
Heller	Elizabeth		458
Heller	Patrick		458
Heller	Patrick		458
Heller	Regen		458
Heller	Sandra		458
Heller	Stephanie		458
Hellick	Kristina		458
Hellman	Monte		458
Hellman	Monte		458
Hellwig	Christian		458
Helm	Michael E.		458
Helmick	Douglas		458
Hembree	Paul		458
Hembrey	Heather		458
Hemenover	Brett		458
Hemmer	Dennis	Department of Environmental Quality	458
Hemsath	Tim		458
Hemstreet	Deborah		458
Henderson	Devin		458
Henderson	deWitt		458
Henderson	Dorea		458
Henderson	Robin		458
Henderson	Susan		458
Henderson	William		458
Hendin	Judith		458
Hendra	Chey		458
Hendricks	Sandra		458
Hendrickson	Bob		458
Hendrickson	Frank		458
Hendrickson	Karen		458
Hendrix	Jackie		458
Henfren	Lanette		458
Henger	Peggy		458
Henin	Eva		458
Henker	K		458
Henley	Brian		458
Henley	Troy		458
Henly	Carolyn		458
Hennard	Susan		458
Hennegan	Kevin		458
Hennen	Heide		458
Hennesey	Tim		458
Hennig	K.		458
Hennighausen	Amelia		458
Henninger	Nancy		458
Henrick	Diane		458
Henriques	Joy		458
Henry	C.		458
Henry	Chris		458
Henry	Emilie		458
Henry	Frances		458
Henry	Joseph		458
Henry	Judith		458
Henry	Mac		458
Henry	William		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hensley	Donnie		458
Hensley	John D.		458
Hensley	Kimberly		458
Hensley	Tracy		458
Henslin	Keith		458
Henson	Jessica		458
Hepp	Debbie		458
Hepp	Debbie		458
Herath-Veiby	Gail		458
Herberg	Mickie		458
Herbert	Beth		458
Herbert	Elizabeth		458
Herbert	Janis		458
Herbert	Janis		458
Herbert	Lonn		458
Herbst	Kendall		458
Herdliska	Robert		458
Herger	Werner		458
Hericks	Susan		458
Herkimer	Ruth		458
Herman	Judy		458
Herman	Judy		458
Herman	Mark		458
Hermann	Diana		458
Hermanson	Wade		458
Hermes	Bruce		458
Hermeyer	Dave		458
Hernandez	April		458
Hernandez	Buddy		458
Hernandez	Elaine		458
Hernandez	Kathrine		458
Hernandez	Maria		458
Hernandez	Monica		458
Hernandez	Roxana		458
Herndon	Rheta		458
Herner	Betty		458
Herner	Betty		458
Herner	Betty Jean		458
Herold	Laurie		458
Herr	Joe		458
Herrera	Coraline		458
Herrera	Francisca		458
Herrero	Martha		458
Herrero	Martha		458
Herrin	Shana		458
Herriott	Jody		458
Herrmann	James		458
Herrmann	Laura		458
Herrmann	Laura		458
Herschman	Patricia		458
Hershey	Robin		458
Herskovits	Kathryn		458
Herstine	Meghan		458
Herten	Margaret		458
Hertz	Deb		458
Hertz	Debbie		458
Hertzberg	Claire		458
Hertzler	Jerry M.		458
Herwitz	Carle		458
Herzberg	Nancy		458
Herzberg	Sharon		458
Herzberg	Sharon		458
Herzberg	William		458
Herzberg	William		458
Herzog	Joseph		458
Herzstein	Barbara		458
Hess	Bob		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hess	Chuck		458
Hess	Dawn		458
Hess	Kulleen		458
Hess	Leonard		458
Hess	Mary Ann		458
Hesse	India		458
Hessel	Laura		458
Hetherington	Johannah		458
Hetrick	Jeffrey		458
Hettlinger	Karen		458
Heuer	Joseph		458
Heveran	Mildred		458
Hewitt	John		458
Hewitt	Lynn C.		458
Hewitt	Rosalie		458
Hewitt	Vicki		458
Heyer	Laura		458
Heyman	Roscoe		458
Heyneman	John	Padlock Ranch Company	458
Hiar	Floyd		458
Hibben li	Lewis		458
Hibbs	Rebecca		458
Hice	Ricka		458
Hickenbottom	Lily		458
Hickey	Michelle		458
Hickman	Mary Elizabeth		458
Hicks	Bob		458
Hicks	Kris		458
Hicks	Patty		458
Hicks	Robin		458
Hidaka	Chisa		458
Hidook	Steve		458
Hiemstra	Christopher		458
Hienlen	Emily		458
Hiestand	Carol		458
Higby	Raymond		458
Higginbotham	Sanford		458
Higgins	John		458
Higgins	Mike		458
Higgins	Ronald		458
Higgs	Cynthia		458
High	Carin		458
High	Mari		458
Hildebrand	Steven		458
Hildebrandt	Duane		458
Hildenbrand	Judith		458
Hilding	Nancy		458
Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	458
Hileman	Gary		458
Hileman	Gary		458
Hilgendorf	Bryan		458
Hill	Becky		458
Hill	Cynthia		458
Hill	Darin		458
Hill	David		458
Hill	Edward I.		458
Hill	Gloria		458
Hill	Jeffery		458
Hill	Joe		458
Hill	Joseph		458
Hill	Karen		458
Hill	Katherine		458
Hill	Katherine		458
Hill	Misako		458
Hill	Nicola		458
Hill	Nicole		458
Hill	Robert		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hill	Robert		458
Hill	Robert D.		458
Hill	Shaun		458
Hill	Shelley		458
Hill	Shelley		458
Hill	Susan		458
Hill	Susan		458
Hill	Valerie		458
Hillary	Margaret		458
Hiller	Karen		458
Hilliard	Karen		458
Hilliard Penny	Nikki		458
Hillman	Louise		458
Hills	Scott		458
Hillscan	Karnell		458
Hillyard	Frances		458
Hils	Matt		458
Hilsman	Virginia		458
Hilts-Gossett	Ellen		458
Himebaugh	Glenn		458
Hinch	Steve		458
Hinchey	Carolyn		458
Hinds	Erik		458
Hinds	Mark		458
Hinds	Megan		458
Hinds	Minori		458
Hinds	Quinten		458
Hinebaugh	F.		458
Hinebaugh	F.		458
Hiner	Sam & Allegra		458
Hines	Doran		458
Hines	Stephanie		458
Hinkle	Kathy	Devon Energy Corporation	458
Hinson	Erica		458
Hintz	John		458
Hintz	John		458
Hintz	Michelle		458
Hintz	Michelle		458
Hinwood	Melissa & John		458
Hinz	Nicholas		458
Hipenbecker	Diane		458
Hiraoka	Steve		458
Hirsch	Deborah		458
Hirsch	Deborah		458
Hirsch	James		458
Hirschberg	Sean		458
Hirschfelder	Karen		458
Hirshberg	Sean		458
Hirt	Julie		458
Hise	Diane		458
Hitchcock	Robb	North American Pronghorn Foundation	458
Hitt	Janet		458
Hitt	Janet		458
Hitt	Janet		458
Hittler	Betty		458
Hixon	Ruth		458
Hixon	Ruth		458
Hixon	Ruth		458
Hjelle	Kris		458
Hjelle	Kristin S.		458
Hladis	Iva		458
Hluhan	Lois		458
Hoaglund	Judith		458
Hobart	Patricia		458
Hobbs	Kelly		458
Hobenson	Lee		458
Hoberg	Matt		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hobson	Leslie		458
Hochendoner	Bernard		458
Hochstatter	Christine		458
Hochstrasser	Lou		458
Hodapp	Michele		458
Hodge	Ashely		458
Hodge	Mike		458
Hodgens	Jennifer		458
Hodges	Cynthia		458
Hodges	Lisa		458
Hodgetts	Buffy		458
Hodghead	David		458
Hodgson	Brian A.		458
Hodgson	Brian A.		458
Hodgson	Michael		458
Hodman	Amy		458
Hoefer	Todd		458
Hoekstra	Ray		458
Hoene	Alecia		458
Hoernig	Paul		458
Hofbauer	Birgit		458
Hofecker	Sherry		458
Hofer	Gundula		458
Hoffbauer	Becky		458
Hoffer	Leo		458
Hoffman	A.B.		458
Hoffman	Brian		458
Hoffman	Cherri		458
Hoffman	Chris		458
Hoffman	Heather		458
Hoffman	Jeff		458
Hoffman	Jennifer		458
Hoffman	Jennifer		458
Hoffman	Marylin		458
Hoffman	Michelle		458
Hoffman	Rebeka		458
Hoffmann	A.B.		458
Hoffmann	Carl		458
Hoffmann	Mary		458
Hoffmann	Michael		458
Hoffmann	William		458
Hoffsten	Eric		458
Hofman	Cherri		458
Hogan	Judith		458
Hogan	Mary		458
Hogan	Noah		458
Hogg	Kenny		458
Hohl	Jean		458
Hohl	Jean		458
Holden	David		458
Hohman	William		458
Hohmann	Kurt		458
Hojnowski	Cheryl		458
HoKe	Dee		458
Holabird	Rhoda		458
Holcomb	Susan		458
Holcombe	Michael		458
Holden	Beth		458
Holden	Gwendolyn		458
Holden	Jennifer		458
Holden	Jennifer		458
Holder	Anne		458
Holder	Robert		458
Holderby	Patricia		458
Holding	Barbara		458
Holdsworth	Lynn		458
Holecek	John J.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Holiday	Stacey		458
Holland	Amy		458
Holland	Bo		458
Holland	Jolie		458
Holland	Liane		458
Holland	Ron		458
Holland-Eytan	Barbara		458
Hollen	Mark		458
Hollenbaugh	Deborah		458
Holley	Fiddlin		458
Holley	Linnie		458
Holliday	Betse		458
Hollinger	Janet		458
Hollis	Lauris		458
Holloway	Denise		458
Holloway	Denise		458
Holloway	Jeania		458
Hollstein	Eric		458
Holm	Chauncy		458
Holm	Ginny		458
Holmberg	Sheryl		458
Holmes	Bret		458
Holmes	Christopher		458
Holmes	Howard		458
Holmes	Howard		458
Holmes	Reva		458
Holmes	Sharon		458
Holmes	Stephanie		458
Holmes	Williams D.		458
Holmlund	Caroline		458
Holmquist	Laura & Brett		458
Holran	Bruce		458
Holstein	Hillary		458
Holt	Brian		458
Holt	Carla		458
Holt	Cathy		458
Holt	Cathy		458
Holt	David T.		458
Holt	Jessica		458
Holt	Mark		458
Holt	Reba		458
Holt	Regina		458
Holt	Regina		458
Holthaus	Candace		458
Holtz	Barbara		458
Holtzer	Eva		458
Holtzin	Richard		458
Holtzman	Margot		458
Holtzman	Michelle		458
Holycross	Joan		458
Holyoak	Brad		458
Holzarth	Terry		458
Holzberg	Steve		458
Holzhaeusser	Rita		458
Holzmueller	Christine		458
Holzwarth	Ed		458
Holzwarth	Matilde		458
Homestead	Magnus		458
Homeyer	Laura		458
Homsher	Frank		458
Homyak	Nancy		458
Honan-hallock	James		458
Honey	Ellen		458
Honey	Sara		458
Hood	Jay		458
Hoodbhoy	Tanya		458
Hooke	Jennifer		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hobson	Leslie		458
Hochendoner	Bernard		458
Hochstatter	Christine		458
Hochstrasser	Lou		458
Hodapp	Michele		458
Hodge	Ashely		458
Hodge	Mike		458
Hodgens	Jennifer		458
Hodges	Cynthia		458
Hodges	Lisa		458
Hodgetts	Buffy		458
Hodghead	David		458
Hodgson	Brian A.		458
Hodgson	Brian A.		458
Hodgson	Michael		458
Hodman	Amy		458
Hoefer	Todd		458
Hoekstra	Ray		458
Hoene	Alecia		458
Hoernig	Paul		458
Hofbauer	Birgit		458
Hofecker	Sherry		458
Hofer	Gundula		458
Hoffbauer	Becky		458
Hoffer	Leo		458
Hoffman	A.B.		458
Hoffman	Brian		458
Hoffman	Cherri		458
Hoffman	Chris		458
Hoffman	Heather		458
Hoffman	Jeff		458
Hoffman	Jennifer		458
Hoffman	Jennifer		458
Hoffman	Marylin		458
Hoffman	Michelle		458
Hoffman	Rebeka		458
Hoffmann	A.B.		458
Hoffmann	Carl		458
Hoffmann	Mary		458
Hoffmann	Michael		458
Hoffmann	William		458
Hoffsten	Eric		458
Hofman	Cherri		458
Hogan	Judith		458
Hogan	Mary		458
Hogan	Noah		458
Hogg	Kenny		458
Hohl	Jean		458
Hohl	Jean		458
Hohle	David		458
Hohman	William		458
Hohmann	Kurt		458
Hojnowski	Cheryl		458
HoKe	Dee		458
Holabird	Rhoda		458
Holcomb	Susan		458
Holcombe	Michael		458
Holden	Beth		458
Holden	Gwendolyn		458
Holden	Jennifer		458
Holden	Jennifer		458
Holder	Anne		458
Holder	Robert		458
Holderby	Patricia		458
Holding	Barbara		458
Holdsworth	Lynn		458
Holecek	John J.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
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Holland	Amy		458
Holland	Bo		458
Holland	Jolie		458
Holland	Liane		458
Holland	Ron		458
Holland-Eytan	Barbara		458
Hollen	Mark		458
Hollenbaugh	Deborah		458
Holley	Fiddlin		458
Holley	Linnie		458
Holliday	Betse		458
Hollinger	Janet		458
Hollis	Lauris		458
Holloway	Denise		458
Holloway	Denise		458
Holloway	Jeania		458
Hollstein	Eric		458
Holm	Chauncy		458
Holm	Ginny		458
Holmberg	Sheryl		458
Holmes	Bret		458
Holmes	Christopher		458
Holmes	Howard		458
Holmes	Howard		458
Holmes	Reva		458
Holmes	Sharon		458
Holmes	Stephanie		458
Holmes	Williams D.		458
Holmlund	Caroline		458
Holmquist	Laura & Brett		458
Holran	Bruce		458
Holstein	Hillary		458
Holt	Brian		458
Holt	Carla		458
Holt	Cathy		458
Holt	Cathy		458
Holt	David T.		458
Holt	Jessica		458
Holt	Mark		458
Holt	Reba		458
Holt	Regina		458
Holt	Regina		458
Holthaus	Candace		458
Holtz	Barbara		458
Holtzer	Eva		458
Holtzin	Richard		458
Holtzman	Margot		458
Holtzman	Michelle		458
Holycross	Joan		458
Holyoak	Brad		458
Holzarth	Terry		458
Holzberg	Steve		458
Holzhaeusser	Rita		458
Holzmueller	Christine		458
Holzwarth	Ed		458
Holzwarth	Matilde		458
Homestead	Magnus		458
Homeyer	Laura		458
Homsher	Frank		458
Homyak	Nancy		458
Honan-hallock	James		458
Honey	Ellen		458
Honey	Sara		458
Hood	Jay		458
Hoodbhoy	Tanya		458
Hooke	Jennifer		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hooker	Megan		458
Hookman	Sandy		458
Hoolmes	Howard		458
Hooper	Denise		458
Hoopes	Emily		458
Hoover	James		458
Hoover	Susan		458
Hoover	Timothy		458
Hoover	Triska		458
Hope	R.		458
Hopkins	Charles		458
Hopkins	Courtney		458
Hopkins	Ernest		458
Hopkins	Ernest		458
Hopkins	Jack		458
Hopkins	Janet		458
Hopkins	Karen		458
Hopkins	Mary		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hoppe	Paula		458
Hoppy	Michael		458
Horikoshi	Chifuyu		458
Horn	Sue		458
Hornberger	Sherron		458
Horne	Michael		458
Horne	Thomas		458
Horneman	Eleanor		458
Horner	Burdel		458
Horner	Debra		458
Horner	Esperanza		458
Horowitz	Beth M.		458
Horsman	Daniela		458
Horth	Anthony		458
Horton	Billy		458
Horton	Larry		458
Horvath	William		458
Hosford	Nancy		458
Hosford	William		458
Hosick	Maranatha		458
Hoskins	Catherine		458
Hosley	Ed		458
Hosley	Mary		458
Hossel	Gary		458
Hostmeyer	Kristen		458
Hotchkiss	Donald		458
Hotchkiss	Lauren		458
Hotchkiss	Loren		458
Hotchkiss	Scott		458
Hotmer	Roger		458
Hottel	Gene		458
Houghton	Eli		458
Houlette	Laura		458
Houlette	Ryan		458
Houlne	Juliette		458
Houpis	Stephen		458
House	S.		458
Houseal	John		458
Houseman	Claude		458
Houseman	Thomas		458
Housley	Victoria		458
Houston	Arthur		458
Houston	Lynn		458
Houston	Stan		458
Hoverson	Susie		458
Howard	Jennifer		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Howard	Joel		458
Howard	Pamela		458
Howard	Stefan		458
Howard	Tandy		458
Howard-Liberti	Barbara		458
Howay	Helen		458
Howe	Amy		458
Howe	Barbara		458
Howe	Gayla		458
Howe	Kathleen		458
Howe	Sara		458
Howell	Jayne		458
Howell	Pat		458
Howell	Steve		458
Howell	Susanne		458
Howell	William		458
Howells	Jamie		458
Howenstein	David		458
Howenstein	David		458
Hower	Book		458
Howe-vercos	Jill		458
Hoyer	Bernadette		458
Hoyt	Charles		458
Hoyt-cates	Victoria		458
Hrdina	Dolores		458
Hritz	Clifford		458
Hroma	George		458
Hromjak	Al		458
Hsieh	Efan		458
Hsieh	Ellie		458
Hsu	Vivian		458
Hsue	Henry		458
Hu	Sherry		458
Huang	Virginia		458
Hubbard	Carla		458
Hubbard	David		458
Hubbard	Joe		458
Hubbard	Robin		458
Hubbell	Jodi		458
Hubbell	Nicole		458
Hubbs	Earl		458
Huber	Jerry		458
Huber	Susan		458
Hubin	Matthew		458
Hubin	Tim		458
Hudacek	Leigh Ann		458
Hudalla	LaVerne		458
Huddleston	Chelsea		458
Huddleston	Steve		458
Huddlestone	Laura		458
Hudlicka	Eva		458
Hudnall	Gene		458
Hudnall	Kelley		458
Hudson	Deanne		458
Hudson	Donna		458
Hudson	Hillary		458
Hudson	Robert		458
Hueckel	Gesa		458
Huey	Terry		458
Huey	Terry		458
Huff	Chris		458
Huff	David		458
Huff	Richard		458
Huff	Tara		458
Huffsteder	Bill		458
Hufker	Geraldine		458
Huftel	Lisa		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hooker	Megan		458
Hookman	Sandy		458
Hoolmes	Howard		458
Hooper	Denise		458
Hoopes	Emily		458
Hoover	James		458
Hoover	Susan		458
Hoover	Timothy		458
Hoover	Triska		458
Hope	R.		458
Hopkins	Charles		458
Hopkins	Courtney		458
Hopkins	Ernest		458
Hopkins	Ernest		458
Hopkins	Jack		458
Hopkins	Janet		458
Hopkins	Karen		458
Hopkins	Mary		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hopkins	Patricia		458
Hoppe	Paula		458
Hoppy	Michael		458
Horikoshi	Chifuyu		458
Horn	Sue		458
Hornberger	Sherron		458
Horne	Michael		458
Horne	Thomas		458
Horneman	Eleanor		458
Horner	Burdel		458
Horner	Debra		458
Horner	Esperanza		458
Horowitz	Beth M.		458
Horsman	Daniela		458
Horth	Anthony		458
Horton	Billy		458
Horton	Larry		458
Horvath	William		458
Hosford	Nancy		458
Hosford	William		458
Hosick	Maranatha		458
Hoskins	Catherine		458
Hosley	Ed		458
Hosley	Mary		458
Hossel	Gary		458
Hostmeyer	Kristen		458
Hotchkiss	Donald		458
Hotchkiss	Lauren		458
Hotchkiss	Loren		458
Hotchkiss	Scott		458
Hotmer	Roger		458
Hottel	Gene		458
Houghton	Eli		458
Houlette	Laura		458
Houlette	Ryan		458
Houlne	Juliette		458
Houpis	Stephen		458
House	S.		458
Houseal	John		458
Houseman	Claude		458
Houseman	Thomas		458
Housley	Victoria		458
Houston	Arthur		458
Houston	Lynn		458
Houston	Stan		458
Hoverson	Susie		458
Howard	Jennifer		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Howard	Joel		458
Howard	Pamela		458
Howard	Stefan		458
Howard	Tandy		458
Howard-Liberti	Barbara		458
Howay	Helen		458
Howe	Amy		458
Howe	Barbara		458
Howe	Gayla		458
Howe	Kathleen		458
Howe	Sara		458
Howell	Jayne		458
Howell	Pat		458
Howell	Steve		458
Howell	Susanne		458
Howell	William		458
Howells	Jamie		458
Howenstein	David		458
Howenstein	David		458
Hower	Book		458
Howe-vercos	Jill		458
Hoyer	Bernadette		458
Hoyt	Charles		458
Hoyt-cates	Victoria		458
Hrdina	Dolores		458
Hritz	Clifford		458
Hroma	George		458
Hromjak	Al		458
Hsieh	Efan		458
Hsieh	Ellie		458
Hsu	Vivian		458
Hsue	Henry		458
Hu	Sherry		458
Huang	Virginia		458
Hubbard	Carla		458
Hubbard	David		458
Hubbard	Joe		458
Hubbard	Robin		458
Hubbell	Jodi		458
Hubbell	Nicole		458
Hubbs	Earl		458
Huber	Jerry		458
Huber	Susan		458
Hubin	Matthew		458
Hubin	Tim		458
Hudacek	Leigh Ann		458
Hudalla	LaVerne		458
Huddleston	Chelsea		458
Huddleston	Steve		458
Huddlestone	Laura		458
Hudlicka	Eva		458
Hudnall	Gene		458
Hudnall	Kelley		458
Hudson	Deanne		458
Hudson	Donna		458
Hudson	Hillary		458
Hudson	Robert		458
Hueckel	Gesa		458
Huey	Terry		458
Huey	Terry		458
Huff	Chris		458
Huff	David		458
Huff	Richard		458
Huff	Tara		458
Huffsteder	Bill		458
Hufker	Geraldine		458
Huftel	Lisa		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hugenschmidt	Kitty		458
Huggins	Eugene		458
Hughart	Ted		458
Hughes	Adam		458
Hughes	Aileen		458
Hughes	Brendan		458
Hughes	Brian		458
Hughes	Charmaine		458
Hughes	Colleen		458
Hughes	Dorothea		458
Hughes	Edward		458
Hughes	Heather		458
Hughes	James		458
Hughes	Lynne		458
Hughes	Michael		458
Hughes	Renee		458
Hugins	Phyllis		458
Huibregtse	Anne		458
Hulbert	Chrys		458
Hulett	Allicia		458
Huling	Michele		458
Hull	Markwood		458
Hultin	Renee		458
Humble	Tina R.		458
Humowiecki	Jennifer		458
Humowiecki	Jennifer		458
Humowiecki	Jennifer		458
Humphreys	Jennifer		458
Humphreys	Matt		458
Humphries	Jane		458
Humphries	Sandra		458
Hundt	Heather		458
Hundt	Heather		458
Hunkins	Martha		458
Hunnewell	Sarah		458
Hunrichs	Paul		458
Hunt	Elliot		458
Hunt	Gail		458
Hunt	Jim		458
Hunt	Krista		458
Hunt	Lesley		458
Hunt	Mitchell		458
Hunt	Pamela		458
Hunt	Richard		458
Hunt	Stephen		458
Hunt	Stephen		458
Hunt	Susan		458
Hunt	Thomas		458
Hunt	Winter		458
Hunter	Jennifer		458
Hunter	Kathleen		458
Hunter	Keith		458
Hunter	Lynne		458
Hunter	Ryan		458
Huntington	Patricia		458
Huntress	Mark		458
Hunt-Sheppard	Verity		458
Huot	Susan		458
Hurley-Bolinder	Kathleen		458
Hurme	Kristina		458
Hurst	Roswitha		458
Hurst	Starr		458
Hurwitz	Edwin		458
Hurwitz	Judith		458
Husain	Samira		458
Huseth	David		458
Huss	Ted		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Hustedde	Ceit		458
Hustoles	Ariel		458
Huston	Jennifer		458
Hutcheson	Brad		458
Hutching	Celesta		458
Hutchins	Todd		458
Hutchinson	Aleta		458
Hutchinson	David		458
Hutchinson	Terrance		458
Hutchinson	Terrance		458
Hutchison	Aleta		458
Hutchison	Bradley D.		458
Hutchison	Judith		458
Hutte	Shane		458
Hutte	Shane		458
Hutto	Bonnie		458
Hutto	Janet		458
Hutton	H.E.		458
Hutton	Michael		458
Hutton	Virginia L.		458
Huupponen	Tristen		458
Hyatt	Donald		458
Hyde	Aril		458
Hyde	Curt & Christy		458
Hydeman	Jinx		458
Hyers	Anisha		458
Hyers	Anisha		458
Hyk-Zimmer	Barbara		458
Hyland	Ann		458
Hynes	Deborah		458
Hyslop	Penelope		458
Hyttinen	Maryellen		458
Iacob	Ruxandra		458
Iacovetto	Clay		458
Iadicicco	Ginny		458
Iannelli	Thomas		458
Iannucci	Lisa		458
Icenogle	Joseph	Fidelity Exploration & Production Company	458
Ickes	Henry		458
Ide	Arthur		458
Ide	Melissa		458
Ide	Stephanie		458
Idelson	Albert & Sylvia		458
Idenburg	Jef		458
Idir	Guers		458
Idocks	Terri		458
Iemfre	Valerie		458
Igert	Justin		458
Ihrig	Helen		458
Ike	Julie		458
Ikeda	Stan		458
Ilardi	Robert & Virginia		458
Ilardi	Virginia		458
Illes	George		458
Iluna	Mana		458
Impila	Tim		458
Imrie	George		458
Indictor	Nyr		458
Ingannamorte	Stefan		458
Ingle	Moses		458
Ingraham	Callie		458
Ingram	Gee		458
Ingram	Karen		458
Ingram	Kathie		458
Inman	Rainy		458
Innes	Kate		458
Intering	Lori		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Interlandi	Janice		458
Inupp	Bart		458
Ioannou	Panos		458
Ioli	Diana		458
Iorio	Michael		458
Ippolito	Emil		458
Ippolito	Emil		458
Irby	Tanya		458
Ireland	David		458
Ireland	Janine		458
Ireland	Kaisa		458
Irish	Amanda		458
Irons	Elizabeth		458
Irving	Jade		458
Irwin	Alva		458
Irwin	Bob	Big Basin Petroleum, LLC	458
Irwin	Keith		458
Isaacs	Susan		458
Isaks	Ruth		458
Isakson	Anna		458
Isbell	Susanna		458
Isbell	Susanna		458
Isenberg	Jennifer		458
Ishman	Tom		458
Isley	Niara		458
Israel	Aaron		458
Israel	Jeff		458
Iturbe	Raquel		458
Iudice	Kathleen		458
Ivanchan	Heidi		458
Ivancic	Tom		458
Ivanova	Marina		458
Iverson	Susan		458
Ives	Sarah		458
Ivester	Buy		458
Ivester	Guy		458
Ivey	Shannon		458
Iwen	Mark		458
Iyer	Ashok		458
Iyer	Lisa		458
Iyer	Sheela		458
Iza	Michael		458
Jablonski	Sara		458
Jabs	Larry		458
Jabs	Sharon		458
Jabs	Sharon		458
Jachlewski	Dale		458
Jachlewski	Trisha		458
Jachlewski	Trisha		458
Jack	Crystal		458
Jackman	Bob & Pearl		458
Jackness	Arlene		458
Jackson	Amanda		458
Jackson	Andrea		458
Jackson	Barbara		458
Jackson	Barbara		458
Jackson	Debi		458
Jackson	Debra		458
Jackson	Harold A.		458
Jackson	Mardi		458
Jackson	Meighan		458
Jackson	Michael		458
Jackson	Rachael		458
Jackson	Sego		458
Jackson	Sherilyn		458
Jackson	Tangela		458
Jackson	Tom		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Jackson	Weldon		458
Jacob	Diane		458
Jacob	Kadavil		458
Jacob	Kay		458
Jacobi	Veronica		458
Jacobs	Chris		458
Jacobs	Chris		458
Jacobs	Denise		458
Jacobs	Diane		458
Jacobs	Garth		458
Jacobs	Genevieve		458
Jacobs	Judy		458
Jacobs	Keith		458
Jacobs	Michael		458
Jacobs	Stephen		458
Jacobsn	Regina		458
Jacobson	Alan		458
Jacobson	Alan		458
Jacobson	Cheryl		458
Jacobson	Regina		458
Jacobson	Robert		458
Jacobson	Scott		458
Jacques	Darla		458
Jacus	Anna		458
Jacus	Anna		458
Jaeger	Beth		458
Jaegers	Martha		458
Jaffe	Jordan		458
Jakaitis	Vilia		458
Jakal	Heidi		458
Jakobcic	Fred		458
Jakubiak	Mary		458
Jakymczuk	Joyce		458
Jalama	Malia		458
Jamal	Fred		458
James	Eric		458
James	Gordon		458
James	Heidi		458
James	Jennifer		458
James	Jesse		458
James	Karen		458
James	Kerry		458
James	Lenard		458
James	Lorna		458
James	Lynda		458
James	Mary		458
James	Melissa		458
James	Rosalie		458
James	Von		458
Jameson	Carolyn		458
Jan	Leslie		458
Jan	Leslie		458
Janes	Enessa		458
Janes	Kathleen		458
Janeway	Shauna		458
Janis	Leena		458
Janis	Robert F.		458
Janisch	Darin		458
Janise	David		458
Jankovic-Salongcong	Marie		458
Jankovic-Salongcong	Marie		458
Jannone	Dan		458
Janski	Deneika		458
Jantzen	Laura		458
Janus	Ryan		458
Janusko	Robert		458
Janusko	Robert		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Janzaruk	Mark		458
Jaquinto	Janet		458
Jardim	Bob		458
Jardim	Bob		458
Jarnagin	Willa		458
Jarosz	Gregory		458
Jarrad	Michelle		458
Jarrell	Emily		458
Jarrell	Mary		458
Jarvis	Carrie		458
Jarvis	Scott		458
Jarvis	Scott		458
Jaslow	Douglas		458
Jasoni	Marilyn		458
Jasper	Justin		458
Jasper	Justin		458
Jasper	Marilyn		458
Jawor	Jodie		458
Jay	B.		458
Jay	Rose		458
Jeanes	Susan		458
Jeffereys	Katelon		458
Jefferies	Kyle		458
Jeffery	Delbert		458
Jeffko	C.		458
Jeffries	Lynne		458
Jeffries	Lynne		458
Jeffries	Lynne		458
Jelinek	Alexander		458
Jelinek	Alexander		458
Jencks	Lori		458
Jenefor	Bridgett R.		458
Jenisio	Kurt		458
Jenkins	David		458
Jenkins	Eric		458
Jenkins	John		458
Jenkins	K.		458
Jenkins	Tracy		458
Jenkins Sr.	David		458
Jenks	Katya		458
Jenniches	Ralph		458
Jennifer	Kersey		458
Jennings	Jacqueline		458
Jennings	Jacqueline		458
Jennings	Kit		458
Jennings	Pamela		458
Jennings	Patricia		458
Jenny	Beth		458
Jensen	Joel		458
Jensen	Joel		458
Jensen	Karen		458
Jensen	Kathy		458
Jenson	Hal		458
Jerant	Mike		458
Jergovic	Nicole		458
Jermyn	Elliott		458
Jerolmon	Linnea		458
Jervis	Paul		458
Jeske	Tim		458
Jessee	Rhonda		458
Jessen	Jennifer		458
Jessica	Levy		458
Jessop	Julia		458
Jett	Janet		458
Jewell	Keri		458
Jimenez	Robert		458
Jimenez	Tom		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Jine	Karen		458
Jiranek	Pamela		458
Jiranek	Pamela		458
Jirges	Harlan		458
Joanne	Nichols		458
Jodozi	Kris		458
Johannessen	Jan		458
Johanson	Gertrude		458
Johhnson	Aster		458
Johns	Chelsea		458
Johns	Melanie		458
Johns	Tina		458
Johnsen	Harold		458
Johnson	Alisa		458
Johnson	Amanda		458
Johnson	Anastasia		458
Johnson	Andrea		458
Johnson	Angela		458
Johnson	Anne		458
Johnson	Aster		458
Johnson	Barbara		458
Johnson	Bette		458
Johnson	Blair		458
Johnson	Bobbie		458
Johnson	Bradley		458
Johnson	Brian		458
Johnson	Charles		458
Johnson	Charles		458
Johnson	Christine		458
Johnson	Christopher		458
Johnson	Clara		458
Johnson	Claudia		458
Johnson	Craig		458
Johnson	Denny		458
Johnson	Diane		458
Johnson	Donna		458
Johnson	Elizabeth		458
Johnson	Eric		458
Johnson	Eric		458
Johnson	Erin		458
Johnson	Erin		458
Johnson	George		458
Johnson	Greg		458
Johnson	Gregory		458
Johnson	Heather		458
Johnson	Jana		458
Johnson	Janet		458
Johnson	Janice		458
Johnson	Janice		458
Johnson	Jenna		458
Johnson	Jenni		458
Johnson	Jennifer		458
Johnson	Jessica		458
Johnson	Joanne		458
Johnson	John		458
Johnson	Judith K.		458
Johnson	Karen		458
Johnson	Karen		458
Johnson	Karen		458
Johnson	Kasey		458
Johnson	Katie		458
Johnson	Katie		458
Johnson	Keith		458
Johnson	Kelli		458
Johnson	Kelly		458
Johnson	Kim		458
Johnson	Lainie		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Johnson	Lainie		458
Johnson	Larry		458
Johnson	Leigh		458
Johnson	Linda		458
Johnson	Linda		458
Johnson	Linda		458
Johnson	Linda		458
Johnson	Lisa		458
Johnson	Lisa		458
Johnson	Luke		458
Johnson	Marco		458
Johnson	Marilyn		458
Johnson	Mark		458
Johnson	Martha		458
Johnson	Martha		458
Johnson	Marvin J.		458
Johnson	Matthew		458
Johnson	Merrill		458
Johnson	Michele		458
Johnson	Michelle		458
Johnson	Monica		458
Johnson	Paul		458
Johnson	Paul		458
Johnson	Paulette		458
Johnson	Rachel		458
Johnson	Robert		458
Johnson	Samuel		458
Johnson	Sarah		458
Johnson	Shannon		458
Johnson	Sieglinde		458
Johnson	Stephanie		458
Johnson	Terry		458
Johnson	Thalia		458
Johnson	Vicki		458
Johnson	Vicki		458
Johnson	Victoria		458
Johnson	Walter		458
Johnson	Walter		458
Johnson	William		458
Johnson MOC	J.M.		458
Johnston	Alison		458
Johnston	Bonnie		458
Johnston	Carmen		458
Johnston	Cathy		458
Johnston	Deanna		458
Johnston	Janice		458
Johnston	Jim		458
Johnston	Leeann		458
Johnston	Lynette		458
Johnston	Susan		458
Johnston	Timothy		458
Johnston	Timothy		458
Johnston	Timothy		458
Johnstone	Grace		458
Joiner	Lisa		458
Jolley	Barbara		458
Jolly	Isabelle		458
Jolly	Kyle		458
Jones	Andrew		458
Jones	Barbara		458
Jones	Beth		458
Jones	Bill		458
Jones	Bryn		458
Jones	C.J.		458
Jones	Camille		458
Jones	Carole		458
Jones	Charles M.		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Jones	Danielle		458
Jones	David		458
Jones	David		458
Jones	David		458
Jones	Dawn		458
Jones	Dennis		458
Jones	Dennis		458
Jones	Dr. Virginia		458
Jones	Dustin		458
Jones	Ed		458
Jones	Edwin		458
Jones	Frederick V.		458
Jones	Gregory		458
Jones	Hiroko		458
Jones	Jeanette		458
Jones	Ken		458
Jones	Ken		458
Jones	Lihann		458
Jones	Lindsay		458
Jones	Marci		458
Jones	Mark		458
Jones	May		458
Jones	Nelia		458
Jones	Nelia		458
Jones	Reg		458
Jones	River		458
Jones	Robert		458
Jones	Rodney		458
Jones	Shelly		458
Jones	Virginia		458
Jones-Napier	Pennye		458
Jones-Umberger	Stanley		458
Jonna	Ryan		458
Jordan	Barry		458
Jordan	Kristine		458
Jordan	Nicole		458
Jordan	Pat		458
Jordan	Teresa		458
Jordan	Tracy		458
Jorgensen	Joachim T.		458
Jorgensen	Linda		458
Jorgensen	Nicole		458
Jorgensen	Wendy		458
Jose	Phyllis		458
Joseff	Shelel		458
Joseph	Dante		458
Joseph	Dante		458
Josephs	Emmy		458
Josue	Laurie		458
Jouthas	Lori		458
Joy	Dennis		458
Joyce	Lucy		458
Joyce	Lucy		458
Joyce	Tim		458
Joyner	Jerry		458
Joynes	Lisa		458
Joynes	Patricia		458
Ju	Andrea		458
Judge	Anne		458
Judge	Melissa		458
Judge	Randy		458
Juhl	Andrew		458
Juhl	Joni		458
Juhre	Amanda		458
Jung	Lorna		458
Juracka	Robert & Louise		458
Jurkowski	Melissa		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Just	Jan		458
Just	Leslie		458
Just	Leslie		458
Jutz	Deborah		458
Jutzi	Fran		458
Jutzi	Fran		458
K.	Nancy		458
Kabakian	Sevan		458
Kabert	Alan		458
Kacir	Thomas		458
Kadir	Ayesha		458
Kadison	Michele		458
Kadletz	David		458
Kaeding-Turner	Kathleen		458
Kaffer	Kathryn		458
Kahlich	Kaye		458
Kahn	Suzanne		458
Kaiser	Lucky		458
Kaku	Agness		458
Kalan	Susan		458
Kalan	Susan		458
Kalani	Ledward		458
Kalbac	Patricia		458
Kalbach	Cathy		458
Kaledin	Nick		458
Kaliher	Siobhan		458
Kalish	Pamela		458
Kalloch	Barbara		458
Kalmar	Angie		458
Kalnins	Dagmara		458
Kalnins	Dagmara		458
Kaltenborn	Arthur		458
Kaluza	Natasha		458
Kamal-Eldin	Tania		458
Kamin	Alicia		458
Kamin	Andrew		458
Kaminski	Nancy		458
Kaminski	Sara		458
Kaminski	Verne		458
Kamm	Debra		458
Kammeyer	Vicki		458
Kamplain	Sarah		458
Kamysz	Patty		458
Kanar	William		458
Kandel	Cheryl		458
Kane	Annmarie		458
Kane	Cynthia		458
Kane	Eileen		458
Kane	Erica		458
Kane	Michael		458
Kane	Mykel		458
Kang	Michael		458
Kantauskis	Joseph		458
Kantorowicz	Nastassia		458
Kao	Kelly		458
Kaolelopono	Tiare		458
Kapel	Shauna		458
Kaplan	Eliot		458
Kaplan	Jessica		458
Kaplan	Lisa		458
Kaplan	Phil & Susie		458
Kaplan	Roxanne		458
Kaplan	Theodore		458
Kapp	Craig		458
Kar	Avinash		458
Karakashian	J.		458
Karbe	Beth		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Karges	Robert		458
Karin	Linda		458
Karlsvik	Sanda		458
Karlsvik	Sandra		458
Karnes	Leah		458
Karnes	Sarah		458
Karns	Matthew		458
Karowe	David		458
Karp	Xantha		458
Karpfen	Malti & Mike		458
Karpluk	Richard		458
Karpluk	Richard		458
Karraker	Jessica		458
Karson	Robin		458
Kashiv	Yoav		458
Kasper	Janice		458
Kass	Don		458
Kassel	David		458
Kastilahn	Kimberly		458
Kasven	Hank		458
Kasza	Katherine		458
Katahn	Martin		458
Katan	Paul		458
Katarsky	Carol		458
Katen	Michael		458
Kates	Lynn		458
Kathmann	Gus		458
Katz	Avital		458
Katz	Demian		458
Katz	Shari		458
Katz	Sherma		458
Katz	Sondra		458
Katz	Susan		458
Katz	Terese		458
Katz	Tzipora		458
Katzenbarger	Kimberly		458
Katzenmeyer	Adene		458
Kaufman	Charlotte		458
Kaufman	Jeanette		458
Kaufman	Laura		458
Kaufmann	Julia		458
Kaul	Leland		458
Kautz	Barbara		458
Kautz	Carol		458
Kavanaugh	James		458
Kavanaugh	Karen		458
Kavanaugh	Karen		458
Kavanaugh	Mike		458
Kavanaugh	Mrshall		458
Kawa	Sandra		458
Kawahara	Frances		458
Kay	Sasha		458
Kaye	Diana		458
Kaye	Lara		458
Kayes	Marcia		458
Kaymen	Scott		458
Kazmayer	Robert Lynn		458
Keacher	Helen		458
Keane	Penelope		458
Kearns	D.		458
Keating	Maureen		458
Keay	Pete		458
Keck	Katherine		458
Kedziora	Joan		458
Kedziora	Joan		458
Keefer	Mary		458
Keefer	Nina		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Keel	Janet		458
Keenan	Eleanor		458
Keenan	Eleanor		458
Keenan	Mariah		458
Keenan	Thomas		458
Keene	Carole		458
Keene	Carole		458
Keene	Rich		458
Keeney	Sally		458
Keeney	Sharon		458
Keeper	Michael		458
Keeper	Michael		458
Keepper	Denise		458
Kees	Patrick		458
Keesey	Jim		458
Keeting	Bill		458
Keeton III	Dewey		458
Keey	Raina		458
Keezer	Geoffrey		458
Kehn	Phillip		458
Keibler	Casey		458
Keiser	Agnes		458
Keiser	Robert		458
Keitalman	Mary		458
Keitges	Jeff		458
Keith	Anne		458
Keith	Dennis		458
Keith	Joe		458
Keith	Kevin		458
Kelleher	Kathleen		458
Keller	Karen		458
Keller	Matthew		458
Keller	Thomas		458
Kellerman	Jherime		458
Kelley	Emily		458
kelley	M.		458
Kelley	Mary Lu		458
Kelley	Maureen		458
Kelley	Maureen		458
Kelley	Sean		458
Kelley	Shannon		458
Kellgreen	Theresa		458
Kellman	Scott		458
Kellner	William		458
Kellogg	Lorie		458
Kelly	Bev		458
Kelly	Bonnie		458
Kelly	Carolyn		458
Kelly	Cate		458
Kelly	Jason		458
Kelly	Jeannie		458
Kelly	Jeannie		458
Kelly	Joanne		458
Kelly	Joy		458
Kelly	Kim		458
Kelly	Lori		458
Kelly	Maureen		458
Kelly	Michael		458
Kelly	Wayne		458
kelly	Wayne		458
Kelman	Illisa		458
Kelsey	Allison		458
Kelsey	Jeriann		458
Kelsey	Kristine		458
Kelso	Craig		458
Kelso	Debaran		458
Kelson	Ross		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Kembel	Stephen		458
Kemlitz	Melissa		458
Kemmerer	Carol		458
Kemmerer	Carol & David		458
Kemmerer	Kurt		458
Kemmerer	Kurt		458
Kemmet	Jane		458
Kemp	Amy		458
Kemp	Julie		458
Kempster	Lisa		458
Kemptner	Wendy		458
Kendall	Cynthia		458
Kendall	Laurence		458
Kendall	Vaughan		458
Kendall	Vaughn		458
Kendrick III	John		458
Kennah	John H.		458
Kennard	John		458
Kennedy	Bradley		458
Kennedy	Joanna		458
Kennedy	John L.		458
Kennedy	Kathryn		458
Kennedy	Kirk		458
Kennedy	Mary		458
Kennedy	Maya		458
Kennedy	Roberta		458
Kennedy	Shelayna		458
Kennedy-Alexander	Jean		458
Kennedy-Storms	Ann		458
Kenney	Molly		458
Kenoff	Elizabeth		458
Kensinger-Mccormick	Keri		458
Kent	Robin		458
Kent	Ruth		458
Kentner	Don		458
Kenton	Malcolm		458
Kentta	Harold		458
Kephart	Karen		458
Kepler	John		458
Kerber	Angela		458
Kerhulas	Theodore		458
Kern	Charles		458
Kern	Corinna		458
Kern	Donald		458
Kern	Janis		458
Kern	Jeff		458
Kerner	Helen		458
Kerner	Meghan		458
Kerner	Sandra		458
Kerns	Courtney		458
Kerr	Andrea		458
Kerr	Erin		458
Kerr	Sandra		458
Kerr Thome	Amelia		458
Kerrigan	Marguerite		458
Kerwell	Cherrie		458
Kerwin	Susan		458
Keshavarzi	Shahriar		458
Kesich	John		458
Kesler	Ellen		458
Kesselman	Barry		458
Kessler	Glen		458
Kessler	Hazel		458
Kessler	Jennifer		458
Kessler	Mark		458
Kessler	Michael		458
Kessler	Richard		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ketterlin	Lori		458
Ketterlin	Lori		458
Kevin	Maya		458
Keyser	Chris		458
Keyser	Christine		458
Khalsa	Mha		458
Khalsa	Mha Atma S.		458
Khalsa	Siri		458
Khan	Ben		458
Khanna	Abhijit		458
Khera	Kathleen		458
Khorey-Harriman	Denise		458
Kibbey	Marc		458
Kibby	Julie		458
Kiddoo	Phill		458
Kidwell	Donna		458
Kielmann	Carl		458
Kiernan	Tiffany		458
Kilcullen	Caitlin		458
Kilgore	William		458
Killam	John		458
Kille	Stephen		458
Killey	Patricia		458
Killough	Sharon		458
Killough	Sharon		458
Kilmer	Kathy		458
Kilmer	Tom		458
Kilmer	Tom		458
Kilpatrick	Renee		458
Kilstrom	John		458
Kilstrom	Kevin		458
Kilts	Jean		458
Kilwin	Gary		458
Kim	Lisa		458
Kimball	Gary		458
Kimball	Marcie		458
Kimball	Pam		458
Kimball	Pamela		458
Kimball	Steve		458
Kimbell	Henry		458
Kimbell	Kay		458
Kimbrough	Catherine		458
Kimbrough	Jayce		458
Kimbrough	Lee		458
Kimbrough	Lee & Elizabeth		458
Kimmel	Claire		458
Kimura-Katalo	Cynthia		458
Kinard	Sharon		458
Kincaid	Joan		458
Kincaid	Meg		458
Kinchen	Ines		458
Kindland	Suzanne		458
Kindland	Suzanne		458
Kindt	Dick & Cathi		458
King	Aimee		458
King	Angela		458
King	Austin		458
King	Austin		458
King	Bill		458
King	David Allen		458
King	Jeanette		458
King	Kathleen		458
King	Kathleen		458
King	Marian		458
King	Marian		458
King	Rebecca		458
King	Richard		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
King	Robert		458
King	Roger		458
King	Sara		458
King	Wendy		458
Kinn	Josh		458
Kinner	Brian & Jamie		458
Kinney	Ann		458
Kinney	Chris		458
Kinney	Douglas		458
Kinney	Megan		458
Kinney	Patrick		458
Kinnon	Liz		458
Kinslow	Janis		458
Kintner	Leah		458
Kintzele	Matthew J.		458
Kinzie	Kendra		458
Kipp	Cliff		458
Kirby	Julie		458
Kirby	Lana		458
Kirby	Patricia		458
Kirchner	Chuck		458
Kiriaell	Erenn		458
Kirk	Shelley		458
Kirk	Steven		458
Kirkland	Kathy		458
Kirkpatrick	Renee		458
Kirschling	Karen		458
Kirschling	Karen		458
Kirschner	Lindea		458
Kirschner	Rick		458
Kirshner	Ali		458
Kirshner	Nicole		458
Kirtland	Susannah		458
Kirwin	Lisa		458
Kiser	James		458
Kiser	Selena		458
Kishkunas	Josephine		458
Kissock	Brenda		458
Kister	Karl		458
Kitchen	Amy		458
Kitchen	Francine		458
Kitchen	Jill		458
Kitchens	Eleanor		458
Kite	Devaun		458
Kitson	Margaret		458
Kittredge	Paul		458
Kittredge	Paul		458
Kitzman	Irene		458
Kitzman	Irene		458
Kitzman	Irene		458
Kitzmiller	Helen		458
Kiver	Eugene		458
Kivett	Henry		458
Kizer	Mary		458
Kizziah	Jennifer		458
Kjono	Pamela		458
Klahr	Kevin		458
Klaus	Robert		458
Klawon	Lynette		458
Klay	Andrew		458
Klazudi	Leopold		458
Klco	Chanda		458
Klein	Amy		458
Klein	Barry		458
Klein	Beth		458
Klein	Emily		458
Klein	Jill		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Klein	Laura		458
Klein	Mark		458
Klein	Raleigh		458
Kleindenst	Fred		458
Kleinman	Beth		458
Kleis	Angela		458
Kleisborg	Tanya		458
Kleisborg	Tanya		458
Klika	Tim		458
Klika	Tom		458
Klimcyzski	William		458
Kline	Betty		458
Kline	Deanna		458
Kline	Ramona		458
Kline	Timothy		458
Klingenberg	Jan		458
Klipp	Lori		458
Kliszewski	John		458
Kloberdanz	Ron		458
Kloster	Rocky		458
Klotz	Laura		458
Klucsor	Carmen		458
Klucsor	Carmen		458
Klump	D.		458
Klump	E.		458
Klumpp	Don		458
Kmetty	Leslie		458
Kmetz	Andrew		458
Knapik	Beth		458
Knapp	Amy		458
Knapp	Leah		458
Knartzer	Karin		458
Knartzer	Karin		458
Knaub	Jamey		458
Kneeland	Ann		458
Kniffen	Brent		458
Kniffen	Brent		458
Knight	Becky		458
Knight	Cheryl		458
Knight	Dee		458
Knight	Kathy		458
Knight	Paul M.		458
Knight	Rodney		458
Knight	Ryan		458
Knight	Susan		458
Knight	Tyson		458
Knight	Van		458
Knighton	Charles		458
Knippenberg	Heather		458
Knollmeyer	Catherine		458
Knorr	Darleen		458
Knowles	Emily		458
Knox	Mary		458
Knox	Meredith		458
Knox	Patricia		458
Knudsen	Monty		458
Knussmann	Roberta		458
Knutsen	Melissa		458
Knutson	Eddie		458
Knyrim	Harry		458
Kobler	Marie		458
Koby	Patrick		458
Kobzeff	Kayla		458
Kocar	Jackie		458
Kocar	Jackie		458
Koch	Chris		458
Koch	Shane		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Kocher	Kerry		458
Kochik	Jonathan		458
Kociban	Richard		458
Kockersperger	Jane		458
Kodrick	Heather		458
Kodrick	Heather		458
Koegel	Celeste		458
Koehl	Lisa		458
Koehler	Jaimi		458
Koehler	Suzanne		458
Koehn	Wade		458
Koelling	Glen		458
Koelman	Onno		458
Koenig	Brent		458
Koenig	Dagmar		458
Koenig	Michael J.		458
Koenig	Shannon		458
Koenig	William		458
Koenigsberg	Jake		458
Koeppel	Doug		458
Koepsel	Kirk	Sierra Club	458
Koerber	Walter		458
Koermer	Sharon		458
Kogel	Marlene		458
Koger	Susan		458
Kohler	Elizabeth		458
Kohler	John		458
Kohler	Roger		458
Kohn	Alison		458
Kohn	Erin		458
Kohn	Steve		458
Koi	Dennis		458
Koiv	Erika		458
Koivisto	Ellen		458
Kokol	Steve		458
Kolanvic	Krista		458
Kolar	Ted		458
Kolar	William		458
Kolarik	John		458
Kolarik	John		458
Kolasky	Ellen		458
Kolasky	Ellen		458
Kolb	Gary		458
Kolb	Kevin		458
Kolb	Marcia		458
Kolbenschlag	Masami		458
Koler	Ted		458
Kolinek	Lou		458
Kolkey	Zora		458
Kollars	Bradford		458
Kolodny	Sheila		458
Kolster	Rocky		458
Komanetsky	Bill		458
Komanetsky	Bill		458
Kommuck	Valerie		458
Komocar	Vanessa		458
Konig	Victoria		458
Konigsfeld-Mawer	Dr. Sondra		458
Konstan	Emily		458
Konstorum	Anna		458
Koo	Chialin		458
Koogel	Marlena		458
Koons	Jan		458
Koons	Joey		458
Kop	Helen		458
Kopf	Lois		458
Kopich	Greg		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Koplik	Elaine		458
Koplik	Mark		458
Koplik	Mark		458
Kopp	Kim		458
Koppen	Joseph		458
Korach	Mike		458
Kord	Ali		458
Kordick	Brittany		458
Korejko	Michael & Barbara		458
Koren	Nat		458
Korlik	Ann		458
Korman	Bonnie		458
Kornblatt	Leslie		458
Kornegger	Peggy		458
Kornfeld	Laurel		458
Kortas	Michael		458
Kosaka	Rosamaria		458
Kosanovich	Tad		458
Kosar	Darlene		458
Koscheski	Steven		458
Koski	Suzanne		458
Koss	Ronald		458
Koster	Megan		458
Kosztolanyi	Nora		458
Kotchision	Jeanie		458
Kotler	Cheri		458
Kountz	Cindy		458
Kousoulos	Debra E.		458
Koutney	Darin		458
Kovac	Charles E.		458
Kovacs	Gregory		458
Kovacs	Marti		458
Kovalewski	Kristen		458
Kovalick	Stephen		458
Kovalski	Kathleen		458
Kovich	Jenni		458
Kowal	Fred		458
Kowal	Steve		458
Kowaleski	B.		458
Kowalski	Kelly		458
Koziol	Monica		458
Koziol	Thomas		458
Kozlowski	Kazimiera		458
Kozlowski	Ted		458
Kraeger	John		458
Kraft	Kathrin		458
Krahn	Dorothee		458
Krahn	Karen		458
Krakowiak	Paula		458
Kral	Suzanne		458
Kram	Kevin		458
Kramer	Coryelle		458
Kramer	Dann		458
Kramer	David		458
Kramer	Gene		458
Kramer	Ilene		458
Kramer	Kristin		458
Kramer	Kyle		458
Kramer	Laura		458
Krane-Derr	Mary		458
Krane-Derr	Mary		458
Krantz	Lawrence A.		458
Krasowski	Courtney		458
Krassenstein	Barbara		458
Krassnosky Jr.	Michael		458
Krasula	Mike		458
Kratzer	Ann		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Kratzer	Deborah		458
Kratz-Mathies	David		458
Kraus	Gary		458
Kraus	Gary		458
Kraus	Linda		458
Kraus	Susan		458
Krause	Jeff		458
Krause Jr.	Edward H.		458
Krauss	Keary		458
Krehbiel	Veronica		458
Kreib	Brian		458
Kreider	Vickie		458
Kreiger	Kevin		458
Kreiling-Kehl	Eileen		458
Kreiman	Brett		458
Kreitmeir	Erik		458
Kremel	Adolph		458
Kremer	Alene		458
Kremer	Julie		458
Kremer	Julie		458
Kresoja	Nenad		458
Krider	Jennifer		458
Kridner	Barbara		458
Krieg	Anna		458
Krisher	Ann		458
Kristy	Elizabeth		458
Kritzman	Philip		458
Kroehler	Corbett		458
Kroger	Traci		458
Krok	Ann Marie		458
Krolak	Julianna		458
Kroll	Caroline		458
Kromberg	Patricia		458
Kronbeck	Jeannie		458
Krone	Karen		458
Kronenberger	Julie		458
Kroodsma	David		458
Kropf	Joseph		458
Kropp	Cathy		458
Kropp	Timothy		458
Krosnoff	Cam		458
Krucek	J.		458
Kruczek	Jeanne		458
Krueger	Gudrun		458
Krueger	Judy		458
Krueger	Michelle		458
Krueger	Michelle		458
Kruest Sr.	Allan		458
Krug	Brian		458
Kruger	L.S.		458
Krugh	Frank		458
Krumper	Michael		458
Krupitski	Daniel		458
Krupnick	Wendy		458
Kruse	Marilyn		458
Kruse	Marilyn		458
Krysl	Terry		458
Ku	Henry		458
Kuba	Alfred		458
Kuba	Alfred		458
Kubick	Dan		458
Kubrick	Vivian		458
Kuchinski	Lynn		458
Kuchnia	M.F.		458
Kucinskis	Jennifer		458
Kuckelkorn	Mary		458
Kudna	Vern		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Kuehlwein	Kevin		458
Kuehn	David		458
Kuehnert	Kim		458
Kugler	Tony		458
Kugler	Tony		458
Kuhbacher	Isaiah		458
Kuhbacher	Jack		458
Kuhbacher	Matt		458
Kuhl	Laura		458
Kuhlman	Joy		458
Kuhn	Jane		458
Kuhn	Peter		458
Kuhry-Haeuser	Andre		458
Kuizenga	Marisa		458
Kukovich	Kara		458
Kukovich	Kara		458
Kulakofsky	Michael		458
Kulatilake	Siranjan		458
Kulkarni	Vijaya		458
Kull	Deborah		458
Kumaran	David		458
Kumer	Jeffrey		458
Kumke	Alana		458
Kumke	Greg		458
Kumke	Kay		458
Kumlander	Theodore		458
Kunkel	Michael		458
Kunkel	Michael		458
Kunkel	Michael		458
Kuntz	Herbert		458
Kuntz	Susan		458
Kunz	July		458
Kunzig	Carol		458
Kuramoto	Susan		458
Kurdys	Karen		458
Kurtz	Barbara		458
Kurtz	Barbara		458
Kurtz	Barbara E.		458
Kurtz	Jason		458
Kurtz	Maria		458
Kurtz	Patti		458
Kurz	Don		458
Kurz	Richard		458
Kurz	Robert		458
Kusina	Jean		458
Kutheis	Ferdinand		458
Kuyper	Kathy		458
Kuzdeba	Elizabeth		458
Kuziel	Michael		458
Kuzmich	Emily		458
Kwan	Karen		458
Kwon	Young		458
Kyle	Luana		458
La Barge	Lawrence		458
La Chusa	Diane		458
La Croix	James		458
La Croix	James		458
La Due	Robin		458
La Fleur	Cherilynn		458
La Fleur	Cherilynn		458
La Fleur	Teresia		458
La Follette	Doug		458
La Follette	Douglas		458
La Follette	Peter		458
La Forgia	Constance		458
La Framboise	Joe & Cynthia		458
La Hair	Judy		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
La Mar	Ken		458
La Noir	Bridget		458
La Noir	Jacqueline		458
La Pierre	Jackie		458
La Placa	Nancy		458
La Porte	Lisette		458
La Porte	Lisette		458
La Spina	Riccardo		458
Labadie	Quinn		458
Laben	Bill		458
Labor	Elizabeth		458
Laborenz	Astrid		458
Labrecque	Kimberly		458
Lach	John		458
Lachapelle	Cynthia		458
LaChusa	Diane		458
Lacomba	Lori		458
Lacoss	Sacha		458
Lacrois	Cynthea		458
Lacroix	Cynthea		458
Ladd	Daniel		458
Ladd	John		458
Ladd	Kelly		458
Laddon	Judy		458
Lade	Chris		458
Lade	Nancy		458
Laden	Juan		458
Ladner	Helen		458
Ladwein	Jacqueline		458
Lafave	Onefeather		458
Lafler	Timothy		458
Lafleur	Judith		458
LaFunge	LeRoy		458
Lagassey	Michael		458
Lagerberg	Rose		458
Lagerquist	Jennifer		458
Lagrou	Matt		458
Laguros	George A.		458
Lai	Myrissa		458
Lain	Emily		458
Laino	Roderick		458
Laird	Micheal		458
Lake	Randy		458
Lake	Sara		458
Lakey	Jason		458
Lakota-Ryan	Maggie		458
Lakota-Ryan	Maggie		458
Lalonde	Suzanne		458
Lam	Allen		458
Lamac	Kay		458
LaManna	Melinda		458
Lamar	Chris		458
Lamare	Nyeema		458
Lamb	David		458
Lamb	Lynda		458
Lambdin	Corinne		458
Lambert	Anne		458
Lambert	Kelly		458
Lambert	Patricia		458
Lambert	Sally		458
Lambeth	Cathy		458
Lambeth	Larry		458
Lambrix	Teresa		458
Lamke	Richard		458
Lammers	David		458
Lamon	Cindy		458
Lamon	Jim		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lamont	Diane		458
Lamont	Keith		458
LaMont	Stephany		458
Lampe	Steve	Capstone Turbine Corporation	458
Lamphere	Nancy		458
Lamphier	David		458
Lampkin	Harold		458
Lamprecht	Loretta		458
Lampros-Klein	Francine		458
Lamson	Erica		458
Lancaster	Shad		458
Lancaster	Therese		458
Lance	R.		458
Lancia	Geri		458
Land	Seth		458
Landau	Carolyn		458
Landefeld	Karen		458
Landers	Rich		458
Landes	Susan		458
Landi	Theresa		458
Landicho	Norma		458
Landon	Krista		458
Landsman	Robert		458
Landuyt	Renee		458
Lane	A.		458
Lane	Don		458
Lane	Earl		458
Lane	Earl & Sue		458
Lane	Jenny		458
Lane	John		458
Lane	Kathy		458
Lane	Roxanne		458
Lane	Sandy		458
Lane	Sharon		458
Lane	Stephanie		458
Lane	Susan		458
Lane	Susan		458
lane	Susan		458
Lanfranchi	Marcello		458
Lang	Christine		458
Lang	Christine		458
Lang	Jeff		458
Lang	Karen		458
Lang	Kathleen		458
Lang	Lucinda		458
Langan	Sarah		458
Lange	Cindy		458
Lange	Kierstin		458
Lange	Rebecca		458
Langelier	Charles		458
Langella	Ralph		458
Langer	Christine		458
Langford	Andrew		458
Langford	Chad		458
Langford	Jean		458
Langley	Kraig W.		458
Langley	Tom		458
Langlitz	Linda		458
Langlois	Guillaume		458
Langston	Anna		458
Langston	Tim		458
Langworthy	Barbara		458
Lanham	Melissa		458
Lanier	Jody		458
Lankford	Herman		458
Lanning	Lorne		458
Lanning	Lorne		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lanning	Micah		458
Lansdale	Nolan		458
Lansford	Sarah		458
Lansing	Doug		458
Lanskey	Marcus		458
Lantz	Dick		458
Lantz	Gary		458
Lantz	Ingrid		458
Lantz	Randy		458
Lanum	Jackie		458
Lanyi	Clara		458
Lapham	Emily		458
Lapham	Kathy		458
Lapine	Paul		458
LaPlaca	Nancy		458
Lapointe	Eric		458
Lapointe	Eric		458
LaPosta	Liz		458
Lapp	Roberta		458
Lara	William J.		458
Lara Jr.	Don		458
Lardin	Joan		458
Lareau	Audrey		458
Laredo	Janice		458
Laredo	Janice		458
Lark	D.		458
Larkin	Amanda		458
Larkin	Dan		458
Larkin	Debra		458
Larkin	Pam		458
Larlee	Jennifer		458
Larose	Rebecca		458
LaRose	Sydney		458
Larrabee	Consuelo		458
Larsen	Brent		458
Larsen	Brent		458
Larsen	Brent		458
Larsen	Craig		458
Larsen	Dana		458
Larsen	Janet		458
Larsen	Karen		458
Larsen	Kasandra		458
Larsen	Kasandra		458
Larsen	Larry		458
Larsen	Laurie		458
Larsen	Megan		458
Larson	Brian		458
Larson	Brian		458
Larson	Bruce		458
Larson	Christina		458
Larson	Dale		458
Larson	Margaret		458
Larson	Roger		458
Larson	Sam		458
Larson	Theresa M.		458
Larson-Edwards	Mary		458
Larson-edwards	Mary		458
Larson-Edwards	Mary		458
LaRue	Joseph		458
Lasahn	Jacqueline		458
Lasahn	Jacqueline		458
Lasahn	Jacqueline		458
Lasahn	Jaqueline		458
Lashly	Nancy		458
Lashly	Nancy		458
Laskavy	Michael		458
Laskowski	Erika		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lasky	Steve		458
Lasrich	Lane		458
Lasseter	Charles E.		458
Lasseter	Courtney		458
Latha	Kim		458
Latin	Bernadette		458
Latshaw	Yvonne		458
Latta	George		458
Lattanzio	Robert		458
Latter	Donald		458
Latterell	Justin		458
Lattimore	Emily		458
Latypova	Alexandra		458
Lau	Barbara		458
Lau	Jackie Furia		458
Laubach	Marty		458
Laucher	Andrew		458
Laucher	Brent		458
Laudate	Thomas		458
Lauder	Leona		458
Lauder	Maureen		458
Launius	Bruce		458
Laurenza	Amy		458
Lauria	George		458
Laurie	Annie		458
Laush	Joanne		458
Lauterbur	Elise		458
Lavelle	Susan M.		458
LaVerne	Tim		458
Lavin	Victoria		458
Lavy	Fred		458
Law	Matt		458
Law	Matt		458
Lawhorn	Sharron		458
Lawler	Geroge		458
Lawler	Samantha		458
Lawless	H.		458
Lawless	Helen		458
Lawrence	Brian		458
Lawrence	Darrie		458
Lawrence	Janice		458
Lawrence	Jason		458
Lawrence	Jessie		458
Lawrence	M.O.		458
Lawrence	Susan		458
Lawrence	Susan		458
Lawrence	Sylvia		458
Laws	Lynn		458
Lawson	Susan		458
Lawson	Susan		458
Lawson	Thomas K.		458
Lawson	Tim		458
Lawton	Ian		458
Lawton	James		458
Lawton	Kathleen		458
Lawton	Linda		458
Lawyer	Jennifer		458
Lay	Christina		458
Layne	Patty		458
Layton	Jean		458
Layton	Jonathan		458
Lazzarini	Howard		458
Le Towt	Eric		458
Le Vine	Mary		458
Lea	Dian		458
Leach	Jordan		458
Leach	Tim		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Leahy	Edward		458
Leake	Jacqueline		458
Leake	William		458
Leal	Jane		458
Leaman	Nanette		458
Lean	Christine		458
Lear	Autumn		458
Lear	John		458
Lear	Phillip		458
Lear	Tracy		458
Leary	Emily		458
Leary	Jill		458
Leary	Jill		458
Leasa	April		458
Lease	Alfred		458
Leatherbury	Kathleen		458
Leathers	Laura		458
Leatto	Renne		458
Leaverton	Dan		458
Leavitt	David		458
Leavy	Graham		458
Lebaron	Patricia		458
LeBaron	Patricia		458
Lebby	Lee		458
LeBlanc	Elsa		458
LeBlanc	J.		458
LeBlanc	James E.		458
LeBlanc	Martin		458
Leblanc	Monique		458
Leblanc	Monique		458
Leckie	Dee		458
LeClair	Jim		458
L'Ecluse	Devon		458
Lecroy	Hoyt		458
Lederman	Jojo		458
Lederman	Marilyn		458
Ledesma	Evelyn		458
Ledgerwood	Lynn		458
Ledoux	Kerry		458
Ledwith	Valerie		458
Ledyard	Scott		458
Lee	Ali		458
Lee	Ali		458
Lee	Annie		458
Lee	Carol		458
Lee	Ellen		458
Lee	Jean & Geoff		458
Lee	Leslie		458
Lee	Madeline		458
Lee	Mary		458
Lee	Melainie		458
Lee	Michelle		458
Lee	Peter Booth		458
Lee	Rosalynn		458
Lee	Samuel		458
Lee	Stephen		458
Lee	Tammi		458
Lee	Wood		458
Lee IV	Walter J.		458
Leeds	Tal		458
Leeper	Erik		458
Leerdam	Kim		458
Leeson	Mark		458
Lefebvre	Beth		458
Lefebvre	Beth		458
Lefevre	Charles		458
Lefevre	Diane		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Leffler	Ed		458
Lefkowitz	Lois		458
Lefler	Susan		458
Lefler	Susan		458
Legaard	Kasey		458
Legere	Josh		458
Legg	Eric		458
Legge	Kelly		458
Legge	Leslie		458
Leggett	Elaine		458
Lehiy	Julie		458
Lehman	Connie		458
Lehman	Erin		458
Lehrhoff	Laura		458
Leichsenring	Neil		458
Leichtling	Don		458
Leichtling	Don		458
Leidig	David		458
Leidig	David		458
Leigh	Janet		458
Leigh-Jones	Matt		458
Leimbach	H.		458
Leinbaugh	Tracy		458
Leinweber	Fred		458
Leite	Philippe		458
Leitle	Shirley		458
Leitsch	Brian		458
Leland	Forrest		458
Lellinger	Jeannette		458
Lellinger	Jeannette		458
Lemaux	John		458
Lemaux	John		458
Lembeck	Helen		458
Lemings	Cieodes		458
Lemmon	Courtney		458
Lemonds	Gary		458
Lemons	Waford		458
Lenhardt	Peter		458
Lenkowski	Robert		458
Lennen	Lisa		458
Lenning	Harlo		458
Lenox	Jane		458
Lensing	Elaine		458
Lent	Tom		458
Lentz	David		458
Lenz	Dennis		458
Lenz	Evelyn		458
Leon	Mary		458
Leonard	Brice		458
Leonard	Donna		458
Leonard	Wes		458
Leonetti	Matt		458
Lepiane	Darrel		458
Lepinske	Diana		458
Leppink	Joann		458
Leppold	Adrienne		458
Lerch	Emily		458
Lerman-Collins	Caryn		458
Lerner	Jeff	Defenders of Wildlife	458
Lerner	Lora		458
Leschi	Michele		458
Lesher	Lynn		458
Leshin	Constance		458
Leske	Jeanne		458
Leske	Jeanne		458
Lesko	Robert		458
Lessa	Lisa		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lester	Terry		458
Lester	Troy		458
Lete	Joe		458
Letendre	Jacquelyn		458
Lethbridge	Jim		458
Lethbridge	Jim		458
Letheby	Pete		458
Letourneau	Elise		458
Lett	Roni		458
Lettre	Rachel		458
Leuck	Susanne		458
Leuthold	Damian		458
Levering	Edmund		458
Levering	Jerralee		458
Levey	Mary		458
Levick	Lainie		458
Levieux	Edward		458
Levin	Sandra		458
Levine	Alissa		458
Levine	Barbara		458
Levine	David		458
Levine	Irving		458
Levine	Sandy		458
Levinson	Sheldon		458
Levis	Misty		458
Levis	Misty		458
Levis	Misty		458
Levise	Lori		458
Levstik	Patty		458
Levy	Alethea		458
Levy	Andrea		458
Levy	Avi		458
Levy	Cheryl		458
Levy	Richard		458
Lewandowski	Eileen		458
Lewandowski	Karolina		458
Lewin	Alexa-Sascha		458
Lewis	Bekah		458
Lewis	Bethe		458
Lewis	Cheryl		458
Lewis	Faon		458
Lewis	Geraldine		458
Lewis	Justine		458
Lewis	Justine		458
Lewis	Krista		458
Lewis	Leslie		458
Lewis	Leslie		458
Lewis	Mark		458
Lewis	Mary		458
Lewis	Mary		458
Lewis	Mary		458
Lewis	Michael		458
Lewis	Pat		458
Lewis	Rachael		458
Lewis	Raymond		458
Lewis	Rebecca		458
Lewis	Rebecca		458
Lewis	Stephen		458
Lewis	Thomas		458
Lewis	Timothy		458
Lewis	Vicki		458
Lewis-Dougherty	Cathy		458
Lewter	Sheena		458
Liang	Ng Heng		458
Libert	Karl		458
Licalsi	Mark		458
Licata	Joseph		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lichtenstein	Caroline		458
Lickey	Edgar		458
Liddle	Lee		458
Lidicker	Jeff		458
Lidral	Laura		458
Lieb	Allen		458
Liebenbaum	Andi		458
Lieberman	Bob		458
Lieberman	Glenn		458
Lieberman	Ilene		458
Lieberman	Jackie		458
Lieberman	Jacqueline		458
Liebers	M.		458
Liebling-Johnson	Sarah		458
Liebner	Mary		458
Lien	David		458
Lien	David		458
Lien	David		458
Lien	David		458
Lietzau	Lucille		458
Liewehr	David		458
Life	Gretchen		458
Lifson	Robert		458
Lightning	Jane		458
Lightsong	Saren		458
Likovich	Andrea		458
Liles	Deanna		458
Lillback	Kenneth		458
Lillie	Paul		458
Lilly	Terry		458
Lilly	Terry		458
Lilly	Terry		458
Lim	Heidi		458
Lim	Sidana		458
Limburg	Andrew		458
Limoges	Michelle		458
Lin	Alison		458
Lin	Jenny		458
Lincoln	Paul		458
Lincoln	Sarah		458
Lind	Bridget		458
Lind	Richard		458
Linda	Varian		458
Lindala	William		458
Lindberg	Rebekah		458
Lindblad	Andy		458
Lindemyer	Jeff		458
Linder	Emily		458
Linder	Kathleen		458
Linder	Leif		458
Linder	Leif		458
Lindgren	Kristie		458
Lindgren	Susan		458
Lindley	Laura		458
Lindsay	Deborah & Spencer		458
Lindsay	Gary		458
Lindsay Jr.	James		458
Lindsey	Amy		458
Lindsey	Amy		458
Lindsey	Gayle		458
Lindsey	Gayle		458
Lindsey	Irvin		458
Lindsey	James		458
Lindsey	Margie		458
Lineberger	Gina		458
Ling	Shine		458
Link	Tracey		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Linke	Eleanor		458
Linkhorst	Mark		458
Linn	Kenny		458
Linn	Vicki		458
Linnell	Leane		458
Linnell	Susan		458
Linstroth	Tommy		458
Linville	Thomas		458
Liolis	Donna		458
Liolis	Donna		458
Lione	Ramona		458
Lipkin	Suzanne		458
Lipman	Fran		458
Lippman	David		458
Lipscomb	Brandy		458
Lipsky	Jessica		458
Lipson	Daniel		458
Lisa	Cassandra		458
Lisa	Stein		458
Lish	Christopher		458
Lish	M.		458
Lish	Ozan		458
Lisica	Jennifer		458
Lisiewski	Kitrina		458
Lisiewski	Kitrina		458
Lisle	David		458
Lisle	Phyllis		458
Lisle	Randolph		458
Lissauer	Joan		458
Lista	Cassandra		458
Listander	Alex		458
Liston	Tom		458
Liszeo	Barbara		458
Litmans	Brian		458
Little	Amanda		458
Little	Amanda		458
Little	Ivy		458
Little	Michelle		458
Little	Patricia		458
Little	Walda		458
Little	Walli		458
Little-Sharp	Jessica		458
Littman	Barbara		458
Litton	Donald		458
Litwak	Alana		458
Litwin	Ralph		458
Litzel	Rod	Johnson County Weed & Pest Control District	458
Litzinger	Norbert		458
Livesay	Laura		458
Livesay	Laura		458
Livingston	Ann		458
Livingston	Brooke		458
Livingston	Cynthia		458
Livingston	Nicole		458
Livingston-Dunn	Connie		458
Lizardo	Sherry		458
Llauger	Michelle		458
Llewellyn	Pamela		458
Llucchini	Corrado		458
Loayza	Tony		458
Lobes	Dianne		458
Loccisano	Anne		458
Lochner	Wendy		458
Locke	Alison		458
Locke	Dahvia		458
Locke	Hollis		458
Locke	Jim		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lockhart	Doug		458
Lockhart	Mary		458
Lockrem	Margarete		458
Lockwood	John		458
Lodge	Al		458
Loeblich	Stewart		458
Loeff	Peter		458
Loeff	Peter		458
Loeff	Peter		458
Loeffler	Judy		458
Loenneker	Otto		458
Loerzel	Nicole		458
Loesch	Harriett		458
Loesch	Harriett		458
Loewen	Nancy		458
Loffswold	Eric & Meg		458
Lofgren	Carol		458
Logan	Alice		458
Logan	Corina		458
Logan	Elizabeth		458
Logan	James F.		458
Logan	Laura		458
Logan	Marjorie		458
Logan	Marjorie		458
Logan	Ronald		458
Logun	Elizabeth		458
Lohr	Donna		458
Lombard	Michael		458
Lombardo	Rosemarie		458
Lombardo Ardolino	Anne		458
Lomber	Jonathan		458
Lomicky	Elena		458
London	Brian		458
London	Robes		458
London	Wren		458
Londos	Mary		458
Lonergan	Lorena		458
Long	Beth		458
Long	Chris		458
Long	Diane		458
Long	Elaine		458
Long	Elizabeth		458
Long	Jennifer		458
Long	Kathryn		458
Long	Nichole		458
Long	Nichole		458
Long	Rebecca		458
Long	Rebecca		458
Long	Richard		458
Long	Sharon		458
Long	Vi		458
Longfellow	Cheryl		458
Longstreth	Elaine		458
Longwell	Jeff		458
Loomis	Bonnie		458
Looney	Toni		458
Looper	Mike		458
Loos	Michael		458
Loosmore	Lawrence		458
Lopez	Brigitta		458
Lopez	Briseida		458
Lopez	Cherish		458
Lopez	Jason		458
Lopez	Pedro		458
Lopez	Willie		458
Lopez-Balbontin	Adrian		458
Lorah	Randi		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lord	Elizabeth		458
Lore	Joseph		458
Lorenz	Jennifer		458
Loria	Steven		458
Loria	Steven		458
Loring	Hillary		458
Loring	Hillary		458
Lott	Carla		458
Lott	Trina		458
Lottes	Angie		458
Lott-Schlicher	Nancy		458
Louaillier	Midge		458
Louchart	Deborah		458
Loudenback	David		458
Lougee	Ellen		458
Louin	Alana		458
Louin	Alana		458
Louis	Becky		458
Louis	Charlotte		458
Louviere	Miel		458
Louviere	Thad		458
Lovato	Laurie		458
Love	Angel		458
Love	Lindsley		458
Love	Mark		458
Love	Shauna		458
Lovejoy	Ben		458
Lovelace	Lanelle		458
Loveless	Michael		458
Lovell	Cynthia		458
Lovell	Ivy		458
Lovell	Nancy		458
Lovell	Sara		458
Lovely	William		458
Lovely	William		458
Lovetro	Victoria		458
Lovitz	Sara		458
Low	Stephanie		458
Lowe	Eric		458
Lowell	Jacqui		458
Lowell	Meg		458
Lowit	Gwen Doddy		458
Loynes	Teresa		458
Lu	Helen		458
Lubben	Paul		458
Lubenkov	Ashley		458
Lubinsky	Jennifer		458
Lubofsky	Nicholas		458
Lubofsky	Nicholas		458
Lucarelli	Marc		458
Lucas	Claudia		458
Lucas	Debra		458
Lucas	Debra & Stephen		458
Lucas	Kenneth		458
Lucas	Scott		458
Lucas	Steven		458
Lucas	Vincent		458
Lucchesi	Chris		458
Lucha	Vickie		458
Lucha	Vickie		458
Lucia	Sheila		458
Luciano	Tom		458
Luck	Gary		458
Luckstead	E.		458
Ludwig	Deborah		458
Ludwig	Julia		458
Ludwig	Sash		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lueck	Carolyn		458
Luedecke	Alison		458
Lueders	Kathryn		458
Luehrmann	Donna		458
Luehrs	Howard		458
Luers	Dan		458
Luers	Jeanne		458
Luft	Stephanie		458
Luis De Leon	Pedro		458
Lukas	James		458
Lukaseiwicz	Michelle		458
Lukasiewicz	Irene		458
Luke	Colleen		458
Luke	Stacy		458
Luker	Julie		458
Lukinen	Bryan		458
Lum	Aggie		458
Lumley	Stacey		458
Lummis	Kristen		458
Lunde	Gary		458
Lundgren	Elizabeth		458
Lundgren	Mark		458
Lundquist	Elizabeth		458
Lundstrom	Lynette		458
Lundy	Jean		458
Lungren	Mark		458
Luniuck-Olson	Elaine		458
Lunsford	Jim		458
Lunsford	Jim		458
Lupardus	Paul D.		458
Lurie	Valerie		458
Lurie	Valerie		458
Lusby-Denham	Anne		458
Lutenegger	Brian		458
Lutenegger	Brian		458
Lutenegger	Brian		458
Luthy	Barbara		458
Luton	Lauren		458
Lutwak	Mark		458
Lutwak/York	Mark/Y.		458
Lutz	Janette		458
Luxem	David		458
Lydic	Chad		458
Lydic	Jennifer		458
Lydic	Karen		458
Lyerly	Linda		458
Lykins	Richard		458
Lyle Flaherty	Cindy		458
Lyles	Carla		458
Lyman	Eric		458
Lyman	Eric		458
Lyn	Terri		458
Lynch	Jay		458
Lynch	Jeanette		458
Lynch	Leslie		458
Lynch	Margaret Mary		458
Lynch	Noirin		458
Lynch	Robin		458
Lyndsong	Gwen		458
Lynes	Gerald		458
Lynn	Andy		458
Lynn	Andy		458
Lynn	Andy		458
Lynn	David		458
Lynn	Roger		458
Lynn	Teresa		458
Lynne	Tracy		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Lyon	Nancy		458
Lyons	Ben		458
Lyons	James		458
Lyons	Larry & Diane		458
Lyons	Timothy		458
Lyons	Val		458
Lytle	Denise		458
M.	Christina		458
M.	Meridth		458
Ma	Pei Pei		458
Ma	Symone		458
Ma	Symone		458
Maar	Ruediger & Sandra		458
Maas	Megan		458
Maassen	Jennifer		458
Mabee	Emily		458
Mabee	Emily		458
Mabin	Rob		458
Mabynot	Tuc		458
Mabynot	Tuc		458
Mac Lellan	Eleanor		458
Macaluso	Marie		458
Macaluso	Nicole		458
MacArthur	June		458
MacArthur	June		458
MacArthur	June		458
Macaulay	Dennis		458
MacCaferri	J.		458
MacCauley	Kimberly		458
MacChesney	Ariane		458
Macchi	Mike		458
MacDonald	B.C.		458
MacDonald	Phin		458
MacDonald	Stephanie		458
MacDonald	William		458
MacFarland	G.W.		458
MacGinitie	Andre		458
MacGregor	Pam		458
Machia	Julie		458
Mack	Carianne		458
Mackey	Niloufer		458
Mackey	Robin		458
MacKinnon	David		458
MacKinnon	Michael		458
MacKinnon	Michael		458
MacLaren	Laurie		458
MacLaughlin	Deborah		458
MacLeod	Jessie		458
MacMerchys	Susinn		458
MacMillan	Bruce		458
MacMillan	Elizabeth		458
MacMillan	Gail		458
MacNabb	Rachel		458
Macner	Ira		458
Macomber	Brigit D.		458
Macomber	Paula		458
Macomber	Paula		458
Macomber	Sheila		458
MacPherson	Jean		458
MacPherson	Sandi		458
Macrae	Diann		458
MacVittie	Mels		458
Macy	Linda		458
Madaffari	Tia		458
Madden	Hope		458
Maddox	Charles		458
Maddox	Gary		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Maddox	Paul		458
Madero	Mario		458
Madis	Eric		458
Madison	Patricia		458
Madsen	Annie		458
Madsen	Gunnar		458
Madsen	Kenneth		458
Maehr	Carol		458
Maffei	Barbara		458
Maffei	Jennifer		458
Magee	Larry		458
Magee	Mary		458
Magee	Peggy		458
Magee	Peggy		458
Maggio	Christine		458
Magid	Michelle		458
Magill	Shannon		458
Magin	Barbara		458
Magin	Rob		458
Magner	Eyahnna		458
Magnuson	Barbara		458
Magnuson	Brian		458
Magnuson	Kendyl		458
Magnuson	Lynn		458
Maguire	Maria		458
Maguire	Tracy		458
Maguy	Roger		458
Mahajan	Rohit		458
Mahajan	Rohit		458
Mahakian	Steve		458
Mahakian	Steven		458
Mahan	Gerald		458
Mahan	Monica		458
Mahan	Penelope		458
Mahaney	Cynthia		458
Maher	Denise		458
Mahle	Dennis		458
Mahoney	Debbie		458
Mahoney	Terri		458
Mahrt	Jack		458
Main	Donna		458
Maines	Cheryl		458
Mains	Mary Beth		458
Maisen	Shakti		458
Maisenhalter	Monique		458
Maizel	Yefim		458
Majeau	Shirley Anne		458
Majewski	Glen		458
Majors	Carol		458
Majors	Patty		458
Majors	Shirley		458
Makela	Lori		458
Makela	Lorri		458
Makin	Darlene		458
Makin	Darlene		458
Makosky	Susan		458
Makri	Anita		458
Makrigiannis	Antonis		458
Malakowsky	David		458
Malchow	Tami		458
Malcolm	S.		458
Maldonado	Chris		458
Malechuk	Brian		458
Malek	Suzanne		458
Malkine	Shayan		458
Mallard	Christina		458
Maller	Becky		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Malley	Christopher		458
Malley	Craig		458
Malone	Amanda		458
Malone	Anna		458
Malone	Francine		458
Malone	Kevin		458
Malone	Lara		458
Malone	Mike		458
Maloney	Greg		458
Maloney	Owen		458
Maloney	Paul		458
Maloney	Paul		458
Maloney	Paul		458
Maltby	Debra		458
Maltby	James		458
Malucelli	Andy		458
Malus	Joel		458
Malvin	Don		458
Malvin	Melisa		458
Manahan	Ted		458
Manaster	Pat & Tom		458
Mancuso	Dave		458
Mandelko	Reed		458
Mandell-Rice	Bonnie		458
Maness	James		458
Maness	Mitchell		458
Mangan	Judi		458
Manganaro	Diana		458
Manger	William		458
Manges	Laura		458
Manges	Laura		458
Manghum	Patrick W.		458
Mangio	Michelle		458
Manicone	Joseph		458
Manigault	Gabrielle		458
Manka	Joann		458
Mankey	Gene		458
Mankowski	Craig		458
Manley	Bridget		458
Mann	Gloria		458
Mann	Louise		458
Mann	Steve		458
Mannering	Natalie		458
Manning	Alexis		458
Manning	Camille		458
Manning	Kathleen		458
Manning	Laura		458
Manning	Paul		458
Manning-Kelly	Sharon & Rich		458
Mannsfield	Bjoern		458
Manson	Carolyn		458
Mantel	A.		458
Manthei	Veronica		458
Manville	Katherine		458
Manville	Katherine		458
Maples	Bethany		458
Mara	Joan		458
Maracle	Mariah		458
Maragheh	Susan		458
Maraldo	Nick		458
Marano	Lucia		458
Marashinsky	Amy Sophia		458
March	Cassandra		458
March	Shan		458
Marchant	Brent		458
Marchant	Kerry		458
Marchant	Susan		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Marchant	Susan		458
Marcial	Mary Alice		458
Marconi	Lori		458
Marcotte	Amanda		458
Marcottte	Keith		458
Marcus	Matthew		458
Marcus	Norman		458
Marden	Jessica		458
Mardir	S.		458
Mare	Christopher		458
Marek	John		458
Maren	Lorna		458
Maresh	Ronald		458
Maret	David		458
Maret	Tim		458
Marevis	Ann		458
Marevis	Ann		458
Margaretten	Nicole		458
Margoles	Kirk		458
Margulies	Cathy		458
Margulis	Jason		458
Maria	Cristina		458
Marie	Sylvia		458
Marie	Sylvia		458
Marin	Elandriel		458
Marines	Susan		458
Maris	Christina		458
Mariscal	Alicia		458
Marjala	Andrea		458
Mark	Val		458
Markell	Steven		458
Marker	Dinah Arosa		458
Markert	David		458
Markessnis	Joanna		458
Markette	Deborrah		458
Markey	Dave		458
Markin	Melanie		458
Markin	Melanie		458
Markley	Ernest		458
Markovic	Krista		458
Markovic	Krista		458
Markowitz	Saul		458
Marks	Donna		458
Marks	Elise		458
Marks	Ronald		458
Markson	Craig		458
Markus	Mary		458
Marler	Kevin		458
Marlitz	Patricia		458
Marlowe	Robin		458
Marmel	Stephen		458
Marquardt	Michael		458
Marquez	Christina		458
Marquis	Linda		458
Marr	Patrick		458
Marriner	Miriam		458
Marroquin-Loiselle	Marci		458
Marrs	Cynthia		458
Marrs	Elizabeth		458
Marsella	Nathaniel		458
Marsh	Laura		458
Marsh	Nannette		458
Marsh	Tara		458
Marsh	Tara		458
Marsh	Travis		458
Marshall	Carissa		458
Marshall	David Lee		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Marshall	Dawn		458
Marshall	Gabrielle		458
Marshall	Jerry		458
Marshall	Julia		458
Marshall	Khimberly		458
Marshall	Leslie		458
Marshall	Lisa		458
Marshall	Lisa		458
Marshall	Lisa		458
Marshall	Mary		458
Marshall	Robert		458
Marshall	Taylor		458
Marshall	Taylor		458
Marsili	Cathy		458
Marston	David		458
Marston	David		458
Marston	J		458
Marston	Pamela		458
Marten	Richard		458
Martens	Gary		458
Martin	Adele		458
Martin	Adele		458
Martin	'Aki		458
Martin	Brandi		458
Martin	Brenda		458
Martin	Brenda		458
Martin	Charlene		458
Martin	Crystal		458
Martin	Diane		458
Martin	Evelyn		458
Martin	Geoffrey		458
Martin	Glaucia		458
Martin	Glenn		458
Martin	Jenny		458
Martin	Jeremy		458
Martin	Karen		458
Martin	Lewis		458
Martin	Margot		458
Martin	Mark		458
Martin	Mary		458
Martin	Matthew		458
Martin	Melody		458
Martin	Michel		458
Martin	Michele		458
Martin	Patricia		458
Martin	Randee		458
Martin	Robert		458
Martin	Robin		458
Martin	Ron		458
Martin	Saralyn		458
Martin	Stan		458
Martin	Suzanne		458
Martin	Tim		458
Martineau	Belinda		458
Martinelli	Susan		458
Martinez	Debora		458
Martinez	Doreen		458
Martinez	Joseph		458
Martinez	Kymberli		458
Martinez	Vanessa		458
Martini	Dennis		458
Martini	Mae		458
Martinique	Kristin		458
Martino	Martha		458
Martino	T.		458
Martinson	Wendy		458
Marttila	John		458

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Martucci	Carol		458
Martucci	Marianne		458
Martucci	Marilyn		458
Martus	Carolyn		458
Masarone	Joseph		457
Masek	Danielle		457
Masek	Norma		457
Mashall	Gabrielle		457
Masic	Dunja		457
Masiuk	Alexander		457
Maslanko	Jerald		457
Mason	Andrew		457
Mason	Barbara		457
Mason	Becky		457
Mason	Cherie		457
Mason	Chris		457
Mason	David		457
Mason	Judy		457
Mason	K.		457
Mason	Kathy		457
Mason	Kelly		457
Mason	Kristine		457
Mason	Mary		457
Mason	Mary		457
Mason	Tony		457
Mason	Victor		457
Massafra	Samuel		457
Massarello	Tony		457
Masse	S.		457
Massey	Andrew		457
Massey	Chris		457
Massey	Linda		457
Mast	Mike		457
Mast	Suzanna		457
Master	Joy		457
Master	Joy		457
Masters	Doree		457
Masters-Lee	Lynne		457
Masterson	Rik		457
Masterson	Rik		457
Mastri	Francis		457
Mastrogiovanni	Jessica		457
Mastroianni	Rob		457
Mastroni	John		457
Masuda	Carol		457
Matautia	Thorina		457
Mathe	Josh		457
Matheny	Brian		457
Matheny	Erica		457
Matheson	Catherine		457
Mathews	Mary		457
Mathews-Lamb	Sandra		457
Mathewson	M.		457
Mathewson	Mark		457
Mathias	Cathy		457
Mathies	David		457
Mathies	David Kratz		457
Mathis	Karen		457
Mathis	Kathleen		457
Matlock	Debbie		457
Matlock	K.L.		457
Matson	Jerry		457
Matsuno	David		457
Mattax	Rose		457
Matteson	Peter		457
Matthaei	Konrad		457
Matthew	Elaine		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Matthews	David S.		457
Matthews	Del		457
Matthews	Dr. Jonathan		457
Matthews	Eric		457
Matthews	Eric		457
Matthews	Megan		457
Matthews	Robert		457
Matthews	Ruth		457
Matthews	Sloan		457
Mattingly	Joseph		457
Mattison	Dora		457
Mattison	Priscilla		457
Mattox	Marti		457
Mattrey	Laurel		457
Matts	Ted		457
Matus	Jim		457
Maufer	Thomas		457
Mauk	Barbara		457
Mauk	Barbara		457
Maulfair	Evelyn		457
Maunder	Kathleen		457
Maurer	Jim		457
Maurice	Patricia		457
Maurin	Margaret		457
Mawhiney	Michael		457
Mawn	Thomas		457
Maxey	Gail		457
Maxfield	Jeremy		457
Maxson	David		457
Maxson	Marla		457
Maxwell	Cheryl		457
Maxwell	Jason		457
Maxwell	Jennifer		457
Maxwell	Jennifer		457
Maxwell	Maxine		457
Maxwell	Melanie		457
Maxwell	Renee		457
Maxwell	Woody		457
Maxwell-Smith	Melinda		457
May	Aaaron		457
May	Cyril John		457
May	David J.		457
May	Jenny		457
May	Len H.	Widlife Management Institute	457
Mayer	Henry		457
Mayer	Joe		457
Mayers	Melinda		457
Mayers	Raku		457
Mayeux	Toni		457
Mayfield	Phil		457
Maynard	Barbara		457
Maynard	Cheryl		457
Mayo	Cathy		457
Mayo	Michael		457
Mayo	Michael		457
Mayo-Gibbs	Melissa		457
Mayorga	Shannon		457
Mays	Herb		457
Mazairz	Robert		457
Mazer	Craig		457
Mazor	Raphael		457
Mazor	Raphael		457
Mazorlig	Tom		457
Mazur	Paula		457
Mazur	Robert		457
Mazur	Tania		457
Mazza	Marian		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Mazzei	Michelle		457
Mazzola	Oscar		457
Mazzone	MaryBeth		457
Mc Cartney	Don		457
Mc Cowan	Aggie		457
Mc Creary	Jan		457
Mc Credie	Brian		457
Mc Dole	Monika		457
Mc Donald	Claude & Cynthia		457
Mc Donald	Mark		457
Mc Elroy	Alice		457
Mc Elroy	Esther		457
Mc Gurrin	Matt		457
Mc Hugh	Sean		457
Mc Kay	Laurie		457
Mc Laughlin	Beverey		457
Mcabery	John		457
McAdam	Kyle		457
McAdoo	Gail		457
McAfee	Robi		457
Mcallister	Ilana		457
Mcalpine	Jessica		457
McAmis	Kimberly		457
McAnnally	Karen		457
McAnnally	Karen		457
McAnney	Joseph		457
McAulay	Kevin		457
McBride	Brenda		457
McBride	James		457
McBride	Kyle		457
McBride	Marilyn		457
McBrien	P.		457
McBroom	Matt		457
McCain-Kistler	Sherrie		457
McCaleb	Catherine		457
McCann	Christopher		457
McCann	Mark		457
McCann-Sayles	Alan		457
McCarrick	Gary		457
McCarter	Tom		457
McCarthy	Barb		457
McCarthy	James		457
McCarthy	James		457
McCarthy	Joseph		457
McCarthy	Peggy		457
McCarthy	Regina		457
McCarthy	Sharon		457
McCartin	Michael		457
McCarty	Michael		457
McCarty	Michael		457
McCarty	Morgan		457
McCaulay	Dennis		457
McCauley	Joyce		457
McCauley	Tina		457
McClaran	Melissa		457
McClarin	Rose		457
McCleery	Kay		457
McClellan	Sara		457
McClelland	Natalie S.		457
McClintic	Bruce F.		457
McClintic	Rick		457
McCloskey	Amanda		457
McCloskey-Wolfe	Rachel		457
Mcclure	Susan		457
McClurg	Sarah		457
McCluskey	Joshua		457
McClusky	Lois		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
McClusky	Mailie		457
McColl	Chris		457
McCollough	Karen		457
McCollum	Brett		457
McCollum	Lance		457
Mccollum	Malcolm		457
McComas	Barney		457
McComas	Barney		457
McComas	Barney		457
McCombs	Anundrea		457
McConnell	Allison		457
McConnell	Cathleen		457
McConnell	Karen		457
McCord	Douglas		457
McCord	Lisa		457
McCormack	Nicole		457
McCormick	Carolyn		457
McCormick	Donald		457
McCormick	Donald		457
McCormick	Heather		457
Mccormick	Michele		457
McCoubrie	Elise		457
McCoul	Linda L.		457
McCowan	Aggie		457
McCowen	Mike		457
McCoy	Elizabeth		457
McCoy	Kelly		457
McCoy	Kim		457
McCoy	Lani		457
McCoy	Rachel		457
McCracken	Bejat		457
McCracken	Brent		457
Mccracken	Joann		457
McCradic	Kris		457
McCraery	Jen		457
McCraine-Williams	Janet		457
McCrea	Ashley		457
McCrea	Sheila		457
McCreary	Jan		457
McCreary	Jen		457
McCredie	Brian		457
McCreless	Erin		457
McCullam	Jane		457
McCulloch	Lindy		457
McCullough	Brian		457
McCullough	Jean		457
McCullough	Joseph		457
McCune	Cass		457
McCunney	Courtney		457
McCunney	Courtney		457
McDade	Ed		457
McDaniel	Amanda		457
McDaniel	Jodi		457
Mcdannald	Deborah		457
McDermott	Dina		457
McDermott	Patricia		457
McDole	Maureen		457
McDole	Monika		457
McDonald	Claude		457
McDonald	Claude & Cynthia		457
McDonald	David		457
Mcdonald	Donna		457
McDonald	Erin		457
McDonald	Harold		457
McDonald	Hildegard		457
McDonald	Janet		457
McDonald	Janet		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
McDonald	Mark		457
McDonald	Mary Ann		457
McDonald	Mary Ann		457
McDonald	Ronald		457
McDonald	Rusty		457
McDonald	Sheryl		457
McDonald	Tammy		457
McDonnell	Brian		457
McDonough	Debbi		457
McDonough	Jess		457
McDougal	Suzanna		457
McDowell	Alex		457
McDowell	Alison		457
McDowell	Melissa		457
McEachern	Nina		457
McElliott	Geraldine		457
McElliott	Gerladine		457
McElliott	Walter		457
McElrone	Beatrice		457
McElroy	Linda		457
McElroy	Michelle		457
McEnroe	Judy		457
McEvoy	Sean		457
McFadden	Kelly		457
McFarland	Lindsey		457
McFarland	Mark		457
McFletcher	Liselle		457
McGahee	Allison		457
McGaughey	Laura		457
McGayhey	Robert		457
McGee	Aaron		457
McGee	Brian		457
McGee	Colleen		457
McGee	Gary		457
McGee	Melinda		457
McGeoch	Cynthia		457
McGhee	Kimberly		457
McGilaway	Mike		457
McGilaway	Mike		457
McGill	Janet		457
McGinness	Doris		457
McGinnis	Janet		457
McGinnis	Sarah		457
McGlaughlin	Ronald		457
McGoldrick	Suzanne		457
McGonigal	Nanci		457
McGough	Michael		457
McGovern Jr.	Terrence		457
McGowan	Kelly		457
McGowan	Maureen		457
McGranaghan	Liam J.		457
McGrath	Andy		457
McGrath	Daniel		457
McGrath	Jill		457
McGrath	Scott		457
McGraw	Debra		457
McGrew	Brian		457
McGrew	Glenn		457
McGuffin	Rom		457
McGuinness	K.C.		457
McGuinness	Peter		457
McGuinness-Cross	Lisa		457
McGuire	Ann		457
McGuire	David	Comet Energy Services, LLC	457
McGuire	Elon		457
McGuire	Matthew		457
McGuire	Rebecca		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Ageneies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
McGurrin	Matt		457
McHargue	Glen		457
McHargue	Laurie		457
McHorne	Mik N.		457
McHugh	April		457
McHugh	Noel		457
McHugh	Sean		457
McIlvain	Margaret		457
McIlvane	Roseanne		457
McInnis	Dave		457
McInnis	Laurie		457
McIntire	Erin		457
McIntire	Erin		457
McIntire	Erin		457
McIntire	Jerald		457
McIntosh	Lynn		457
McInttosh	John		457
McIver	Paul		457
McIver	Paul		457
McKay	Jennifer		457
McKay	Sally		457
McKearnan	Susan		457
McKee	Lucie		457
McKee	Ruth		457
McKee	Webster		457
McKeegan-Guinn	Jerry		457
McKeever	Jennifer		457
McKeever	Keith		457
McKeever	Marlin		457
McKeiver	Sharon		457
McKemie	Katie		457
McKeon	Alexis		457
McKenna	Micheal		457
McKenna	Shayla		457
McKeon	Wes		457
McKenzie	Nick		457
McKenzie	Shannon		457
McKenzie	Shannon		457
McKeon	Mary		457
McKeon	Maureen		457
McKeown	Lynsie		457
McKersie	Alan		457
McKinley	Micky		457
McKinney	Mary		457
McKinney	Patricia		457
McKinney	Rafe		457
McKnight	Donovan		457
McKnight	Marlena		457
McKnight	Peter		457
McKnight	Ryan		457
Mcknight	Shoshanah		457
McKnight	Shoshanah		457
McLain	Lisa		457
McLain-Lum	Carol		457
McLaughlin	Beverly		457
McLaughlin	Carl		457
McLaughlin	Carl		457
McLaughlin	M.K.		457
McLaughlin	Mary		457
Mclaughlin	Rachel		457
McLaughlin	Rodney		457
McLean	Fiona		457
McLean	Fiona		457
McLean	Fiona		457
McLean	Robin		457
McLearon	Eric		457
McLees	Abby		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
McLellan- Gibson	Linda		457
McLelland	Kathryn		457
McLemore	Carole		457
McLendon	Carol		457
Mclendon	Carole		457
McLendon	Carole		457
McLeod	Kevin		457
McLeroy	Nancy		457
McMahon	Alisa		457
McMahon	Gail		457
McMahon	Gail		457
McMahon	John		457
McMahon	John		457
McMahon	Tierra		457
McManigal	Lisa		457
McMaster	Kevin		457
McMichael	Tara		457
McMillan	Becca		457
McMillan	Gregory		457
McMillan	Mars		457
McMillen	Stewart & Mimi		457
McMullan	Nita		457
McMullen	Barbara		457
McMullen	Deena	IPAMS	457
McMurry	Mick		457
McNally	David		457
McNally	Lucia		457
McNally	Michael		457
McNamara	Irene		457
McNamara	Rebecca		457
McNeal	Michele		457
McNeff	Catherine		457
McNeil	Daniel		457
McNeil	Robert		457
McNight	Marlena		457
McNutt	Amy		457
McPeek	Cathy		457
McPherson	C. Jessye		457
McPherson	Eric		457
McPherson	Evette		457
McPherson	Raymond		457
McQueen	Randy		457
McQueen	William		457
McQueeney	George		457
McQuilkin	Scott		457
McQuitty	Mark		457
McRight	Blue		457
McRoberts	Kevin		457
McShane	Bonnie		457
McShane	Robert		457
McSweeney	D.O.		457
Mctheny	John		457
McWilliams	Kevin		457
Meacham	Bill		457
Meacham	Karen		457
Meacham	William		457
Mead	Bill		457
Meadath	Matt		457
Meade	Joshua		457
Meade	William		457
Meaders	Dorian		457
Meakes	Charity		457
Mealey	Gigitt		457
Means	Craig		457
Means	Glen E.		457
Means	Jerry R.		457
Means	Montie L.		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Means	Robert		457
Meddle	Simone		457
Medenwaldt	John		457
Medina	Nancy		457
Medlin	Pam		457
Meehan	Patrica		457
Meek	Rebecca		457
Meek	Reed H.		457
Meer	Stephane		457
Meffert	Leslye		457
Mefford	Jessica		457
Mefford	Sara		457
Mefford	Sara		457
Megaw	Vanessa		457
Megill	Rebecca		457
Mehas	Susan		457
Mehchoff	Julie		457
Mehew	Joan		457
Meidenbauer	Eric		457
Meier	Courtney		457
Meier	Elizabeth		457
Meigs-Friend	Gaia		457
Meillier	Laurent		457
Mein	Joenie		457
Meisels	Margery		457
Meiser	Margaret		457
Meisner	Kellie		457
Meister	Debbie		457
Meister	Linda		457
Meister	Samantha		457
Meister	Stephen		457
Meister	Stephen		457
Mejias	Nicholas		457
Melander	Darren		457
Melander	Joan		457
Melby	Elisabeth		457
Melcer	Scott		457
Melcher	Ralph		457
Melchor	Billie		457
Meldrum	Jay D.		457
Mele	William		457
Melin	Joel		457
Melin	Nancy		457
Melius	Beth		457
Melka	Peter		457
Mellander	Mark		457
Mellica	Jason		457
Mello-Nelson	Kathleen		457
Melody	Kim		457
Melom	Jean		457
Melone	Lisa		457
Melson	Mary		457
Melton	Anita		457
Melton	Jeffrey		457
Melton	Larissa		457
Melton	Sandra		457
Melton	Sara		457
Meltzer	Daniela		457
Meltzer	Linda		457
Meltzer	Rachel		457
Melville	Juhn		457
Melvin	Christen		457
Melvin	Emma-Lynn		457
Melzer	Michelle		457
Menchofer	Marget		457
Mendelson	Linda		457
Mendes	Catia		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Mendoza	Evie		457
Mendoza	Lou		457
Menegou	Elena		457
Menendez	Margaret		457
Menge	Christopher		457
Mengel	Mary		457
Menhennett	Joyce		457
Menke	Stephen		457
Menzies	Andie		457
Mercer	Allison		457
Mercer	Eleanor		457
Merchant	Daniel		457
Mercier	Bob		457
Merilatt	George		457
Merkel	George		457
Merlin	Brett		457
Merrick	Becky		457
Merrifield	Karla		457
Merrill	Deborah		457
Merrill	Deborah		457
Merrill	Deborah		457
Merrill	Maximilian		457
Merrill	Sheila		457
Merrill	Whitney		457
Merrill	Yana		457
Merrimac	Krista		457
Merritt	Ashley		457
Merritt	Gail		457
Merritt	Mandy		457
Merritt	Michael		457
Merschat	Walter	Scientific Geochemical Services	457
Mersten	Beth		457
Mersy-Frank	Michelle		457
Mertig	Angela		457
Mertig	Ted		457
Merz	Antony		457
Meserve	Osha		457
Mesias	Manuel		457
Messer	Brian		457
Messer	Jay & Sheila		457
Messin	Sam		457
Messinger	Chad		457
Messling	Gordon		457
Messuri	Ethel		457
Metcalf	Thomas		457
Metz	Brian		457
Metz	Georgia		457
Metz	Gordon		457
Metz	Nancy		457
Metz	Pam		457
Metzger	Amy		457
Metzger	Jay		457
Metzger	John		457
Meyer	Catherine		457
Meyer	Debra		457
Meyer	Dorothy		457
Meyer	Erik		457
Meyer	Gary		457
Meyer	James		457
Meyer	Karren		457
Meyer	Lisa		457
Meyer	Naomo		457
Meyerink	Dorothy		457
Meyers	Beth		457
Meyers	Beth		457
Meyers	Catherine		457
Meyers	Laura		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Meyers	M.		457
Meyers	M.		457
Meyers	Marian		457
Meyers	Matt		457
Meyers	Paul		457
Meyers	Rick		457
Meyrowitz	Jeff		457
Michael	Danny		457
Michael	Janelle		457
Michael	L. Vista		457
Michaels	Catherine		457
Michaels	Jonathan		457
Michaels	Shirley		457
Michaelson	David		457
Michaeols	Tee		457
Michalesko	J.		457
Michalowicz	Artur		457
Michel	Coky		457
Michel	Julia		457
Micheline	Maria		457
Michelle	Parize		457
Michelsen	Diana		457
Michelsen	Diana		457
Mick	Joan		457
Mickelsen	Natalie		457
Micklewright	John		457
Midcap	Sharon		457
Middleton	Irene		457
Middleton	Wayne		457
Mier	Jacqueline & Maya		457
Mies	Charles		457
Migchels	Anja		457
Mignone	Maria		457
Mijuskovic	Erika		457
Mikalson	Amanda		457
Mikesell	Emily		457
Mikkelsen	Sally		457
Mikles	Alicia		457
Mikulec	David		457
Mikulski	Kathleen		457
Milam	Deborah		457
Milam	Melinda		457
Milani	Neil		457
Milatovich	Lisa		457
Miles	Christopher		457
Miles	Linda		457
Miles	Malcom		457
Miles	Thomas		457
Miley	Ellen		457
Milhouse	Mark		457
Milla	Elsie		457
Millane	Laurie		457
Millard	Andrew		457
Millard	Marie		457
Millard	Michelle		457
Millard	Tracy		457
Millen	David		457
Millen	Roger		457
Millensifer	Aimee		457
Miller	Adam		457
Miller	Ann		457
Miller	Anne		457
Miller	Anne		457
Miller	Anne		457
Miller	Aubrey, Mike, & Mary		457
Miller	Barbara		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Miller	Blair		457
Miller	Bradley R.		457
Miller	Cassandra		457
Miller	Christine		457
Miller	Christopher		457
Miller	Dianna		457
Miller	Doug		457
Miller	Dusty		457
Miller	Dusty		457
Miller	Dusty		457
Miller	Dwayne		457
Miller	Edmund		457
Miller	Eric		457
Miller	Frances		457
Miller	Gail		457
Miller	Gainor		457
miller	Gainor		457
Miller	Greg		457
Miller	Gretchen		457
Miller	Holly		457
Miller	Jacqueline		457
Miller	Jeanne		457
Miller	Jeremiah		457
Miller	John		457
Miller	John		457
Miller	John		457
Miller	Karen		457
Miller	Karrie		457
Miller	Katherine		457
Miller	Kathryn		457
Miller	Kathryn		457
Miller	Kathryn		457
Miller	Kathryn		457
Miller	Keith		457
Miller	Keith		457
Miller	Klara		457
Miller	Lawrence		457
Miller	Linda K.		457
Miller	Linda K.		457
Miller	Lynda		457
Miller	Martha		457
Miller	Mary-Jo		457
Miller	Matthew		457
Miller	Michael		457
Miller	Michael		457
Miller	Michael & Coreen		457
Miller	Michelle		457
Miller	Mike & Diane		457
Miller	Mitch		457
Miller	Nancy		457
Miller	Nancy		457
Miller	Nancy		457
Miller	Patrick		457
Miller	Phoebe		457
Miller	Rachel		457
Miller	Richard		457
Miller	Rick		457
Miller	Ryan		457
Miller	Sam		457
Miller	Sandra		457
Miller	Shane		457
Miller	Sonia		457
Miller	Sonya		457
Miller	Sue		457
Miller	Sue		457
Miller	Susan		457
Miller	Theresa		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Miller	Tina		457
Miller	Tina		457
Miller	Wendy		457
Miller	Wister		457
Miller	Wister		457
Miller III	John		457
Miller-Boyle	Dianne		457
Miller-Edwards	Mindy		457
Millet	John		457
Milligan	Bill & Sue		457
Milligan	Girvan		457
Milliken	Gerrish		457
Milliken	Gerry		457
Milliner	Susan Emge		457
Milliren	Juila		457
Millis	Richard		457
Mills	Barbara		457
Mills	Bronwyn		457
Mills	Marianne		457
Mills	Mary		457
Mills	Richard		457
Mills	Terry		457
Mills	William		457
Mims	Susan		457
Minault	Kent		457
Mincer	Kim		457
Miner	Curt		457
Miner	Linda		457
Miner	Susan		457
Mines	Terry		457
Mingrone	Joe		457
Minick	Geraldine		457
Minkler	Dr. Janine		457
Minnis	Brian		457
Minott	Phyllis		457
Mintz	Brian		457
Mintz	Larry		457
Mirabella	August		457
Mirabella	August & Judith		457
Miracle	Dorothy		457
Mirsky	Stanton		457
Mirza	Barbara		457
Mishell	Alan		457
Mishmash	Michelle		457
Mishra	Sonu		457
Misley	Ryan		457
Mistretta	Steve		457
Miszczak	Krzysztof		457
Mitchell	Amy		457
Mitchell	David R.		457
Mitchell	Diana		457
Mitchell	Erica		457
Mitchell	Heather		457
Mitchell	Ina		457
Mitchell	James		457
Mitchell	Janice		457
Mitchell	Jessica		457
Mitchell	Joyce		457
Mitchell	Karen		457
Mitchell	L.		457
Mitchell	Matgaret		457
Mitchell	Michelle		457
Mitchell	Todd		457
Miter	Aimee		457
Mitrou	Gina		457
Mitrou	Melissa		457
Mitshioshi	Minerva		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Mizar	Robert		457
Mize	Joel S.		457
Mlynarski	Helen		457
Mnich	Aaron		457
Mo	Donna		457
Mo	Donna		457
Moad	Chris		457
Mobley	Susan		457
Mocklin	Julie		457
Modecki	Gerard E.		457
Moeller	Gisela		457
Moench	Heather		457
Moeri	Rebecca		457
Moffitt	Catherine		457
Mohney	Kristin		457
Mohorich	Phillip		457
Mohr	Bob		457
Mohr	Linda		457
Mohr	Meredith		457
Mohr	Tom		457
Moinat	Sheryl		457
Moiselle	Darin		457
Moiseyev	Maya		457
Moiseyev	Maya		457
Moitoret	Cathryn		457
Mokelke	Susan		457
Mokhtar	Aida		457
Molenar	John	Air Resource Specialists, Inc.	457
Molina	Lenard		457
Molina	Manuel		457
Molina	Rhonda		457
Moll	Lee		457
Moll	Milton		457
Mollerup	Jeff		457
Molnar	Chantal		457
Momberger	Brienne		457
Momerak	Tim		457
Mommsen	Frank		457
Monacella	Pat		457
Monachese	Cecelia		457
Monaco	Annie		457
Monaghan	Julie		457
Monague	Phyllis		457
Mondello	Corey		457
Mondello	Corey		457
Mondello ondello	Corey corey		457
Monette	Steve		457
Money	Kim		457
Money	Russell		457
Monfredo	John		457
Monger	Greg		457
Monger	Jim		457
Monger	Michael J.		457
Monk	Alexandra		457
Monk	Joanna		457
Monk	Mary		457
Monks	Dennen		457
Monro	Estelle		457
Monroe	Gene		457
Monroe	Gene		457
Monroe	Mike		457
Montague	Nikki		457
Montalbano	Maren		457
Montalvo	Vivian		457
Montana	Chrisann		457
Montanez	Ricardo		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Montangh	Keli		457
Montegna	Roxy		457
Montgomery	Ed & Maryalice		457
Montgomery	Kelly		457
Montgomery	Patricia		457
Monti	Laura		457
Monti	Laura		457
Montie	Lori		457
Montouri	Kristen		457
Montoya	Janice		457
Montoya	Wayne		457
Montrose	Douglas		457
Moody	Cheryle		457
Moody	Joyce		457
Moody	Kara		457
Moody	Kara		457
Moody	Lisa		457
Moody	Mark		457
Moody	Neal		457
Moomaw	Anna		457
Moonier	Laurie		457
Mooradian	Janis		457
Mooradian	Mary Ann		457
Moore	Alan & Mimi		457
Moore	Audrey		457
Moore	Carey		457
Moore	Carol		457
Moore	Carolyn		457
Moore	Chris		457
Moore	D.E.		457
Moore	David		457
Moore	David		457
Moore	David		457
Moore	Elisabeth		457
Moore	Erin		457
Moore	Erin		457
Moore	Jim		457
Moore	John		457
Moore	Kathleen		457
Moore	Keith		457
Moore	Kris		457
Moore	Kristin		457
Moore	Larry		457
Moore	Leann		457
Moore	Lora		457
Moore	Patrick		457
Moore	Phyllis		457
Moore	Rachel		457
Moore	Richard		457
Moore	Robert		457
Moore	Shannon		457
Moore	Shannon		457
Moore	Victoria		457
Moore	William		457
Moore	Yvonne		457
Moorey	Stephen		457
Moots	Gloria		457
Moots	Kathryn S.		457
Mooyman	Carla		457
Mora	John		457
Mora	John		457
Mora	Kimberly		457
Moraillon	Andre		457
Morales	Bianca		457
Moramarco	Nick		457
Moran	Denise		457
Moran	Franck		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Moran	Hamilton		457
Moran	Liana		457
Moran	Michael		457
Moran	Michael		457
Moran	N.J.		457
Moran	Tricia		457
Moran	Virginia		457
Morand	Suzanne		457
Morang	Howard		457
Morasca	Alithea		457
Moreau	Diane		457
Morel	Josh		457
Moreland	Agnes		457
Moreland	Nancy		457
Moreland	Polyna		457
Morello	Bud		457
Morello	Phyl		457
Morello	Phyl		457
Morency	Michael		457
Moreno	Christine		457
Moreno	Dafnis		457
Moreno	Gilbert		457
Morey	Earlene		457
Morgan	Alex		457
Morgan	Anna		457
Morgan	Anya		457
Morgan	Barbara		457
Morgan	Dan		457
Morgan	David		457
Morgan	David		457
Morgan	Gina		457
Morgan	Jeremy		457
Morgan	Leonard		457
Morgan	Linda		457
Morgan	Marlys		457
Morgan	Michelle		457
Morgan	Mr.		457
Morgan	Nony		457
Morgan	Pamela		457
Morgan	Pamela		457
Morgan	Patricia		457
Morgan	Sally		457
Morgan	Tom		457
Morgan	Vera Mae		457
Morganson	Kirk		457
Morgen	Simone		457
Moriarity	Kathy		457
Morisey	Doug		457
Moritz	Bjorn		457
Morken	Michele		457
Morland	Hayley		457
Morlon	Jeanne		457
Morman	James		457
Moron	Virginia		457
Moron	Virginia		457
Morre	Larry		457
Morre	Patrick		457
Morren	Sophia		457
Morresi	Gianandrea		457
Morrice	Jarrod		457
Morris	Carey		457
Morris	Colleen		457
Morris	Davianna		457
Morris	Eleanor		457
Morris	Florence		457
Morris	Jerilyn Grace		457
Morris	Jimmi		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Morris	Judy		457
Morris	Marie		457
Morris	Mary		457
Morris	Sharon		457
Morris	Sharon		457
Morris	Tonya		457
Morrisey	Tom		457
Morrison	Daniel		457
Morrison	Glenn		457
Morrison	Heather		457
Morrison	Ian		457
Morrison	Sam		457
Morrison	Winifred		457
Morrissey	Janet		457
Morrissey	Janet		457
Morron	Derick		457
Morse	Debbie		457
Morse	Karen		457
Morse	Meghan		457
Morse	Thomas		457
Morse	William		457
Mortan	Simone		457
Mortazavi	Amir		457
Morten	Amanda		457
Mortensen	Leni		457
Mortenson	Joan		457
Morton	Ann		457
Morton	Darlene		457
Morton	Darlene		457
Morton	Gay		457
Mortzazavi	Tania		457
Morzenti	Stephen		457
Mosby	Tina		457
Moscato	Kathleen		457
Moscicki	Paul		457
Moscicki	Paul		457
Moseley	Claire	Public Lands Advocacy	457
Moseley	Dottie		457
Moseman	Nick		457
Moser	Karen		457
Moser	Matthew S.		457
Moser	Melinda & Darrel		457
Mosher	Rickey		457
Mosher	Scott		457
Mosher	Scott		457
Mosier	Brandon		457
Moskowitz	Alfred		457
Moskowtiz	Jule		457
Moss	Charles		457
Moss	Kaellyn		457
Moss	Mikasa		457
Moss	Mikasa		457
Moss	Mikasa		457
Moss	Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth		457
Moss	Paul		457
Moss	Sandy		457
Moss	Tony		457
Mott	Susan		457
Motuzick	Sindy		457
Motz	Mona		457
Moulton	Allan		457
Mouton	Pam		457
Mower	Amy		457
Mower	Amy		457
Mower	Todd		457
Mowrey	Daniel W.		457
Moyer	Leroy & Ruth		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Moylan	Carrie		457
Mozzer	Dick		457
Mrohs	Dawn		457
Mroz	Marci		457
Mrozinski	Deborah		457
Muammar	Amira		457
Mudd	Nicholas		457
Mudrak	Louise		457
Mueller	Kate		457
Mueller	L.		457
Mueller	Shelly		457
Muellner	Jeanne		457
Muenter	Andrea		457
Muetz	Percy		457
Mugge	Zachary		457
Muglia	Jennie		457
Muhsman	Merry		457
Muilenburg	Robert		457
Mukherjee	Kunal		457
Mulcahy	Forrest		457
Mulcunry	Diane		457
Mulhearn	Peggy		457
Mulherin	Wendy		457
Mulkins	Mary		457
Mull	Monique		457
Mullaly	Patricia		457
Mullane	Danny		457
Mullane	Sharon		457
Mullane	Sharon		457
Mullen	Amanda		457
Mullen	Chanti		457
Mullen	Timothy		457
Mullenax	Ray		457
Muller	Carol		457
Muller	James		457
Muller	Jean		457
Muller	June		457
Muller	Kris		457
Muller	Sabrina		457
Muller	Tamara		457
Mullin	Gary		457
Mullin	Katy		457
Mullin	Mike		457
Mullineaux	Dixie		457
Mullins	Jeff		457
Mullins	Linda		457
Muloin	Aimee		457
Mulvihill	Jillian		457
Mummert	Kim		457
Munchback	Cathy		457
Mundo	Mark		457
Mundy	Kenneth		457
Mungle	Terri		457
Munich	Amy		457
Munkvold	Gary		457
Munoz-Cowan	Pete		457
Munro	Elizabeth		457
Munro	Laetitia		457
Munroe	Margaret		457
Muratore	Anthony		457
Muratori	Elena Maria		457
Murawski	Bill		457
Murchison	Stephen W.		457
Murdock	Luck		457
Murillo	Summer		457
Murkawski	Bill		457
Murphey	Jim		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Murphy	Barbara		457
Murphy	Catlin		457
Murphy	Catlin		457
Murphy	David		457
Murphy	Diane		457
Murphy	Emmett		457
Murphy	Emmett		457
Murphy	Erika		457
Murphy	Grace		457
Murphy	Jim		457
Murphy	John		457
Murphy	John		457
Murphy	Judith		457
Murphy	Julie		457
Murphy	Laura		457
Murphy	Lauren		457
Murphy	Lesley		457
Murphy	Liz		457
Murphy	Patricia		457
Murphy	Penny		457
Murphy	Raymond		457
Murphy	Robert		457
Murphy	Sean		457
Murphy	Steve		457
Murray	Carla		457
Murray	Cynthia		457
Murray	Cynthia		457
Murray	Debbi		457
Murray	Dennis		457
Murray	Joel		457
Murray	Kimberly		457
Murray	Marilee		457
Murray	Ryan		457
Murray	T.		457
Murray	Tammy		457
Murray II	John R.		457
Murrell	Pat		457
Muse	Charlotte		457
Muse	Greg		457
Muse	Sam		457
Musgrave	Linda		457
Musgrove	Carol		457
Mushkin	Elena		457
Music	Douglas		457
Musolino	Mia		457
Mussen	Keir		457
Musser IV	William		457
Mutascio	Bob		457
Muzzin	Ruth		457
Myers	Adela		457
Myers	Adele		457
Myers	Catherine		457
Myers	Charles		457
Myers	Douglas		457
Myers	Karen		457
Myers	Margit		457
Myers	Nick		457
Myers	Randall		457
Myers	Richard		457
Myers	Robert		457
Myers	Stuart		457
Myers	Stuart		457
Myerson	Alan		457
Myhre	Jon		457
Myin	Jerry		457
Mysliwiec	Katie		457
N.	Wendy		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Naanes	Mira		457
Naar	Lynette		457
Naar	Lynette		457
Nabielski	Ryah		457
Nabrotzky	Carol		457
Nadelhaft	Matthew		457
Nadelman	Beverly		457
Nadler	Jonathan		457
Nadon	James		457
Naegele	Jennifer		457
Naegele	Jennifer		457
Nafarrate	Ana		457
Naftaly	Stanley		457
Nagar	Shruti		457
Nagle	Michelle		457
Nagle	Michelle		457
Nagy	Pearl		457
Nagy	Tracy		457
Najor	Cheri		457
Nakashima	Elaine		457
Nance	Karen		457
Nance	Robert	Nance Petroleum Corporation	457
Nancy	Holmes		457
Naolitano	Patricia		457
Naous	Shauna		457
Napier	Lisa		457
Napolitano	Patricia		457
Narkevicius	Lupita		457
Narland	Kathy		457
Narog	Brenda Jo		457
Nash	Catherine		457
Nash	Heyward		457
Nash	Michael		457
Natale	John		457
Nateer	Bob & Bernie		457
Nathanael	Ardella		457
Nation	Eric		457
Naughton	Mark		457
NaVarre	Ron		457
Navarro	Barbara		457
Navarro	Maria		457
Nayyar	Shannon		457
Naze	Terri		457
Neal	Amber		457
Neal	Andrea		457
Neal	John		457
Neal	Maggie		457
Nealon	Sandra		457
Nearn	Sharon		457
Neary	Dave	The Nature Conservancy-WY Chapter	457
Nedrow	Sarah		457
Nedunuri	Srinivas		457
Nee	Victoria		457
Neeley	Lisa		457
Neering	Gretchen		457
Neerman	Deborah		457
Neese	Jessica		457
Neff	Alice		457
Negrete	Dante		457
Neher	Anya		457
Neidell	Merle		457
Neidich	Laurie		457
Neilsen	Amy & Paul		457
Neiswenter	Sean		457
Neitzel	Gus		457
Nejsum	Carina		457
Nelson	Bonnie		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Nelson	Chad		457
Nelson	Curtis A.		457
Nelson	Dency		457
Nelson	Ellen		457
Nelson	Gavin		457
Nelson	Gavin		457
Nelson	Gloria		457
Nelson	Greg		457
Nelson	Hal		457
Nelson	Jeanne		457
Nelson	Jeff		457
Nelson	Jennie		457
Nelson	Joanne		457
Nelson	Joel		457
Nelson	Kevin		457
Nelson	Kristen		457
Nelson	Kristine		457
Nelson	Mary		457
Nelson	Norma		457
Nelson	Norma		457
Nelson	Rita		457
Nelson	Ronald		457
Nelson	Rose		457
Nelson	Sharon		457
Nelson	Sharon		457
Nelson	Sharon A.		457
Nelson	Todd		457
Neman	Russell		457
Nemec	Andrew		457
Nemeth	Teresa		457
Nemeth	Valerie		457
Nemoda	Caroline		457
Nemsick	Karen		457
Nereim	Jennifer		457
Neri	Regina		457
Nerode	Gregory		457
Nesbitt-Hanson	Toni		457
Ness	Pat		457
Ness	Ron		457
Nessim	Shlomo		457
Nettleton	Jeffrey L.	United States Department of the Interior - BOR	457
Nettleton	Sarah		457
Neu	Harold & Dorris		457
Neubacher	Judith		457
Neufeld	Ben		457
Neuhauser	Alice		457
Neustadt	Cindy		457
Neustadt	Landon		457
Neustadt	Landon		457
Neustadt	Landon		457
Neustel	Keith A.		457
Nevers	Corey		457
Neves	Filipe		457
New	Bonnie		457
Newberg	Stephen		457
Newberry	K.J.		457
Newcomb	Leila		457
Newhart	Pat		457
Newkirk	Sherri		457
Newman	Carol		457
Newman	Jaclyn		457
Newman	Lance		457
Newman	Mark		457
Newman	Nicole		457
Newman	Wendy		457
Newsom	John		457
Newsom	Radha		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Newton	Amanda		457
Newton	Elisabeth		457
Newton	George		457
Newton	Hobart		457
Newton	John		457
Newton	Mark		457
Nguyen	Kellie		457
Nguyen	Kellie		457
Nguyen	Quyen		457
Nguyen	Thuy		457
Niblack	Catharine		457
Niccum-Tomasio	Brian		457
Nicholas	Erika		457
Nichols			457
Nichols	Anne		457
Nichols	Carol		457
Nichols	Jill		457
Nichols	Kevin		457
Nichols	Melissa		457
Nichols	Rose		457
Nichols	Wanda		457
Nicholson	Joanna		457
Nicinska	Justyna		457
Nickel	Gudrun		457
Nickel	Lela		457
Nickell	Bradley		457
Nickelson	Charles		457
Nickerson	Nancy		457
Nickola	Robert		457
Nicol	Deborah		457
Nicol	Deborah		457
Nicol	Mike		457
Nicol	Scott		457
Nicolazzi	Joeann		457
Nicoll	Susan		457
Nicolls	Gail		457
Nicolls	Kevin		457
Nicolosi	Gina		457
Nidorf	David		457
Niece	Stephanie		457
Niedringhaus	Erin		457
Nield	Trevor		457
Nielsen	Benjamin		457
Nielsen	Jennifer		457
Nielsen	Kathy		457
Nielsen	Kimberley		457
Nielsen	Peggy		457
Niemeyer	Robin		457
Nienhuis	Jean		457
Niernberger	Jana		457
Nieves	Diane		457
Nieves	Ellen		457
Nieves	Nilda		457
Nigh	Olivia		457
Nihipali	Michele		457
Nijogi	Rathi		457
Nilsen	Beate		457
Nilsen	Diana		457
Nilsson	Anna		457
Nilsson	Michael		457
Nimmo	James		457
Ninnis	Karen		457
Nirider	Lee		457
Nirupama	Avantika		457
Nisbet	Ed		457
Niswander	Ruth		457
Niswander	Ruth		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Nitschke	Hillary		457
Nitschneider	Elizabeth		457
Nix	Kathy		457
Nixon	Lisa Mershad		457
Nixon	Tim		457
Nobilio	Linda		457
Noble	Deborah		457
Nobles	Jackie		457
Noblin	Bill		457
Noda	Gwen		457
Noel	Virginia		457
Nogleberg	Lisa		457
Nogradi	Debra		457
Noice	Gordon		457
Nolan	Christine		457
Nolan	Kathy		457
Nolan	Mary		457
Nolan	Michael		457
Nolde	Frances		457
Nolde	Frances Dean		457
Nolen	Christi		457
Nolin	Christine		457
Noll	Hilary		457
None	Yame		457
Noon	Barry		457
Noonan	Emily		457
Noone	Luke		457
Noordzy	Ellen		457
Norcross	Willaim		457
Nord	Jessica		457
Norden	Michael		457
Nordhof	Pamela		457
Nordlund	James		457
Nordlund	James		457
Nordlund	James		457
Nordlund	James		457
Nordstrom	Carla		457
Nordstrom	Carla		457
Nordstrom	Dallis		457
Norelli	Linda		457
Nori	Keelyn		457
Noriega	Linda		457
Norman	Stephanie		457
Normand	Bridgid		457
Norquest	Kimber		457
Norris	John		457
Norris	Robert		457
Nori	Christopher		457
Nori	Mario		457
Nori	Christine		457
North	Margaret		457
North	Pamela		457
Northrop	Joan & Robert		457
Norton	Joey		457
Norton	Robert & Vickana		457
Nortz	Nick		457
Norville	Anna		457
Norville	Anna		457
Norwine	Judith		457
Notar	Melissa		457
Notar	Melissa		457
Notarnicola	Joseph		457
Notarnicola	Joseph & Cherri		457
Novak	Clayton		457
Novak	Kay		457
Novak	Sylvia		457
Novakovich	Jeanette		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Novati	Liliana		457
Novoa	Oscar		457
Novotny	Pamela		457
Novovich	Kerensa		457
Nowicki	Benjamin		457
Nowlan	Lynne		457
Nowlin	Deanna		457
Noyes	Pamela		457
Noyes-Verchereau	Eileen		457
Noyes-Verchereau	Eileen		457
Nudd	Nelson		457
Null	Ciry		457
Null	Hugh		457
Null	Sydney		457
Nurberg	Janice		457
Nuss	Mary		457
Nuzzo	Joseph		457
Nyamhondoro	Jean & Joan		457
Nyberg	Kenneth		457
Nye	Gregory		457
Nye	Holly		457
Nye	Patricia		457
Nygaard	Nancy		457
Nykoluk	Lisa		457
Nystrom	Anne		457
Nystuen	Brian		457
Oakely	Merri		457
Oakland	Debra		457
Oakley	Charmaine		457
Oatman	Kenneth		457
Obenchain	David		457
Ober	Michael		457
Ober	Poul		457
Oberbauer	Brandon		457
Oberbauer	Brandon		457
Oberg	Pamela		457
Oberst	Mel		457
O'Boyle	Kathy		457
Obranovich	Richard		457
Obranovich	Richard & Jo Ann		457
Obrien	Bidget		457
Obrien	Ingrid		457
Obrien	Jim		457
O'Brien	Beth		457
O'Brien	John		457
O'Brien	Kerry		457
O'Brien	Maura		457
O'Brien	Terri		457
O'Brocki	Debra		457
O'Callaghan	Mark		457
Ocean	Zeny		457
Ochs	Kathleen		457
Ochsenbein	Doug		457
O'Connell			457
O'Connell	Erin		457
O'Connell	Mary		457
O'Connell	Satu		457
O'Connell	Teresa		457
O'Connell	Thomas		457
O'Connor	Emily		457
O'Connor	James		457
O'Connor	Kristine		457
O'Connor	Maura		457
O'Connor	Maura		457
O'Connor	Maura		457
O'Connor	Scott		457
O'Connor	Sean		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
O'Connor	Sean		457
Oddson	J.		457
Odell	Ben		457
Odell	Jonathan		457
Oden	Matt		457
Odgers	Carrie		457
Odierna Murray	Debra Ann		457
Odney	Cathy		457
O'Donnell	Jim		457
O'Donnell	Melody		457
O'Donnell	Timothy		457
Odsdon	Beth		457
Oehler	Susan		457
Oeinek	Patricia		457
Offergeld	Jen-Mare		457
Offhaus-Robert	Lisa		457
Ogden	Andrew		457
Ogle	Madeline		457
Oglesby	Michael		457
Ogonowski	Mark		457
Ogren	Mike		457
Oh	Susie		457
O'Hagen	Kevin		457
Ohanian	Diane		457
O'Hanley	Jesse		457
O'Hearn	Paul		457
Ohman	Pamela		457
Ohman	Vivian		457
Oichler	Andreas		457
Oien	Kerry		457
Okamura	Kim		457
O'Keefe	Roberta		457
Okenfuss	Max		457
Okland	Duane		457
Okland	Ken		457
Okuda	Julie		457
Olander	Gayle		457
Oldaker	Doug		457
Oldham	D.L.		457
Oldroyd	Giles		457
Oleary	Casey		457
O'Leary	Cathy		457
Oleen	Marie		457
Olerta	Sheli		457
Oleson	Jan		457
Oliva	Melissa		457
Olivares	Miguel		457
Olive	Nate		457
Oliver	Alanja		457
Oliver	Darvin		457
Oliver	George		457
Oliver	Jim		457
Oliver	Linda		457
Oliver	Phyllis		457
Oliver	Rachel		457
Oliveri	Nikki		457
Olivieri	Melissa		457
Olmsted	Nicholas		457
Olney-Rattel	Wendy		457
Olofsson	Jeanette		457
Olsen	Alice		457
Olsen	Barrie		457
Olsen	Corey		457
Olsen	Frank		457
Olsen	Michael		457
Olsen	Rebecca		457
Olsen	Scott		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Olsen	Scott		457
Olsen	Seford		457
Olsen	Seford		457
Olsen	Seford		457
Olsen	Steve		457
Olson	A.R.		457
Olson	Barbara		457
Olson	Craig L.		457
Olson	Dara		457
Olson	Eric		457
Olson	Eric		457
Olson	Holly		457
Olson	Jane		457
Olson	Jane		457
Olson	Jane		457
Olson	John		457
Olson	Karen		457
Olson	Nancy		457
Olson	Patricia		457
Olson	Patti		457
Olson	Ronald		457
Olson	Sandra		457
Olson	Stephanie		457
Olson	Wade R.		457
Olsson	Karin		457
Olsson	Wendy		457
Olszak	Barbara		457
Om	Joy		457
Omohundro	Lissa A.		457
Omohundro	William D.		457
Onckelet	Clayton		457
Ondrejka	John		457
Oneal	Michael		457
O'Neal	Terry		457
O'Neil	Sean		457
O'Neil	Sean		457
O'Neill	Bridget		457
O'Neill	Cara		457
Ong	Maria		457
Opal	Paula		457
Opazo	Elizabeth		457
Opie	Stephen		457
Opipari	Linda		457
Oppenheimer	Stephen		457
Oprish	Justin		457
Orchard	Mark		457
Orcholski	Gerald		457
Orcholski	Gerald		457
Orcholski	Gerald		457
Oreel	Caroline		457
Orellana	Salomon		457
Orffeo	Joe		457
Orlen	Stanley		457
Orlowski	Kenneth J.		457
Orlowski	Shawn		457
O'Rourke	Timothy		457
O'Rourke	Tom		457
O'Rourke	Zeph		457
Orr	Alan		457
Orr	Isabelle		457
Orr	Julia		457
Orr	Marchion		457
Ortiz	Joseph		457
Ortt	Marily		457
Orzechowski	Mary Ann		457
Orzechowski	Matilda		457
Osborn	Julie		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Osborn	Leah		457
Osborne	Thomas	Hydro Solutions Inc	457
Osgood	Diann		457
Osgood	Karen		457
O'Shea	Kris		457
O'Shea	Mike		457
Osmer	Betty		457
Osorio	Dennis		457
Osowski	Amie		457
Osse	Gordon		457
Osten	Steve		457
Oster	Julie		457
Oster	Julie		457
Osterberg	Nils		457
Osterhout	Andrew		457
Ostlund	Sigrid		457
Ostrander	Linda		457
Ostrouch	Carol & Michael		457
Ostrouch	Michael & Carol		457
Ostroushko	Jonathan		457
Ostter	Kirby		457
Ostter	Marta		457
Osuch	Susan		457
O'Sullivan	Annie		457
O'Sullivan	Peg & Stephen		457
Oswald	Leonard J.		457
Otero	Aline		457
Otero	Rosalinda		457
Otis	Gail		457
Oury	Mariah		457
Outrider	Joe		457
Overcash	Sarah		457
Overton	Hans		457
Overton	Hans		457
Ow	Sandy		457
Owen	Barbara		457
Owen	Nellie		457
Owens	Carly		457
Owen	D.J.		457
Owens	Doug		457
Owens	Emily		457
Owens	Greg		457
Owens	Greg		457
Owens	Helen		457
Owens	Laura		457
Owens	Renee		457
Owens	Stephanie		457
Oxford	Natalia		457
Oxley	Laura		457
Oxman	Andrew		457
Ozcan	Gunes		457
Ozer	Sibel		457
Ozkan	Dogan		457
P.J.	Tyler		457
Pacalin	Laurent		457
Pachmayer	Diana		457
Pacifico	Daniel		457
Pacione	Andrea		457
Pacitti	Dena		457
Packer	John		457
Packer	Patti		457
Pacosz	Christina		457
Padawer	Lauren		457
Paddock	Kathryn		457
Paden	AnneMeade		457
Padfield	Clare		457
Padgett	Roger		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Page	Carol		457
Page	Jennifer		457
Page	Sallie		457
Page	Susan		457
Pagel	Andrea		457
Paglia	Victor		457
Paine	Christopher		457
Painter	Laura		457
Pajka	Seth		457
Palakovich	Julie		457
Palen	Norma		457
Palin	Terry		457
Palin	Terry		457
Palin	Terry		457
Palko	Jared		457
Palladine	Michelle		457
Pallen	Jeanneadele		457
Pallot	Victoria		457
Palmer	Archie		457
Palmer	Elaine		457
Palmer	Gina		457
Palmer	Josh		457
Palmer	Karen		457
Palmer	Kirstie		457
Palmer	Victor		457
Palmes	Heidi		457
Palm-Larson	Sally		457
Palon	Jeff		457
Palozola	Rosemarie		457
Palumbo	Elizabeth		457
Palyola	Wayne		457
Panebianco	Darlene		457
Panek	Laura		457
Panella	Ruth		457
Panelli	Andrew		457
Pang	Dorothy		457
Pangburn	Susan		457
Pangle	Betty		457
Panjabi	Arvind		457
Panna	Janine		457
Panozzo	Joan		457
Pan-Sesar	Hazel		457
Papazian	Maria		457
Papazoglow	Roberta		457
Pape	Deirdre		457
Papek	Maria		457
Papi	Maria		457
Papke	Will		457
Papp	Carl		457
Pappas	Carole		457
Paprzycki	Kevin		457
Paraventi	Tina		457
Parcell	Marie		457
Parent	Lisa		457
Paris	Susan		457
Parish	Kim		457
Parisi	MaryAnn		457
Park	Cynthia		457
Park	Sam		457
Parke	Kathryn		457
Parke	Kathryn		457
Parker	Audrey		457
Parker	B.L.		457
Parker	Cindy		457
Parker	Cindy		457
Parker	Dorien		457
Parker	Frieda		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Parker	Jaen		457
Parker	Jaimie		457
Parker	Jessica		457
Parker	Jessica		457
Parker	John		457
Parker	John		457
Parker	Judith		457
Parker	Lorena		457
Parker	Richard		457
Parker	Rick		457
Parker	Steven		457
Parker	Todd		457
Parker	Vaughan		457
Parkin	Jason		457
Parkin	Jason		457
Parkinson	Kimberly		457
Parkinson	Kimberly		457
Parkinson	Kimberly		457
Parkinson	Mandy		457
Parks	Corey		457
Parks	Diana		457
Parr	Andrea		457
Parr	Andrea		457
Parren	Joy		457
Parrish	June		457
Parry	Sally		457
Parson	Elmer		457
Parson	T.L.		457
Parson	Tom		457
Parsons	C.C.	EOG Resources	457
Parsons	Curt		457
Parsons	Dale		457
Parsons	Polly		457
Parsons	Timothy		457
Partner	Darryl		457
Partridge	Fred		457
Partridge	Rick		457
Pascavage	Dan		457
Pasek	Gregory		457
Pasichnyk	Richard		457
Pasichnyk	Richard		457
Paskey	Jenny		457
Pasko	Margery A.		457
Pasterczyk	Cathy		457
Pastern	Alexandra		457
Pastor	Mary Ann		457
Pastor	Todd		457
Patch	Frances		457
Patch	Frances		457
Patel	Avani		457
Patel	Avani		457
Patel	Rita		457
Paterson	Carolyn		457
Paterson	Joan		457
Paterson	Leah		457
Paterson	Nancy		457
Patrick	Dianne B.		457
Patrick	Kenneth		457
Patrick	Todd		457
Patrie	M.		457
Patten	Julie		457
Patterson	Bruce		457
Patterson	Dianne		457
Patterson	Diona		457
Patterson	Don		457
Patterson	Jack		457
Patterson	Jennifer		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Patterson	Leigh		457
Patterson	Lori		457
Patterson	Penny		457
Patterson	Todd		457
Patterson	Traci		457
Patterson	Trish		457
Patton	David & Theresa		457
Patton	Kathleen		457
Patton	Laurie		457
Patton	Vickie	Environmental Defense	457
Patz	Donna		457
Patz	Donna		457
Paul	Glenn		457
Paul	Richard		457
Paul	Santonu		457
Paulenko	Pamela		457
Paulie	Carl		457
Pauline	Theresa		457
Paulo	Beatriz		457
Paulos	Greg		457
Paulsen	Corinne		457
Paulson	Charles		457
Paulson	Debra		457
Pavcovich	Michelle		457
Pavon	Gabriela		457
Pawluk	Alicja		457
Paxton	Leslie		457
Payne	Jason		457
Payne	Jeff		457
Payne	John		457
Payne	John		457
Payne	Lesley		457
Payne	Mark		457
Payne	Rosemary		457
Payne	Steve		457
Payne-Green	Sandra		457
Payton	Renee		457
Payton	Rosanne		457
Payton	Rosanne		457
Pazar	Clara		457
Peace	Corinne		457
Peace	Jared		457
Peacock	Mary		457
Peacock	Mary		457
Peak	Matthew		457
Peak	Matthew		457
Pealer	Renate		457
Pearce	Ellen		457
Pearce	John		457
Pearce	Trent		457
Pearce-Hiatt	Dianne		457
Pearlmutter	Nancy		457
Pearse	Amy		457
Pearson	Dhwani		457
Pearson	Douglas & Kaela		457
Pearson	James		457
Pearson	Janet		457
Pearson	Kathern		457
Pearson	Kathern		457
Pearson	Marcia		457
Pearson	Marcia		457
Pearson	Monica		457
Pearson	Nancy		457
Pearson	Randall		457
Pearson	Steven		457
Pease	Lorie		457
Pebworth	Eugene		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Pecchi	Vincent		457
Pechacek	Nathan		457
Peck	John		457
Peckman	Bob		457
Peckman	Kristin		457
Peckover	Chris		457
Pecorella	Jennifer		457
Peddy	Janine		457
Pedlar	Donald		457
Pedlow	Steven & Linda		457
Pedone	Chris		457
Pedraza	Diana		457
Peed	Trina		457
Peek	Amanda		457
Pehnke	Jennifer		457
Peirce	Susan		457
Peixoto	Mario		457
Pekar	Valerie		457
Pelakh	Susan		457
Pelham	Christopher		457
Pellechia	L.		457
Peller	Owen		457
Pellett	Howard		457
Pelligreno	A.		457
Pelo	Lisa		457
Peltier	Michelle		457
Peluce	Meeno		457
Pemberton	Eliza		457
Pena	Christiana		457
Pence	B.		457
Pendleton	Craig		457
Pendleton	Kristin		457
Pendry	Joseph		457
Pendzich	Marie		457
Penfield	Barbara		457
Penn	Beth		457
Penna	Chris Della		457
Pennebaker	Elizabeth		457
Pennell	Kathryn		457
Penney	Lauren		457
Penney	Megan		457
Penney	Megan		457
Penney	Sheila		457
Pennington	C.S.		457
Pennington	Jay		457
Pennock	Jay		457
Pennock	Jay & Annette		457
Penski	Judy		457
Penwarden	Caroline		457
Peoples	Vicki		457
Peoples	Vicki		457
Peplinski	James		457
Peppel	Cheryl		457
Pepper	Ginger		457
Peppercorn	Margie		457
Pera	Casey		457
Perada	Allen		457
Perdue	Gary		457
Perea	Alberto		457
Peredletow	Joseph		457
Pereira	Andrew		457
Perez	Edward		457
Perez	Margarita		457
Perez	Nicole		457
Perez	Pilar		457
Perez	Saul		457
Perfidio	Mar		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Perine	Jennifer		457
Peritore	Charles		457
Perkins	Dorene		457
Perkins	Lana		457
Perkins	Lela		457
Perkins	Lela		457
Perkins	Mark		457
Perkins	Sheen		457
Perko	John		457
Perlman	France		457
Perlman	France		457
Perona	Eliah		457
Peronace	Donna		457
Perrault	Carol		457
Perrie	Michael		457
Perrier	Elisabeth		457
Perrin	Kevin		457
Perrine	Jennifer		457
Perrine	Lisa		457
Perry	Barbara		457
Perry	Barbara		457
Perry	Carol		457
Perry	Cheryl		457
Perry	Dan		457
Perry	George		457
Perry	Gordon		457
Perry	Jean		457
Perry	Kimberly		457
Perry	Lydia		457
Perry	Mary		457
Perry	Melba		457
Perry	Mike	Emerald Operating Company	457
Perry	Samantha		457
Perry	Troy		457
Persinger	Silver		457
Person	N.		457
Perun	Mark		457
Pesa	Mike		457
Pesnichak	David		457
Pesnichak	David		457
Pesso	Tana		457
Peteril	Victor		457
Petermann	Beverly		457
Peters	Alan		457
Peters	Andrew		457
Peters	Anna		457
Peters	Gene & Doris		457
Peters	Gene & Doris		457
Peters	John		457
Peters	Liz		457
Peters	Mark & Robbie		457
Peters	Mark & Robbie		457
Peters	Patrick		457
Peters	Ray		457
Peters	Scott		457
Peters	Susan		457
Peters	Susan		457
Peters	Vickie		457
Petersen	John		457
Petersen	John		457
Petersen	Karen		457
Petersen	Sheri		457
Peterson	Darleen		457
Peterson	Don		457
Peterson	Gail		457
Peterson	Heather		457
Peterson	Jeanne-Marie		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Peterson	Jodi		457
Peterson	John		457
Peterson	Karla		457
Peterson	Kathy		457
Peterson	Kimberly		457
Peterson	Kimberly		457
Peterson	Kristie		457
Peterson	Marci		457
Peterson	Natascha		457
Peterson	Sheri		457
Petertil	Victor		457
Petoia	Emma		457
Petrick	Cindy		457
Petrie	Claire		457
Petroff	Lizz		457
Petrowski	Todd		457
Petrowski	Todd		457
Petruska	Greg		457
Pettis	Lydia		457
Pettit	Bill		457
Pettry	Jeff		457
Petty	Genevieve		457
Petty	Janet		457
Pettyjohn	James		457
Peza	Mike		457
Pfalzgraf	Michelle		457
Pfeifer	Chris		457
Pfeiffer	Mary		457
Pfohl	Anthony		457
Pfoutz	Kathleen		457
Pfueller	Theresa		457
Pham	Sonha		457
Phares	Deanna		457
Phelan	Sean		457
Phelps	Cass		457
Phelps	David		457
Phelps	Ken		457
Phelps	Maggie		457
Phelps	Michael		457
Pheneger	Tracy		457
Philachack	Lathmany		457
Philbrick	Erin		457
Philips	Anne		457
Philips	Jodi		457
Philips	Mark		457
Philips	Rachel		457
Phillips	Anne		457
Phillips	Cindy		457
Phillips	Cindy		457
Phillips	Craig		457
Phillips	Danielle		457
Phillips	Glenn		457
Phillips	Jocelyn		457
Phillips	Jocelyn		457
Phillips	Jodi		457
Phillips	Julia		457
Phillips	Laura		457
Phillips	Scot		457
Phillips	Steven		457
Phillips	Tannis		457
Phillips	Tomi		457
Phillips-Gutchell	Evelyn		457
Phillips-Smith	Lisa		457
Phillips-Smith	Lisa		457
Phillps	Ali		457
Philo	Cheryl-Lyn		457
Philp	Hilary		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Phipps	Susan G.		457
Phoenix	Susan		457
Phollips	Cindy		457
Piacenti	Valerie		457
Piani	James		457
Piaseckyj	Nina		457
Piazza	David D.		457
Pic	Sara		457
Picchi	Adrienne		457
Picciotti	Melanie		457
Picco	Celeste		457
Pichler	Gerda		457
Pickard	C.F.	True Oil, LLC	457
Pickard	Janice		457
Pickard	Kristopher		457
Pickel	Joseph		457
Pickens	Chrisley		457
Pickens	Chrisley		457
Pickens	Preston		457
Pickett	Carla		457
Pickett	Charlotte		457
Pickett	Mark		457
Pickle	Bruce		457
Piddington	Scott		457
Pidduck	Kevin		457
Piechuta	Sarah		457
Piegare	Dolores		457
Piegari	Roslyn		457
Piehl	Mike		457
Piekarski	John		457
Piekarski	John		457
Pierce	Alison		457
Pierce	Angela		457
Pierce	Diana		457
Pierce	Sheila		457
Pierce	Susan		457
Piercy	Jen		457
Pierquet	Kat		457
Pieters	Stacey		457
Pietras	Wanda		457
Pietron	Nathan		457
Pietsch	Michelle		457
Pike	Andrea		457
Pike	Willie		457
Pilarski	Kim		457
Pilarski	Kim		457
Pilbeam	Thomas		457
Pilcher	Ann & Steven		457
Pildner	Lesley		457
Pilgrim	Don		457
Pilgrim	Kit & Ev		457
Pilgrim	Sigrid		457
Pilkington	Kimberly		457
Pilkington	Vivian		457
Pillard	Dennis		457
Pille	Richard		457
Pilling	Amy		457
Pillow	Richelle		457
Pilon	Kim		457
Pimental	John		457
Pinder	Erika		457
Pinedo	Laura		457
Pineo	Doug		457
Pingle	Sanjay		457
Pinkston	Kaye		457
Pinneo	Guy		457
Pinnock	Vivine		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Pino	Dolores		457
Pino	Dolores		457
Pinson	Linda		457
Pinto	Betty		457
Pinyan	Parrie		457
Piper	Bill		457
Piper	Dawn		457
Pirie	Ken		457
Pirk	Nikki		457
Pirkl	Mike		457
Pirkl	Mike		457
Pisciotto	Joe		457
Pishgahi	Reza		457
Piskin	Hannah		457
Pistey	Kim K.		457
Pitch	Walter		457
Pitcher	Shawn		457
Pitman	Helga		457
Pitt	Adele		457
Pitt	Jennifer		457
Pitt	John		457
Pitter	Lucia		457
Pitter	Lucia		457
Pitts	Shelly		457
Pitts	Shelly		457
Pitzer	Cynthia		457
Pivirotto	Elaine		457
Pixley	Marshall		457
Pizam	Judy		457
Pizam	Judy		457
Pizzuli	Jessica		457
Placinta	Dragos		457
Placone	Richard		457
Plaidsted	Donna		457
Plakanis	Vesna		457
Planel	Lucie		457
Plano	Randy		457
Plant	Carl		457
Plant	Stacey		457
Plante	Marie		457
Plantier	Scott		457
Plastina	Kimberly		457
Platineti	Beatriz		457
Platt	Corinne		457
Platt	David		457
Platt	Lisa		457
Platte	Margaret		457
Plattenberger	Douglas		457
Plattenberger	Heather		457
Plaufcan	Brandon		457
Playter	Joyce		457
Plentl	Janna		457
Plesh & Davis	Dave & Pat		457
Plourde	Eric		457
Plourde	Steve		457
Plum	Edgar		457
Plumb	Julia		457
Plumly	Chad		457
Plummer	Greg		457
Plummer	Greg		457
Plummer	John		457
Plummer	Vanessa		457
Pluta	James		457
Podemski	Michael		457
Podgorski	Joel		457
Podolsky	Charlotte		457
Poe	William		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Pogrebinsky	Juliya		457
Pohanka	Brett		457
Pohley	William		457
Pohorylo	Erast		457
Poindexter	Jean		457
Points	Scott		457
Poissant	Constance		457
Pokorny	Cathryn		457
Polanco	Lazaro		457
Polanitzer	Alona		457
Polanitzer	Alona		457
Polanski	Ann		457
Polchin	George		457
Poling	Vanessa		457
Polisini	John		457
Polk	Betty		457
Polk	Cristina		457
Polk	Kimberly		457
Polk	Sandra		457
Pollack	Sharon		457
Pollack	Steven		457
Pollack	Steven		457
Pollaine	Stephen		457
Pollan	Jeffrey		457
Polland	Pamela		457
Pollinzi	Rebecca		457
Pollock	Anita		457
Pollock	Jeri		457
Pollock	Sherry		457
Polsky	David		457
Poltrack	Gael		457
Pomegranate	Jeff		457
Pomies	Jackie		457
Pomies	Jackie		457
Pon	Janet		457
Ponce	Carlena		457
Pontarelli	Laurie		457
Ponte	Helen		457
Pool	Roxann		457
Pool	Roxann		457
Poole	Terry		457
Pope	Brian		457
Pope	David		457
Pope	David		457
Pope	Erica		457
Pope	Glenn		457
Pope	Joanna		457
Pope	Joanna		457
Pope	Julian		457
Pope	Karen		457
Popenoe	Jennifer		457
Popolizio	Carlo		457
Porter	Alicia		457
Porter	D.L.		457
Porter	David		457
Porter	Elizabeth		457
Porter	James		457
Porter	Jane		457
Porter	Jane		457
Porter	Wendy		457
Porter-Brown	Quayny		457
Porter-Lara	Jami		457
Portillo	Rose		457
Portman	Barry		457
Posey	Ronald		457
Posey	Tracy		457
Post	Diane		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Post	Lisa		457
Potirala	Deborah		457
Potito	Aaron		457
Potteiger	Aimee		457
Potter	Greg		457
Potter	Jacquelyn		457
potter	Lisa		457
Potter	Lucia		457
Potthoff	Marilee		457
Potts	Courtney		457
Potts	Gail		457
Potts	Kimberley		457
Potts	Nicole		457
Potts	Tom		457
Poucher	Suzanne		457
Poverchuk	S.		457
Powanda	Kim		457
Powell	Chris		457
Powell	Lynn		457
Powell	Pat		457
Powell	Patty		457
Powell-Higgs	Lisa		457
Power	Kate		457
Power	Michael		457
Power	Taina		457
Powers	Anna		457
Powers	Bill		457
Powers	Judy		457
Powers	Marlene		457
Powers	Marlene		457
Powers	Michael		457
Powers	Rachel		457
Powers	Richard		457
Powers	Todd		457
Poynter	Taylor		457
Poynter	Taylor		457
Poznak	Nancy		457
Pradon	Cori		457
Pratt	Debbi		457
Pratt	Don		457
Pratt	Janis		457
Pratt	Jonathan		457
Pratt	Kim		457
Pratt	Kim		457
Pratt	Mike		457
Pratt	Rebecca		457
Preinesberger	Helga		457
Prentiss	Sean		457
Prentiss	Sean		457
Prenzel-Guthrie	Peter		457
Presler	Andrea		457
Prestidge	John		457
Preston	Anna Marie		457
Preston	Jenifer		457
Preston	Shirley		457
Prestridge	Juanita		457
Prewett	Sharon		457
Price	Andrew		457
Price	Dave		457
Price	Elisabeth		457
Price	Elisabeth		457
Price	Iris		457
Price	Iris		457
Price	Karen		457
Price	Phyllis		457
Price	Robbie		457
Price	Robert		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Prichard	Pamela		457
Priebe	Susan		457
Prieskorn	Amy		457
Priest	Doris		457
Primack	Karen		457
Primiano	Robert		457
Prindiville	Matthew		457
Prins	Cheryl		457
Prior	Robert		457
Priselac	Tammie		457
Pritchard	Melody		457
Pritchard	Morgan		457
Prittie	Julia		457
Probert	Justin		457
Procko	Marilyn		457
Proctor	Harry		457
Projansky	Maya		457
Prokop	Christine		457
Propper	Chris		457
Propper	Christopher		457
Propper	Christopher		457
Prosenick	Jamie		457
Prosser	Andrew		457
Prouty	Troy		457
Prouty	Troy		457
Provens	Donna		457
Provens	Donna		457
Provenzano	James		457
Provenzano	Jane		457
Provost	Michael		457
Prudic	Edward		457
Pruett	Charles		457
Pruitt	Nicole		457
Pruitt	Steven		457
Prull	Denice		457
Prusha	Bryan		457
Pryadko	Nadezhda		457
Pryber	Joseph		457
Prychun	Daniel		457
Pryor-Luzier	Maresa		457
Ptacin	Mira		457
Puca	Robert		457
Puck	Amy		457
Puckett	Rebecca		457
Puddicombe	Christine		457
Puder	Susan		457
Puerini	Kathryn		457
Puett	Barbara		457
Puetz	Eleanora		457
Puglesi	Lia		457
Puglesi	Lia Laura		457
Pugliese	Christina		457
Pugrad	Nash		457
Puleo	Larry		457
Pullen	Seth		457
Punch	Steve		457
Purbrick-Illek	Sally		457
Purcell	Deidre		457
Purchase	Joan J.		457
Purdy	Kelly		457
Purdy	Matthew		457
Purple-Crow	Damianna		457
Pursell	Heather		457
Putman	Eileen		457
Putman	Satcey		457
Putnam	C.		457
Putnam	Carol		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Putnam	Molly		457
Putnam	Pamela		457
Putrelo	Kristine		457
Putt	Cynthia		457
Pyle	Cathy		457
Pyle	Laura		457
Pyron	Michael		457
Qayum	Seemin		457
Quackenbush	Kay		457
Quade	Harry		457
Quade	Harry		457
Quaglia	Holly		457
Quaglia	Holly		457
Quail	Beloved		457
Qualls	Terri		457
Quam	Brian		457
Quam	Leah		457
Quartararo	Lisa		457
Quesada	Daniela Miro		457
Quesinberry	Abigail		457
Quick	Brandi		457
Quick	Jill Anne		457
Quigley	Ron		457
Quilici	Jill		457
Quinn	Adam		457
Quinn	Carla		457
Quinn	Colleen		457
Quinn	Diana		457
Quinn	Patricia		457
R.	K.		457
Rabedeau	Mel		457
Rabinowitz	Erik		457
Rabitaive	R.T.		457
Racey	Wallace		457
Racey	Wallace		457
Rachal	Doug		457
Rack	David		457
Rackham	Nicholas		457
Rackham	Nick		457
Radamaker	Ted		457
Radcliffe	Cynthia		457
Radcliffe	Kevin		457
Radcliffe	Shawn		457
Rademacher	Susan		457
Radieve	Gina		457
Radu	Bill		457
Radunchev	Ivan		457
Rae	Michele		457
Rae	Michelle		457
Rafferty	John		457
Rafuse	Caleb		457
Ragan	Matt		457
Raggio	Charles		457
Rahn	Nelson		457
Rahner	Andrea		457
Raich	Marie		457
Raimond	Barbara		457
Rain	Barbara		457
Raines	Ingrid		457
Rainey	Peggy		457
Rainey	Russell		457
Rainsong	Lisa		457
Rairden	Shilana		457
Raisbeck	Barbara		457
Raith	David		457
Rakestraw	Kathy		457
Rakunas	Adam		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ralbag	Gavin		457
Raleigh	Christopher		457
Ralph	Jane		457
Ralph	Trish		457
Ramachandran	T.R.		457
Ramirez	Pedro	US DOI Fish and Wildlife Service	457
Rams	Roberta		457
Ramsay	Erin		457
Ramsdell	Lisa		457
Ramsdell	Lisa		457
Ramsdell	Natalie		457
Ramsey	Kelly		457
Rana	Vic		457
Ranall	Charles		457
Randall	D.		457
Randall	D.A.		457
Randall	David		457
Randall	David		457
Randall	David		457
Randall	David		457
Rando	Angela		457
Randolph	Bruce		457
Random	Sarah		457
Range	Carleen		457
Range	Karri		457
Rangel	Deena		457
Rangoon	Richard		457
Rankin	Bernie		457
Ransbottom	Wayne	Pennaco Energy (Marathon)	457
Rao	Aditi		457
Rao	Alice		457
Raoof	Nina		457
Raper	Freddie		457
Raphaelidis	John		457
Rapier	Robert		457
Rapport	Ari		457
Rarick	Kevin		457
Rasche	Sandra		457
Rasmuson	Jennifer		457
Rasmussen	Bruce		457
Rasmussen	Carl		457
Rasmussen	Dean		457
Rasmusson	Mike		457
Ratcliff	Amy		457
Rathbone	Marjorie		457
Rathman-Garcia	Carolyn		457
Ratledge	Julie		457
Ratliff	Kirsten		457
Ratner	Jonathan		457
Ratner	Jonathan		457
Ratner	Jonathan		457
Rattigan	Susan		457
Rau	Kathleen		457
Raubertas	Ruth		457
Raudzens	Adriana		457
Raupp	Cheryl		457
Ravelo	Lourdes		457
Ravenburg	K.		457
Rawles	Mike		457
Rawlins	David		457
Rawluk	Mike		457
Ray	Dorothy		457
Ray	Jean		457
Ray	Lisa		457
Ray	Ted		457
Ray	Thomas		457
Ray	Tom		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ray	William		457
Rayburn	Kim		457
Rayeski	Kathryn		457
Raymer	Ann		457
Raymer	Chris		457
Raymond	Gregg		457
Raymond	Marilyn		457
Raymond	Phillip		457
Raymond	Tristan		457
Raysses	Michael		457
Rayve	Lynn		457
Razmov	Valentin		457
Read	Colette		457
Readdie	Mark		457
Reading	Lydia		457
Ready	Psyche		457
Reagan	Patrick		457
Ream	Tarn		457
Ream	Tarn		457
Reams	Liane		457
Reardon	Peter		457
Reardon	Shelby		457
Reaser	Chris		457
Reasoner	Kathryn		457
Reavis	Mary		457
Rebek	Kimberly		457
Reck	Alexandra		457
Redford	Erika		457
Redman	Susan		457
Redmon	Randi		457
Redmond	Jeanette		457
Redmond	Mark		457
Redmond	Mary		457
Redmond	Mary		457
Redpath	Leslie		457
Reece	Ronald		457
Reed	Carol		457
Reed	Danny		457
Reed	Eve		457
Reed	Florence		457
Reed	Jack		457
Reed	Judy		457
Reed	Kristin		457
Reed	Lisa		457
Reed	Lynn		457
Reed	Mark		457
Reed	Mary		457
Reed	Sandy		457
Reed	Shannon		457
Reed	Steve		457
Reed	V. LeNore		457
Reed	Will		457
Reeder	Lucile		457
Reed-Kunz	Nadean		457
Reele	James		457
Rees	Gary		457
Reese	Art	State of Wyoming	457
Reese	Donna		457
Reese	Linda		457
Reese	Sandy		457
Reese	Stephanie		457
Reese	Terrie		457
Reese	Tom		457
Reese	William		457
Reeves	Calvin		457
Reeves	Keith		457
Reeves	Michael		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Reeves	Richard		457
Refsell	Nadine		457
Refsell	Nadine		457
Regal	Russ		457
Regel	Linda		457
Reger	Elaine		457
Regetz	Suzann		457
Regney	X.		457
Rehill	Dawn		457
Reich	Anne		457
Reich	Donald		457
Reich	Janice		457
Reich	Todd		457
Reichard	Julie		457
Reichenberger	Diane		457
Reichert	Robyn		457
Reick	Sonnia		457
Reid	Cherly		457
Reid	Courtney		457
Reid	Michele		457
Reid	Natalie		457
Reid	Rebecca		457
Reida	Linda		457
Reid-Collins	Oriana		457
Reidy	Jennifer		457
Reifenheiser	Dr. Paul		457
Reigelsperger	Misty		457
Reilly	Duncan		457
Reilly	Melissa		457
Reilly	Peter		457
Reilly	Peter		457
Reilly	Sheila		457
Reilly/Flannery	Peter C./Maureen A.		457
Reimer	Cassandra		457
Reimer	Dan		457
Reimer	Gene		457
Reimerfrey	Jason		457
Reimers	Mitchell		457
Reineke	Jennifer		457
Reiners	Victoria		457
Reinhard	Darlene		457
Reinhart-Mora	Samantha		457
Reinke	Ulrich		457
Reisdorf	Jon		457
Reisdorf	Jon		457
Reisman	Emil		457
Reiss	Kelly		457
Reiter	Jennifer		457
Reiter	Kathy		457
Reiterer	Roman		457
Rekstad	Paul		457
Relyea	Tezel		457
Rembold	Amy		457
Remedi	Angela		457
Remick	Katherine		457
Remington	Joseph		457
Remington	Margaret		457
Remple	Ruth		457
Remy	Christine		457
Renaud	Frances		457
Renaud	Tiffany		457
Renee	Chris		457
Renee	Chris		457
Renee	Chris		457
Renfro	Clark		457
Renfro	Stan		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Renfrow	Cami		457
Renkey	Thomas		457
Rennie	Gary		457
Renslow-Wiler	Jackie		457
Rentz	Alice		457
Reny	Cat		457
Reppert	Ashley		457
Reppond	Joann		457
Repschlaeger	E.		457
Repschlaeger	Elaine		457
Repschlaeger	Elaine		457
Resnik	Robert		457
Rester	Angela		457
Retson	Barbara		457
Rettig	Meredith		457
Rettig	Naom		457
Retzback	Dianne		457
Retzback	Dianne		457
Reuer	Quentin		457
Reuter	Christie		457
Reutter	Laura		457
Revett	Dawn		457
Revuluri	Sendhil		457
Revuluri	Sendhil		457
Rex	Bart		457
Rex	Robin		457
Rey	Sophie		457
Reycraft	Anna		457
Reyes	Carolina		457
Reynods	J. K.		457
Reynolds	Amy		457
Reynolds	B.		457
Reynolds	Carrie		457
Reynolds	Cathy		457
Reynolds	Chilton		457
Reynolds	Debra		457
Reynolds	Debra		457
Reynolds	Jim		457
Reynolds	Kathleen		457
Reynolds	Mandy		457
Reynolds	Robert E.		457
Reynolds	Ronda		457
Reynolds	Stephen		457
Reynolds III	James H.		457
Reynolds-Reedy	Lane		457
Rezits	David		457
Reznick	Ellen		457
Rheinecker	Linda		457
Rheingrover	James		457
Rhoades	Bruce		457
Rhoades	Jean		457
Rhoades	Sandra		457
Rhoads	Bonita		457
Rhoads	Stephen		457
Rhode	Jenissa		457
Rhodes	David		457
Rhodes	David		457
Rhodes	Derek		457
Rhodes	Harriet		457
Rhodes	Lone		457
Rhodes	Louis		457
Rhodes	Louis		457
Rhodes	Louis		457
Rhodes	Morgan		457
Rhudy	Robyn		457
Ricciato	James		457
Rice	Alison		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Rice	Jake		457
Rice	Kimberly		457
Rice	Mark		457
Rice	Nena		457
Rice	Rebecca		457
Rice	Sanford		457
Rich	Ann		457
Rich	Chip		457
Richard	Aarin		457
Richard	Lisa		457
Richards	Bettina		457
Richards	David C.		457
Richards	David C.		457
Richards	Deborah		457
Richards	Larry		457
Richards	Nancy		457
Richards	Pamela		457
Richards	Rene		457
Richards	Trudi		457
Richards	Valerie		457
Richards	Vivien		457
Richards	Wolfson		457
Richardson	Frances		457
Richardson	Jill		457
Richardson	Johnny		457
Richardson	Kathleen		457
Richardson	Paul		457
Richardson	Robert		457
Richardson	Simon		457
Richardson	Susan L.		457
Richardson	Tom N.		457
Richelieu	Kerrie		457
Richesson	Jennifer		457
Richey	James		457
Richey	William		457
Richey	William A.		457
Richmond	David		457
Richmond	Lonna		457
Richmond	Tracey		457
Richoux	Vicky de Monterery		457
Richter	Pamela		457
Richter	Pamela		457
Riegle	Pamela		457
Richter	Paula		457
Richter	Sharon		457
Richty	Anupo		457
Richty	Kay		457
Rick	Margie		457
Ricketts	Michael		457
Rickwald	Deborah		457
Riddell	Carla		457
Riddle	Dagmar		457
Riddle	David		457
Riddle	Donna		457
Riden	Karen		457
Ridenour	Sunny		457
Ridge	Ed		457
Ridgeway	Janet		457
Ridley	Brooke		457
Riederer	Nicole		457
Riegle	Harold		457
Richty	Dana Dana		457
Riemann	Jacqueline		457
Riemenschneider	Scott		457
Riemer	Eric		457
Rieser	G. Ryan		457
Rifkind	Michael		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Rifugiato	Francis		457
Rigatti	Karen		457
Riggle	Jesse		457
Riggs	Matt		457
Riggs	Matt		457
Rigmaiden	Bonnie		457
Rigoni	Anthony		457
Riha	Penny		457
Riker	Daniel		457
Riley	Bill		457
Riley	Elise		457
Riley	Gyan		457
Riley	James		457
Riley	Joyce		457
Riley	Kevin		457
Riley	Maggie		457
Riley	Paul		457
Rill	Linda		457
Rinaldi	Susan		457
Rindge	David		457
Rinehart	Charles		457
Ringler	Diane		457
Ringler	Diane		457
Ringley	Trish		457
Rinker	Robert		457
Rinker	Robert		457
Rios	Lorena		457
Ripley	Nan		457
Rippberger	Karen		457
Ripper	Dana		457
Rippy	Anne		457
Rislov	Chris		457
Ristow	Wendy		457
Ritchell	Carol		457
Ritchey	Albert		457
Ritchey	David		457
Ritchie	Carol		457
Rittenback	Dennita		457
Ritter	Andrea		457
Ritter	Ginger		457
Ritz	Phillip		457
Ritzman	Michael		457
Rivas	Jesse		457
Rivas	Julie		457
Rivera	Jason		457
Rivera	Ruth		457
Rivkind	Benjamin		457
Rizer	Ronald		457
Rj	Browne		457
Roach	Bruce		457
Roach	Bruce		457
Roach	John		457
Roach	Julie		457
Roach	Margaret		457
Roach	Maureen		457
Roach	Sheila		457
Robb	Linda		457
Robbins	Christie		457
Robbins	Nancy		457
Robbins	Peter		457
Robbins	Richard		457
Robbins	Sara		457
Robbins	Sara		457
Robbins	Shannon		457
Robbins	Stanley		457
Roberson	Aimee		457
Roberson	Claudia		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Roberson	Keegan		457
Robert	Alet		457
Robert	Alet		457
Robert	Rene		457
Roberto	Robert		457
Roberts	B.W.		457
Roberts	Billy		457
Roberts	Blake		457
Roberts	Blake		457
Roberts	Carol		457
Roberts	Christine		457
Roberts	Christopher		457
Roberts	Cindy		457
Roberts	Deborah		457
Roberts	J.		457
Roberts	James		457
Roberts	Jason		457
Roberts	Jean		457
Roberts	Jennifer		457
Roberts	John		457
Roberts	Karen		457
Roberts	Kari		457
Roberts	Kathe		457
Robertson	Linda		457
Roberts	Lylette		457
Roberts	Lynda		457
Roberts	Marlene		457
Roberts	Michael & Amy		457
Roberts	Robert	U.S. EPA-Region VIII	457
Robertson	Robert	U.S. EPA-Region VIII	457
Roberts	Seth		457
Robertshaw	Michael		457
Robertson	Erik		457
Robertson	Gary		457
Robertson	Jacqueline		457
Robertson	Joyce		457
Robertson	Randal		457
Robertson	Tim		457
Robey	Jan		457
Robey	Jason		457
Robey	Lisa		457
Robinette	Leslie		457
Robins	Wendy		457
Robinson	Dale		457
Robinson	Dennis		457
Robinson	Elise		457
Robinson	Elizabeth		457
Robinson	Eva		457
Robinson	Eva		457
Robinson	Faris		457
Robinson	George		457
Robinson	George		457
Robinson	Gretchen		457
Robinson	Heather		457
Robinson	Joan		457
Robinson	Katherine		457
Robinson	Marianne		457
Robinson	Melanie		457
Robinson	Michelle		457
Robinson	Nicole		457
Robinson	Nicole & Adam		457
Robinson	Tammy		457
Robinson	Tammy		457
Robinson	Tammy		457
Robinson	Wanda		457
Robinson Jr.	William A.		457
Robitaille	Deanna		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Robitaille	Richard		457
Rocha	Irene		457
Rocha	Tammi		457
Roche	Charles		457
Roche	Lauretta		457
Rock	Carrie		457
Rockafellow	Rachel & Dave		457
Rockhold	John		457
Rockwell	Beth		457
Rodal	Anita		457
Rodas	Luis		457
Rodda	Avice		457
Roddy	Adam		457
Rode	Karyn		457
Rodeghero	Tim		457
Rodger	Patricia		457
Rodgers	Curtis		457
Rodgers	Jane		457
Rodgers	Julie		457
Rodgers	Patricia		457
Rodgers	Patricia		457
Rodgers	Samantha		457
Rodgert	Ken		457
Rodman	Sharelle		457
Rodrie	James		457
Rodrigues	Robert		457
Rodrigues	Yamitza		457
Rodriguez	Cindala		457
Rodriguez	Karen		457
Rodriguez	Laudelina		457
Rodriguez	Rosa		457
Roe	Aaron		457
Roe	Judith		457
Roemer	Russel		457
Roenbeck	Kristina		457
Roeschley	Dale		457
Roesler	Peter		457
Roesner	Elaine		457
Roffman	Itai		457
Rogalski	Cynthia		457
Rogel	Matthew		457
Rogers	Andrew		457
Rogers	Bradley	U.S. DOI Fish and Wildlife Services	457
Rogers	David		457
Rogers	Dennis		457
Rogers	Jackie		457
Rogers	Jenna		457
Rogers	Lila		457
Rogers	Lila		457
Rogers	Lynnette		457
Rogers	Mary		457
Rogers	Patricia		457
Rogers	Pauline		457
Rogers	Ralph	North American Grouse Partnership	457
Roghelia	Jason		457
Rohead	James E.		457
Rohlfing	Jason		457
Rohr	Sandra		457
Rohrer	Jean		457
Rojas	Adriana		457
Rolbiecki	Shannon		457
Rolfes	Kevin		457
Roll	Nancy		457
Rollings	Jennifer		457
Rolls	William		457
Romaine	Carol		457
Romaniello	Stephen		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Romano	Charlie		457
Romanoski	Tom		457
Romanowski	Cathy		457
Romanowski	Mitch		457
Romanowski	Scott		457
Romanowski	Tom		457
Romans	Jennifer		457
Romero	Robert & Nancy		457
Romine	Anthony		457
Ronchin	Erika		457
Ronco	Paul		457
Roniger	Jeff		457
Ronnie Seeburg	Maurlee		457
Ronzani	Kathleen		457
Rooks	Ewell		457
Roop	Kenneth		457
Root	Charlene		457
Root	Charlene		457
Root	Charlene		457
Roper	Daniel		457
Roper	Lik		457
Ropiak	Megan		457
Roquet	Jeanne		457
Rorke	Erin		457
Rorrer	Virginia		457
Rosanio	Elaine		457
Roscamp	Claudia		457
Rosconi	Dawn		457
Roscow	Robert		457
Rose	Deborah		457
Rose	John		457
Rose	Kelly		457
Rose	Kellye		457
Rose	Martha		457
Rose	Mary		457
Rose	Pandora		457
Rose	Pandora		457
Rose	Rex		457
Rose	Robert		457
Rose	Ursa		457
Roseland	Carrie		457
Roseman	Mike		457
Rosen	Kay		457
Rosen	Laura		457
Rosen	Lynn		457
Rosen	Mary		457
Rosen	Susan		457
Rosenbaum	Harold		457
Rosenbeck	Mary		457
Rosenberg	Allison		457
Rosenberg	Gary		457
Rosenberry	Gregg		457
Rosenblatt	Amy		457
Rosenblih	Lara		457
Rosenblith	Lara		457
Rosenblood	Jamie		457
Rosenblum	Fred		457
Rosenblum	Pamela		457
Rosenkoetter	Lisa		457
Rosenkotter	Barbara		457
Rosenman	Richard		457
Rosenstein	David		457
Rosenstein	David		457
Rosenthal	Ann		457
Rosenwald	Heather		457
Roser	Tianna		457
Rosine	Connie		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Roske	Joyce		457
Rosner	Rick		457
Rosner	Rick		457
Rosner	Shari		457
Ross	Aaron		457
Ross	Alex		457
Ross	Cynthia		457
Ross	Deanna		457
Ross	Eric		457
Ross	Gregory		457
Ross	Jacqueline		457
Ross	Jenny		457
Ross	Kzena		457
Ross	Lindsey		457
Ross	Melody		457
Ross	Nadine		457
Ross	Patrick		457
Ross	Robert		457
Ross	Robert H.		457
Ross	Susan		457
Ross	Susan		457
Ross	Timothy		457
Rossi	Tina		457
Rossi-Downs	Lori		457
Rossiter	Ryan		457
Rossman	Jeremy		457
Rosson	Linda		457
Roston	Carol		457
Rosvold	Shawn		457
Roth	Barbara		457
Roth	Carolyn		457
Roth	Donald		457
Roth	James		457
Roth	Kelly		457
Roth	Virginia		457
Rothermel	Amy		457
Rothgeb	Christy		457
Rothing	Christopher		457
Rothschild	Mary		457
Rothstein	Jamie		457
Rothstein	Richard		457
Rothwell	Shelley		457
Round	Donald		457
Round	Erin		457
Rouse	Ann		457
Rousselot	Patrik		457
Routson	Diane		457
Roux	Dorothy		457
Roux	Pascal		457
Rowe	Carol		457
Rowe	Janice		457
Rowe	Julie		457
Rowe	Kali		457
Rowe	M. Suzanne		457
Rowell	Kevin		457
Rowell	Simon		457
Rowell	Simon		457
Rowland	Gloria		457
Rowland	Kenneth		457
Rowland	Rick		457
Rowles	Trina		457
Roy	Bryan J.		457
Roybal	Kelle		457
Rozecki	Dawn		457
Ruback	Patty		457
Rubart	Debra		457
Rubenstein	Adedlla		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Rubenstein	Adella		457
Rubenstein	Joseph and Bette		457
Rubera	Kathy		457
Rubin	Bill		457
Rubin	Bruce		457
Rubin	Laurie		457
Rubin	Nancy		457
Rubine	David		457
Rubino	Christopher		457
Rubino	Lenore		457
Rubino	Lenore		457
Rubinstein	Joseph & Bette		457
Rubio	Erica		457
Rubio	Mike		457
Ruby	EM		457
Ruby	Leslie		457
Ruby	Leslie		457
Ruby	Parker		457
Rucker	Viveka		457
Rudat	J.H. (John)		457
Rudden	Robin		457
Rudge	Milton		457
Rudloff	Robert		457
Rudolph	Dale		457
Rudolph	Stacey		457
Ruecker	Oliver		457
Ruecker	Susan		457
Rueli	Sandy		457
Ruff	Barbara		457
Ruffing	Cecilia		457
Rugg	Kellie		457
Ruhland	Lucia		457
Ruiz	Daron		457
Ruiz	Manny		457
Ruiz	Martin Chavira		457
Rumbaitis-del Rio	Cristina		457
Rumpf	Lori		457
Rumpf	Miranda		457
Rumph	Kelsy		457
Runice	Tracy		457
Runyon	Sherman		457
Ruppe	Silas		457
Ruppenthal	James		457
Rusch	Chris		457
Ruscoe	Dean		457
Ruscoe	Dean		457
Ruscoe	Dean		457
Rush	Holly		457
Rushlau	Lynn		457
Rusk	Carol		457
Ruskin	Jessica		457
Ruskin	Jessica		457
Ruskit	Anne		457
Rusnak	J.F.		457
Russell	Beverly L.		457
Russell	Brad		457
Russell	Christine		457
Russell	Dorothy		457
Russell	Dorothy		457
Russell	Elgrit		457
Russell	Heather		457
Russell	Jack		457
Russell	Karen		457
Russell	Monica		457
Russell	Nikki		457
Russell	Renee		457
Russell	Robert E.		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Russell	Sara		457
Russell	Willow		457
Russillo	Dave		457
Russo	Cara		457
Russo	Catherine		457
Russo	Meredith		457
Russo	Patricia		457
Ruston	Carol		457
Ruston	Helen		457
Ruth	Nanette		457
Ruth	Thomas D.		457
Rutkowski	Robert		457
Rutkowski	Robert		457
Rutkowski	Robert		457
Rutkowski	Robert		457
Rutland	Michael		457
Rutschow	Dale		457
Rutter	Amelia		457
Rutz	Donald		457
Ruwwe	Celeste		457
Ryan	Donna		457
Ryan	Elizabeth		457
Ryan	Erica		457
Ryan	Erica		457
Ryan	Hannah		457
Ryan	Julia		457
Ryan	Kevin		457
Ryan	L.L.		457
Ryan	Laura		457
Ryan	William		457
Ryan	William		457
Ryan-Cook	Kathy		457
Rybak	Debbie		457
Rydant	Margaret		457
Ryder	Eileen		457
Rygh	Marvin		457
Ryk	Jon		457
Ryk	Jon		457
Rymer	Michael		457
Rynar	Eric		457
S.	Louis		457
Saba	Leila		457
Sabatino	Steven		457
Sabol	Sandra		457
Sabol	Sandra		457
Sacha	Josiah		457
Sachs	Scott		457
Sacks	Ivy		457
Sadecki	Brian		457
Sadler	Steve A.		457
Sadowski	Sue		457
Sadowsky	E.		457
Saecker	Jan		457
Saenz	Maetzin		457
Saez	Zandra		457
Sage	Carol		457
Sage	Marilie		457
Sager	Teresa		457
Sahagun	Frank		457
Sahm	Norman		457
Sahni	Raja		457
Saia	Chris		457
Sajecki	Ann		457
Sakakeeny-Smith	Gamal		457
Sakamoto	Diane		457
Sakoda	Fumiko		457
Sakoda	Fumiko		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Salamah	Maryam		457
Salas	Elena		457
Salassa			457
Salata	Tina		457
Salazar	Hallette		457
Salberg	Chris		457
Saldana-Granger	Annette		457
Saldano	Suzie		457
Salerno	Marie		457
Sales	Paddy		457
Salgado	Liane		457
Salgado	Liane		457
Salidis	Joanna		457
Salinas	Ana		457
Salinas	Tony		457
Salmela	Myla		457
Salo	Bert		457
Salomonsen	Jon		457
Salter	Ruth		457
Salter	Ruth		457
Samaniego-Armstrong	Bojie		457
Samayoa	Juana		457
Sammon	Tonya		457
Samoska	Raymond		457
Sampatacos	Lori		457
Sampere	Roberta		457
Sample	Shelby		457
Sampson	Christie		457
Sampson	Peg		457
Sams	Barry		457
Sams	Barry		457
Sams	Bonnie		457
Sams	Donna		457
Sams	Roger		457
Samson-Samuel	Leah		457
Samuels	Carole		457
Samuels	Harold		457
Samuels	Renee		457
Samuelson	John		457
Sanborn	Mary		457
Sanchez	Diego		457
Sanchez	Francisco		457
Sanchez	Ximena		457
Sanchez	Ximena		457
Sanda	Dan		457
Sandberg	Esther		457
Sanders	Corey		457
Sanders	Dave		457
Sanders	David		457
Sanders	Garreth		457
Sanders	Gary		457
Sanders	Ginger		457
Sanders	Henriette		457
Sanders	Jennifer		457
Sanders	Jennifer		457
Sanders	July		457
Sanders	Kathryn		457
Sanders	Kim		457
Sanders	Louise		457
Sanders	Marcia		457
Sanders	Richard		457
Sanders	Robert		457
Sanders	Scott		457
Sanders	Scott		457
Sanders	Susan		457
Sanders	Vicky		457
Sanders-Keith	Teri		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sanderson	Dorothy J.		457
Sandiford	Shamili		457
Sandilos	Bob		457
Sandlin	Woody		457
Sando	Emma		457
Sandoval	Gustavo		457
Sandoval	Peter		457
Sandoval	Peter		457
Sandow	Jack & Patti		457
Sandowsky	E.		457
Sandra	Cobb		457
Sands	Kristen		457
Sands	Paul		457
Sandvik	Christine		457
Sandy	Sandy		457
Sanford	Christine		457
Sanford	Julie		457
Sanford	Kenneth		457
Sanford	Mallory		457
Sangsupan	Hathai		457
Sanko	Paul		457
Sanseverino	Ron		457
Sansotta	Andrew		457
Sant	Debra		457
Santa-Maria	Philip		457
Santana	Sonia		457
Santangelo	Joe		457
Santi	Ronald B.		457
Santiago	Cayetano		457
Santiago	Krystal		457
Santivong	Richard		457
Santone	Deborah		457
Santone	Deborah		457
Santore	D. Kathryn		457
Santos	Janice		457
Saphore	Eva		457
Sapia-Bosch	Gloria		457
Sapienza	Angela		457
Sapp	Debbie		457
Sapp	Julie		457
Sapp	Stacey		457
Sappelli	Richard		457
Sapunka	Katrina		457
Sardonis	Louis		457
Sargent	Robert		457
Sario	Terry		457
Sarmiento	Ulla		457
Sartelle	Vivian		457
Sartoris	Elaine		457
Sarver	Carie		457
Sarver	Darlene		457
Sarver	Valerie		457
Saso	Guy		457
Sasson	Gale		457
Sato	Harriet		457
Sattinger	Martha		457
Sattwa	Ananda		457
Sauer	Paul		457
Saufley	Frost		457
Saunders	Diane		457
Saunders	Rikki		457
Saunders	Sparkle		457
Savage	Connie		457
Savage	Connie		457
Savage	Cynthia		457
Savage	John & Patricia		457
Savannah	Frank		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Savett	Adam		457
Savi	Riccardo		457
Savory	Kathy		457
Sawaya	Salim		457
Sawyer	Chuck		457
Sawyer	William		457
Saxon-Taylor	Anna		457
Saxon-Taylor	Anna		457
Sayago	Maria Sara		457
Sayago	Marisa		457
Sayas	Herbert		457
Sayers	Melissa		457
Scaff	Beverly & Lloyd		457
Scalf	Larry		457
Scalise	Jan		457
Scanlan	William		457
Scanlon	David		457
Scanlon	Margaret		457
Scannell	Kelly		457
Scappa	Francine		457
Scarantino	James		457
Scarborough	Virginia		457
Scarbrough	Jan		457
Scarfe	Gerry		457
Scarfone	Eufemia		457
Scatena	Carol		457
Scerbo	Ed		457
Schaaf	Stephanie		457
Schaaf	Stephanie		457
Schaafsma	Hoski		457
Schaal	Morgan		457
Schad	Jan		457
Schaefer	Albert		457
Schaefer	Jim		457
Schaefer	Liz & Phil		457
Schaeffer	Michael		457
Schafer	Michele		457
Schaffer	Bart		457
Schaling	David		457
Schalk	Marilyn		457
Scharf	Joel		457
Scharold	Thomas & Barbara		457
Schartung	Charles		457
Schatz	Barbara		457
Schatz	Bernie		457
Schatz	Jason		457
Schauer	Elizabeth		457
Schaufler	Robin		457
Schaus	Carrie		457
Schechter	Andy		457
Schechter	Virginia		457
Scheels	Rolland		457
Scheeser	Cortney		457
Scheffert	Rick		457
Scheil	John		457
Schemelia	Shannon		457
Schemm	Jessica		457
Schenk	Ann		457
Schenkel	Gary		457
Scheonberger	Lisa		457
Scherek	Barbara		457
Scherl	Marvin		457
Scheuer	Eric		457
Scheuering	Paula		457
Schiano	Barbara		457
Schiavone	Dee		457
Schieferstein	Jeanne		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Schiel	John		457
Schieron	Nanette		457
Schiess	Lisa		457
Schiffmayer	Jeffrey		457
Schillace	Michael		457
Schilling	Bill	Wyoming Business Alliance	457
Schilling	Judith		457
Schilling	Leydi		457
Schilling	Mike		457
Schillinger	Linda		457
Schilling-Stackhouse	Kirsten		457
Schimdt	John		457
Schindl	Kerry		457
Schisler	Jeremiah		457
Schissler	Philip		457
Schlacter	Judith		457
Schlacter	Judith		457
Schlecht	Kathy		457
Schlegel	Lisa		457
Schlesinger	S.		457
Schlesinger	William		457
Schless	Laurits		457
Schlessigner	Susan		457
Schlessinger	Susan		457
Schley	Anne		457
Schlobohm	Richard		457
Schlosser	Bari		457
Schlossnagel	Irena		457
Schlumpf	Margene		457
Schmall	Megan		457
Schmalzigan	Matthew		457
Schmans	Leo		457
Schmechel	Gary		457
Schmechel	Gary		457
Schmeltz	Allen		457
Schmeltz	Allen		457
Schmid	Rachel		457
Schmidt	Bob		457
Schmidt	Ellen		457
Schmidt	John		457
Schmidt	John		457
Schmidt	Judith		457
Schmidt	Judith		457
Schmidt	Pamela		457
Schmidt	Sara		457
Schmidt	Sara		457
Schmidt	Sharon		457
Schmidt Family			457
Schmigiel	Irene		457
Schmit	Virginia		457
Schmitt	Aimee		457
Schmitt	Barbara		457
Schmitt	Glenn		457
Schmitt	Stephen		457
Schmitz	Cassie		457
Schmoker	Kelly		457
Schmolesky	Matthew T.		457
Schmookler	Nathaniel		457
Schmotolocha	Adrian		457
Schmotzer	Michael		457
Schmucker	Joseph		457
Schnack	Sherrie		457
Schnakenberg	Gary		457
Schneider	Barbara		457
Schneider	Dave		457
Schneider	Julie		457
Schneider	Louis		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Schneider	Mark		457
Schneider	Samantha		457
Schneider	Wendi		457
Schneider	Wendy		457
Schneiders	Sandra		457
Schnier	Melissa		457
Schnippert	Coral		457
schoen	Brian		457
Schoen	Jamie		457
Schoenberger	Abby		457
Schoenweiss	Paul		457
Schoeszler	Delvin		457
Schomaker	Carlos		457
Schomaker	Carlos		457
Schommer	Pattie		457
Schomogy	Thomas		457
Schon	Anita		457
Schooling	George		457
Schoonmaker	Peter		457
Schostag	Derek		457
Schott	Lyndsay		457
Schouten	John		457
Schraft	Ray		457
Schramm	Peg		457
Schratec	Frank		457
Schrater	R.K.		457
Schrater	Shawna		457
Schrater	Steve		457
Schreen	Robert		457
Schreiber	Eric		457
Schreiber	Laurie		457
Schreiber	Laurie		457
Schreiber	Laurie		457
Schreifels	Jeremy		457
Schrenk	Kay		457
Schretlen	Cindy		457
Schretlen	Ken		457
Schretzman	Alan		457
Schrieber	Henry		457
Schriebman	Judy		457
Schriebman	Judy		457
Schroeder	Carrie		457
Schroeder	Don E.		457
Schroeder	Erica		457
Schroeder	Paul		457
Schroeder	Steven		457
Schroeder	Steven		457
Schroeder	Steven		457
Schroeder	Timothy		457
Schrum	Jack		457
Schubel	Stephen		457
Schubel	Stephen		457
Schubert	Amanda		457
Schuchard	Laura		457
Schudda	Carrie		457
Schuessler	Gail		457
Schuessler	Leslie		457
Schuett	Marlen		457
Schuetz	Diana		457
Schuetz	Joan		457
Schugam	Lawrence		457
Schulte	Cydne		457
Schulte	Danielle		457
Schulte	Peggy		457
Schultheis	Steven		457
Schultz	Mark		457
Schultz	Rebecca		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Schultze	Mary		457
Schulz	Carol		457
Schulz	Cornelia		457
Schulz	Karsten		457
Schulz	Karsten		457
Schulze	David		457
Schulze	Gregg		457
Schulze	Karin		457
Schumacher	Jada		457
Schumacher	Kim		457
Schuman	Danielle		457
Schuman	Jason		457
Schumann	Doris		457
Schur	Warren		457
Schurig	Wilfried		457
Schuster	Kim		457
Schuster	Philip		457
Schutt	Michael		457
Schutte	Donald		457
Schutz	Christopher		457
Schuyler	Lisa		457
Schwab	Diana		457
Schwabacher	Sherry		457
Schwabe	Lynne		457
Schwartz	Alex		457
Schwartz	Brendan		457
Schwartz	David		457
Schwartz	Donna		457
Schwartz	Karen		457
Schwartz	Kaye		457
Schwartz	Martha		457
Schwartz	Micheal		457
Schwartz	Olga		457
Schwartz	Philip		457
Schwartz	Renee		457
Schwartz	Renee		457
Schwarz	Linda		457
Schwarz	Robin		457
Schwarz	Robin		457
Schwarzenbach	Jennifer		457
Schweikhardt	Erik		457
Schwiebert	Rebecca		457
Schwind	Kersten		457
Sciacca	Matthew		457
Scialabba	Laura		457
Scianna	Maria		457
Scibelli	Diane		457
Sciurba	Laura		457
Scofield	Beverly		457
Scoles	Dan		457
Scott	Angi		457
Scott	Belinda		457
Scott	Belinda		457
Scott	Clark		457
Scott	David		457
Scott	Elaine		457
Scott	Felicia		457
Scott	G. Anwyl		457
Scott	John		457
Scott	John		457
Scott	Justine		457
Scott	Kevin		457
Scott	Kevin		457
Scott	Kevin		457
Scott	Kristin		457
Scott	Mark		457
Scott	Shirley		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Scott	Shirley		457
Scott	Susan		457
Scott	Whitney		457
Scotti	O. Bisogno		457
Scribner	Jan		457
Scruggs	Tena		457
Scully	David		457
Seaberg	Kurt		457
Seailles	Heloise		457
Seakins	Elizabeth		457
Seals	Gabrielle		457
Seaman	Sheila		457
Seamans-Mursak	JoAnne		457
Seamens	Michael		457
Seamon	Kevin		457
Seamon	Kevin		457
Seamon	Kevin		457
Searle	F. David		457
Searles	Libby		457
Sears	Elizabeth		457
Sears	Michael		457
Seaver	LaRoy & Mary		457
Seaver	Linda		457
Seavey	Charles		457
Sebastian	Rita & Rose		457
Sechrist	Shelley		457
Seckar	Marilyn		457
Seddon	Dawn		457
See	Rich		457
Seebol	Edward		457
Seebold	Moriah		457
Seeburg	Maurlee		457
Seeds	Ronald		457
Seeger	M.		457
Seeman	Kim		457
Seery	Stephanie		457
Seese	Sherry		457
Segal	Bob		457
Segal	Bob		457
Segal	Marci		457
Sego	Barbara		457
Sehmel	Heather		457
Seidel	Larry		457
Seider	John		457
Seider	John		457
Seifert	Kurt		457
Seigal	Jacquelyn		457
Seim	William		457
Seisser	Mary		457
Seitz	Becky		457
Seitz	Kurt		457
Selby	Carrie		457
Selden	Scott		457
Seldin	Brenda		457
Selesky	Laura		457
Self	Connie		457
Self	Denise & Ted		457
Selkirk	Russell		457
Selle	Jane		457
Sellman	Jonathan		457
Selness	Kurt		457
Selove	Ezra		457
Selph	Catherine		457
Seltzer	Rob		457
Seltzer	Rob		457
Seltzer	Robert		457
Selyem	Bruce		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Selznick	Stephanie		457
Semet	Mark		457
Semler	Dan		457
Semler	Daniel		457
Semmel	Amy		457
Semmler	Carrie		457
Semmler	Peggy		457
Semorile	Trina		457
Semple	Shirley		457
Senatore	Maryanne		457
Senchyne	Jonathan		457
Senders	Virginia		457
Sendler	Nancy		457
Sendrowitz	Mitchell		457
Sentell	Tetine		457
Sentito	El		457
Sepe	Joseph		457
Sepulveda	Christine		457
Serafin	Stanley		457
Seraso	Laura		457
Serinus	Jason		457
Serna	Princess Yahmeela Aziza		457
Serrano	Francisco		457
Serrano	Jennifer		457
Serrano	Jennifer		457
Serrano	Rik		457
Servais	James		457
Servedio	Maria		457
Sessions	Byron		457
Sessions	Marcia		457
Sessions	Sharon		457
Sesto	Vilma		457
Sethi	Rita		457
Settle	Charmaine		457
Severson	Christine		457
Sevetson	Erika		457
Sewell	Frostianne		457
Sewell	Regina		457
Sexton	Jason		457
Sexton	Marsha		457
Seykora	Elizabeth		457
Seymour	Ben		457
Seymour	Donna		457
Seymour-Marks	Audrey		457
Shabani	Michelle		457
Shackelford	Linda		457
Shackelford	Matthew		457
Shacklett	Sean		457
Shaddock	Susan		457
ShadowWolf	Silver		457
Shadrick	Roxann		457
Shadrick	Roxann		457
Shae	Rhiamon		457
Shaeffer	Rebecca		457
Shafer	Brenda		457
Shafer	Jason		457
Shafer	Lee		457
Shaffer	Barbara		457
Shaffer	Barbara		457
Shaffer	Jackie		457
Shaffer	Patricia		457
Shaffer	Stacey		457
Shaffer	Stephanie		457
Shafii	Jennifer		457
Shafir	Adi		457
Shafnisky	Luke		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Shafransky	Paula		457
Shagott	Todd		457
Shahrokhshahi	Rita		457
Shakal	Betty		457
Shaktman	Dan		457
Shalat	Harriet		457
Shamble	Anna		457
Shamel	Charles		457
Shamonsky	Margaret		457
Shanafelt	Kelly		457
Shanahan	Diane		457
Shane	Andrea		457
Shankles	Diane		457
Shanks	Susan		457
Shanley	Michael & Maria		457
Shannon	Gail		457
Shannon	Kathleen		457
Shannon	Kathleen		457
Shannon	Kathleen		457
Shannon	Maggie		457
Shannon	Steve		457
Shanske	Donna		457
Shapera	Rob		457
Shapiro	Audrey		457
Shapiro	Jan		457
Shapiro	Michael		457
Shapiro	Sid		457
Shappy	Edward		457
Sharaga	Paula		457
Sharer	Deborah		457
Sharer	Peter		457
Sharp	Roger		457
Sharp	Shiela		457
Sharton	Tamara		457
Shatney	Linda		457
Shatzkin	Nance		457
Shaub	Kim		457
Shaver	David		457
Shaver	Michael		457
Shaw	Cary		457
Shaw	Craig		457
Shaw	Jaimie		457
Shaw	Joe		457
Shaw	Joel		457
Shaw-Grivett	Joel		457
Shea	Eric		457
Shea	Naima		457
Shea-Minger	Tehya		457
Sheehan	Rebecca		457
Sheels	Rolland		457
Sheffield	Marvin		457
Sheinberg	Jill		457
Sheinkin	Johanna		457
Shell	Jeminie		457
Shelton	David		457
Shelton	David		457
Shelton	David		457
Shelton	David		457
Shemberg	Bea		457
Shemenski	Dean		457
Shemenski	Dean		457
Sheneman	Patty		457
Shenkman	Frederick		457
Shepard	Pamela		457
Shepard	Ryan M.		457
Shepherd	Jasmine		457
Shepherd	Sandy		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sheppard	Janet		457
Sherard	Jake H.		457
Sheridan	Cindy		457
Sheridan	Cindy		457
Sheridan	Cindy		457
Sheridan	Shawn		457
Sherigan	Angela		457
Sherk	Linda		457
Sherm	Robert		457
Sherman	Joan		457
Sherman	Kristina		457
Sherman	Mary		457
Sherman	Stu		457
Sherrard	Kathy		457
Sherrod	Tyler		457
Shersnow	Tanya		457
Sherwin	Boyce		457
Sherwin	Sandra		457
Sherwood	Ivan		457
Sherwood	Staci-Lee		457
Shibata	Emily		457
Shibuya	Susan		457
Shields	Alice		457
Shields	Alice		457
Shields	Alice		457
Shields	Julie		457
Shier	Mark		457
Shiflett	Bobby		457
Shilanski	Elizabeth		457
Shinas	Sharon		457
Shipley	Betty		457
Shipley	Guy		457
Shipley	Wanda		457
Shippy	Jane		457
Shirley	Jim		457
Shirreffs	Dawn		457
Shivar	Marcia		457
Shive	Anja		457
Shockey	Linda		457
Shockley	Sarah		457
Shoemaker	Elizabeth		457
Shoemaker	Marvin		457
Shoemaker	Sheryl		457
Sholitan	Anita		457
Shonbrun	Will		457
Shorrock	Kate		457
Short	Duane		457
Short	Duane		457
Short	Duane		457
Short	Patricia		457
Short-Sherwin	Kelly		457
Shotland	Ben		457
Showalter	Gil		457
Showalter	James		457
Showlund	Stacey		457
Showman	Carol		457
Shrader	Andrew		457
Shrader	Andrew		457
Shreve	Daughter		457
Shriberg	Michael		457
Shrock	Dean		457
Shroyer	Lisa		457
Shrum	Curtis		457
Shu	Tammy		457
Shubert	Linda		457
Shubert	Linda		457
Shulda	Chris		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Shulman	Beth		457
Shultis-Hoffman	Linda		457
Shultz	Jennifer		457
Shultz	Linda L.		457
Shumaker	Karen		457
Shuman	Craig		457
Shuman	William		457
Shumar	Nancy		457
Shupe	Marlene		457
Shurden	Patric		457
Shure	Bonnie		457
Shurr	Allison		457
Shutt	Christine		457
Sia	Tiffiny L.		457
Sibley	Kathryn		457
Sichel	Pamela		457
Siciliano	Tony		457
Sickel	Kim		457
Sickel	Kimberly		457
Siconolfi	Lisa		457
Sidey	Mark		457
Sidhu	Sumair		457
Sidzinska	Maja		457
Siebert	Frank		457
Siedman	Peter		457
Siefert	Kurt		457
Siegel	Arianna		457
Siegel	Charles		457
Siegel	Karen		457
Siegel	Nancy		457
Siegerst	E. Gary		457
Siegle	Michael		457
Siegler	Pam		457
Siegrist	Antoinette		457
Siegrist	Toni		457
Siegwald	Joan		457
Siek	Greg		457
Siekevitz	Ruth		457
Siemer	Sheila		457
Sier	Mary		457
Sier	Mary		457
Sieve	Bruce		457
Sievers	Christine		457
Sievers	Christine		457
Sievertsen	Karin		457
Sigety	Steve		457
Sikes	Natalie		457
Silan	Sheila		457
Silan	Sheila		457
Silbaugh	Carol		457
Sileo	Matt		457
Silkwood	P.		457
Sillad	C.		457
Sillett	Scott		457
Sills	Sallie		457
Silva	David		457
Silva	Jacquie		457
Silva	Jennifer		457
Silva	Jeremy		457
Silverio	Alex		457
Silvers	Robert		457
Silvers	Rodger		457
Silverstein	Robin		457
Silverstein	Robin & Karen		457
Silverwolf	Autumn		457
Silvestrini	Sasha		457
Silvia	Tracy		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sim	Louis		457
Simeone	Korey		457
Simmons	Barre		457
Simmons	Barre		457
Simmons	Jeff		457
Simmons	Kemper		457
Simmons	Kirk		457
Simmons	Lisa		457
Simmons	Mick		457
Simmons	Paula		457
Simmons	Paula		457
Simmons	Rachel		457
Simmons	Rosanne		457
Simms	David		457
Simms	Jessica		457
Simms	Jessica		457
Simms	Jessica		457
Simms	Monica		457
Simoes	Joana		457
Simon	Carey		457
Simon	Daniel		457
Simon	Jill		457
Simon	Jonathan		457
Simons	Karen		457
Simon	Karen		457
Simone	Julie		457
Simons	David		457
Simons	Kelly		457
Simons	Margaret		457
Simons	Robin		457
Simons	Wendy		457
Simons Kaufman	Lucy		457
Simonson	Karen		457
Simpson	Elisabeth		457
Simpson	J.		457
Simpson	Jeff		457
Simpson	Kathryn		457
Simpson	Roxanne		457
Simran Khalsa	Siri		457
Sims	David		457
Sims	Denise		457
Sims	Helen		457
Sims	Helen		457
Sinclair	Crystal		457
Sinclair	Elizabeth		457
Sinclair	Mark		457
Sinclair	Sandra		457
Sinclaire	Peter		457
Sinderwahl	Frances		457
Sindley	Heather		457
Singer	Frank		457
Singer	Jackie		457
Singer	Paul		457
Singh	Nidhi		457
Singh	Shivanii		457
Singh	Timothy		457
Singo	Laura		457
Sinner	Kelly		457
Sinnett	D.		457
Sipe	Meg		457
Sipowicz-Hicks	Irek		457
Sippl	Nicholas		457
Siragusa	Susan		457
Sirgo	Henry		457
Sisler	Patricia		457
Sisler	Patricia		457
Sisson	Sherry		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sitomer	Gregory		457
Sitzman	James		457
Sivak	Robert		457
Sivan	Keshet		457
Sizemore	Amber		457
Sjolin	Sue		457
Skaggs	Mark		457
Skalitzky	Tom		457
Skalka	Stuart		457
Skalsky	James		457
Skapinsky	Harriet		457
Skarda	Joan & John		457
Skarda	John & Joan		457
Skaroff	Annette		457
Skarpness	Gary		457
Skeele	Susan		457
Skelton	Bill C.		457
Skelton	Charity		457
Skelton	Pat		457
Skiba	Renee & Peter		457
Skidmore	Michael		457
Skinner	Carol		457
Skinner	Michael	JWS Drilling, Inc	457
Skinner	Sara		457
Skinner	Steve		457
Skinner	Terry		457
Skloss	Wendi		457
Skloss	Wendi		457
Sklovsky	Ben		457
Skov	Toby		457
Skovgard	Ted		457
Skowronek	Andrew		457
Skrobiza	Kim		457
Skudney	Dennis		457
Sky	Alison		457
Sky	Heroine		457
Sky	Kathryn		457
Slack	Jan		457
Slagle	Steve		457
Slate	Janet		457
Slatkin	Marcia		457
Slattery	Timothy D.		457
Slaugh	Russell		457
Slavin	Evelyne		457
Slawson	Bob		457
Slechta	Cheryl		457
Slepetski	Lisa		457
Slettevold	Debbie		457
Sloan	Dee		457
Sloan	Emma		457
Sloan	Joan		457
Sloane	Pauline		457
Sloane	Stephen		457
Slominski	Jeanne		457
Slotnick	Lauryn		457
Slusher	G.		457
Slusser	Christopher		457
Smakal	Shaun		457
Smale	Brian		457
Small	Alastair		457
Small	Anne		457
Small	Christine		457
Small	Emilie		457
Small	Jeffrey		457
Small	Stephan		457
Smalley	Kimberly		457
Smallwood	Kristin		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Smawley	Betty		457
Smedberg	Annah		457
Smid	Amy		457
Smith	Adam		457
Smith	Adrian		457
Smith	Amy		457
Smith	Andre		457
Smith	Ann		457
Smith	Anna		457
Smith	Art		457
Smith	Barbara		457
Smith	Beth		457
Smith	Bradley		457
Smith	Brett		457
Smith	Brian		457
Smith	Bruce		457
Smith	Bryce		457
Smith	Carl		457
Smith	Carl	Department of Energy	457
Smith	Carla		457
Smith	Carol		457
Smith	Carol		457
Smith	Cherre		457
Smith	Claudia		457
Smith	Clyde		457
Smith	Courtney		457
Smith	Courtney		457
Smith	D.		457
Smith	D.		457
Smith	Dave		457
Smith	Dave		457
Smith	David		457
Smith	David V.		457
Smith	Debra		457
Smith	Edward		457
Smith	Edward		457
Smith	Elizabeth		457
Smith	Emily		457
Smith	Erin		457
Smith	Garrett		457
Smith	Gayle		457
Smith	Graig		457
Smith	Gregory		457
Smith	Gregory		457
Smith	Holly		457
Smith	Jan		457
Smith	Janice		457
Smith	Jason		457
Smith	Jeffrey		457
Smith	Jeffrey		457
Smith	Jennifer		457
Smith	John		457
Smith	Joyce		457
Smith	Judith Ann		457
Smith	Julia E.		457
Smith	Juliet		457
Smith	Karen		457
Smith	Kate		457
Smith	Kate		457
Smith	Kay		457
Smith	Kevin		457
Smith	Kevin		457
Smith	Kyle		457
Smith	Kyle		457
Smith	Larry		457
Smith	Lauren		457
Smith	Linda		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Smith	Linda		457
Smith	Maxwell		457
Smith	Melanie		457
Smith	Michael		457
Smith	Nancy		457
Smith	Nancy		457
Smith	Nancy		457
Smith	Natalie		457
Smith	Pamela		457
Smith	Pamela & Michael		457
Smith	Patricia		457
Smith	Patricia		457
Smith	Patrick		457
Smith	Pauline		457
Smith	Peter		457
Smith	Phyllis		457
Smith	Phyllis		457
Smith	Priscilla		457
Smith	Rebecca		457
Smith	Robin		457
Smith	Roger		457
Smith	Roz		457
Smith	Scott		457
Smith	Scott		457
Smith	Shelley		457
Smith	Shelly		457
Smith	Sheryl		457
Smith	Stan		457
Smith	Stephen		457
Smith	Stephen		457
Smith	Steve		457
Smith	Steven		457
Smith	Susan		457
Smith	Terrance		457
Smith	Terry		457
Smith	Timothy		457
Smith	Tina		457
Smith	Travis		457
Smith	Trish		457
Smith	Troy		457
Smith	Valerie		457
Smith	Vera		457
Smith	Victoria		457
Smith	Wendy		457
Smith	Wendylee		457
Smith	William		457
Smith Family			457
Smith Winer	Shirley		457
Smith-Hileman	Joanne		457
Smith-Remick	Donna		457
Smith-Remick	Donna		457
Smitley	Megan		457
Smoker	Bob		457
Smolev	Jyllian		457
Smolinsky	Gerald		457
Smoot	Leslie		457
Smulovitz	Anika		457
Smyly	Peggy & Margaret		457
Smyly	Peggy & Margaret		457
Smyser	Windsor		457
Smyser	Windsor		457
Smyth	Crystal		457
Smyth	Nicholas		457
Smyth	Susan		457
Snapp	Christy		457
Snavely	Marie		457
Snavely	Nicholas		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Snedigar	Karen		457
Snediken	Alice		457
Snee	Christine		457
Sneed	Kathleen		457
Snellings	Melanie		457
Sniadoski	Cher		457
Sniedze	Ann		457
Snow	Douglas		457
Snow	Edward		457
Snowden	Timothy		457
Snyder	Elizabeth		457
Snyder	Jim		457
Snyder	Larry		457
Snyder	Lori		457
Snyder	Renee		457
Snyder	Robin		457
Snyder	Robyn		457
Snyder	Star		457
Snyder	Steve		457
Snyder	Steve		457
Snyder	Teresa		457
Snyder	Vera		457
Soares	Alyssa		457
Sobanski	Sandy		457
Sobin	Jennifer		457
Sobus	George		457
Soderstrom	Jon & Cindy		457
Soderstrom	Norm		457
Sofie	Ceia		457
Sofranko	Judith		457
Soh	Zealyn		457
Soiferman	Layah		457
Sokoloff	Kathleen		457
Sokolove	David		457
Sol	Frederique		457
Soledad	Starfire		457
Solek	Christopher		457
Soler	Ana		457
Solis	Joni		457
Solley	James		457
Solomita	Katherine		457
Solomon	Diana		457
Solomon	Mark		457
Solomon	Micah		457
Solomon	Wendy		457
Solovey	Mark		457
Soloway	Diana		457
Somkin	Daphne		457
Somorai	David		457
Sonkin	Anna		457
Sonneborn	Alex		457
Sonneborn	James		457
Sonnenberg	Eileen		457
Sonnerat	Xavier		457
Sonneville	David & Diane		457
Sonneville	David & Diane		457
Sonoquie	Monique		457
Sooklal	Barbara		457
Soppe	Tom		457
Sopp-Stanfield	Linda		457
SoRelle	Mariah		457
Sorensen	Barb		457
Sorensen	Elizabeth		457
Sorensen	Patricia		457
Sorenson	Nancy	Powder River Basin Resource Council	457
Sorgen	William		457
Soriano	Rino		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Soridayamato	Rayna		457
Sorin	Ray		457
Sorrentino	Jac		457
Sorry	You'll Be		457
Sosby	Theresa		457
Sosnowski	Beverly		457
Sotis	Jamie		457
Sotis	Jamie		457
Soto	Saul		457
Sotomayor	Felipe		457
Soucy	Scott		457
Soulis	George		457
South	Mary		457
Southern	James		457
Southwick	Justin		457
Southworth	Barbara		457
Souza	Julie		457
Souza	Matt		457
Souza	Michael		457
Sowder	Frank		457
Soza	Valerie		457
Sparks	Gerald		457
Spada-Allgood	Jeane		457
Spafford	Sandra		457
Spahr	Josh		457
Spahr	Sue		457
Spangler	Steven		457
Spanhurst	Angela		457
Spanitz	John		457
Spanos	Paul		457
Sparks	Cathy		457
Sparks	M. L.		457
Spartan	Christina		457
Spas	Shirley		457
Spatz	Troy		457
Spearing	Joan		457
Spears	Brian		457
Spears	Jesse		457
Spears	Joel		457
Spears	Nancy		457
Spears	Nancy		457
Speck	Gayle		457
Speckhals	Linda		457
Speers	Carolyn		457
Spellman	Theresa		457
Spencer	Carrie		457
Spencer	Cheryl		457
Spencer	Dawn		457
Spencer	Kara		457
Spencer	Kristie		457
Spencer	Lyle		457
Spencer	Patrick		457
Spencer	Rachel		457
Spencer	Rene		457
Spendelow	R.H.		457
Spevack	Jenna		457
Spicher	Sandra		457
Spiegel	A.		457
Spiegel	Allan		457
Spiegler	Linda		457
Spielman	Eric		457
Spielman	Robin		457
Spier	Herman		457
Spier	Nancy		457
Spillman	Bill		457
Spinelli	Lawrence		457
Spino	Susan		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Spiteri	Lisa		457
Spitler	Colin		457
Spitze	Glenys		457
Spivak	Howard		457
Spivey	Robert		457
Spoden	Joyel		457
Spohn	Matthew		457
Sponseller	Terry		457
Spoont	Kate		457
Spotswood	Dana		457
Spotts	Lynne		457
Spotts	Richard		457
Sprangler	Jason		457
Spray	Wade		457
Springer	Joan		457
Springer	Susan		457
Sproul	Julie		457
Spruance	Rachel		457
Spruce	Victoria		457
Spruell	Benjamin		457
Squire	Michael		457
Squires	Maggie		457
Srinivasan	Dayalan		457
Srull	Colleen		457
Sstutzman	Phyllis		457
St. Clair	Jayne		457
St. Peter	Christa		457
St. Peter	Dawn		457
St. Peter	Susan		457
St. Peter	Susan		457
St. Peter	Susan		457
Staab	Charles		457
Stabler	Prentice		457
Stack	James		457
Stack	Mary		457
Stacy	Kathie		457
Stadler	Linda		457
Staelens	Bethany		457
Staelens	Bethany		457
Stafford	Nancy		457
Stafford	Nathaniel		457
Stagemeyer	Ron & Virginia		457
Staggs	Debra		457
Stahl	Beverly		457
Stahl	Charlotte		457
Stahl	Maria		457
Stahl	Victoria		457
Stahmer	Cathy		457
Stahowick	Sandy		457
Staley	Carol		457
Stallard	Kimberley		457
Stallings	Galen & Barbara		457
Stamper	C.		457
Stancell	Cecilia		457
Standard	Marlee		457
Standish	Clarence		457
Standke	Sara		457
Standridge	Marsha		457
Stanfield	Linda		457
Stanfill	Lauren		457
Stanford	Lynne		457
Stanifer	Robert		457
Stanley	Cathy		457
Stanley	Christian		457
Stansberry	Karen		457
Stansfield	Ryan		457
Stanton	Heidi		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Stanton	Staci		457
Stanzione	Dawn		457
Stapen	Anita		457
Stapleton	Gregg		457
Stapleton	Lisa		457
Stapleton	William		457
Star	Alasandra		457
Starina	Jane		457
Stark	Jane		457
Stark	Jennifer		457
Stark	Johnnie		457
Stark	Peter R.		457
Starkweather	Barbara		457
Starr	Julie		457
Starwynn	Darren		457
Staten	Tyler		457
Statton	Bill		457
Staub	Glenn		457
Stauber	Beth		457
Staudinger	Steve		457
Stauf	Paula		457
Stavis	Alex		457
Stavisky	William		457
Steadman	Dawn		457
Stear	David		457
Stearns	Alex		457
Stebbing	Richard		457
Steber	William		457
Stebler	Timothy		457
Stebler	Timothy		457
Stebler	Timothy		457
Stec	Ken		457
Steege	Paul		457
Steele	Alissa		457
Steele	Caroline		457
Steele	Christine		457
Steele	Christine		457
Steele	Kali		457
Steele	Kali		457
Steele	Karen		457
Steele	William		457
Steen	Elizabeth		457
Stefanic	Keith	Bureau of Indian Affairs - Rocky Mtn Regional Office	457
Steffa	Kevin		457
Steffen	Andrea		457
Steffens	Howard		457
Steger	Connie		457
Steger	Michael		457
Stegmaier	Paul		457
Stegman	Bart		457
Stegman	Martin		457
Stehman	Shannon		457
Steichen	David		457
Stein	John		457
Stein	Mary		457
Steinbacher	Helen		457
Steinbauer	Gary		457
Steinberger	Joseph		457
Steinbergs	Audrey		457
Steiner	Amy		457
Steiner	Barbara		457
Steiner	Ruth		457
Steiner	Sandra L.		457
Steinher	Catherine		457
Steinhoff	Julie		457
Steininger	Shubi		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Steinman	Jesse		457
Steinman	Jesse		457
Stein-Mendoza	Lou & Rebecca		457
Steitz	Jim		457
Steitz	Jim		457
Stellman	Jill		457
Stellman	Jill		457
Stemwedel	Kenneth		457
Stemwell	Christina		457
Stenbjorn	Ingrid		457
Stenson	Amy		457
Stepakof-Fay	Diane		457
Stepchin	Lorraine		457
Stephan	Elise		457
Stephan	Larisa		457
Stephan	Matthew		457
Stephens			457
Stephens	Dottie		457
Stephens	Johnlyn		457
Stephens	Joyce		457
Stephens	Margaret		457
Stephens	Margaret		457
Stephens	Scott		457
Sterbenz	Frank & Janice		457
Stern	Billy		457
Stern	Jan		457
Stern	Kathy		457
Stern	Melissa		457
Stern	Michelle Halle		457
Sternberg	Lewis		457
Sternlicht	Suzanne		457
Stetson	Stephen		457
Stevens	Andrea		457
Stevens	Donald		457
Stevens	Donald		457
Stevens	Joslin		457
Stevens	Simon		457
Stevens	Todd		457
Stewart	Allison		457
Stewart	Barbara		457
Stewart	Barbara		457
Stewart	Cecile		457
Stewart	Courtney		457
Stewart	Erin		457
Stewart	Greg		457
Stewart	Hafsa		457
Stewart	Heather		457
Stewart	Jenna		457
Stewart	Jennifer		457
Stewart	Jennifer		457
Stewart	Jennifer		457
Stewart	John		457
Stewart	John		457
Stewart	Linda		457
Stewart	Marry		457
Stewart	Renell		457
Stickel	Marge		457
Stickle	John D.		457
Stickney	Janet		457
Stieffel	Kristen		457
Stieler	Lisa		457
Stieler	Lisa		457
Stiers	Phyllis		457
Stiff	Kristin		457
Stiffing	Erin		457
Stiger	Lucille		457
Stiglitz	Jeffrey		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Stigner	Shirley		457
Stiller	Brant S.		457
Stillman	Allison		457
Stillman	Brenda		457
Stillman	Jonathan		457
Stilwell	Tom		457
Stimpert	Jaqueline		457
Stinchcomb	Thomas		457
Stine	Amber		457
Stine	Amber		457
Stine	Jeffrey		457
Stine	Melissa		457
Stober	Paula		457
Stock	Matthew P.		457
Stockdale	Lorraine		457
Stocker	Karl		457
Stockham	Nicholas		457
Stocking	Becky		457
Stocking	Becky		457
Stockley	Kathleen		457
Stockman	S.J.		457
Stockman	Sharon		457
Stockman	Sharon		457
Stockman	Sharon		457
Stockment	Rachael		457
Stock-stanage	Ronda		457
Stoddard	Amy		457
Stoddard	Wade		457
Stoddart	Jane		457
Stoddart	Jane		457
Stoehr	Carrie B.		457
Stoehr	Sean		457
Stoffregen	Mary		457
Stogner	Pam		457
Stoianoff	Brie		457
Stoj	Filip		457
Stokes	D.		457
Stokes	D.D.		457
Stokes	Denese		457
Stokes	Jackie		457
Stokes	John		457
Stoler	Chelsea		457
Stoll	Marica		457
Stolte	Terry		457
Stoltenberg	John		457
Stone	Dana		457
Stone	David J.		457
Stone	Michael		457
Stone	Mike		457
Stone	Nathan		457
Stoneburner	Luke		457
Stoner Muzzin	Ruth		457
Stoppler	Deanna		457
Storelli	Gina		457
Storey	Ann		457
Storm	Elisabeth		457
Storms	Scott		457
Stosik-Moers	Ewa		457
Stothers	Hilton		457
Stoufer	Gay		457
Stout	Laurie		457
Stover	Mark		457
Stover	Michael J.		457
Stover	Sonya		457
Stowe	David		457
Stowell	Emilie		457
Stoyer	Bill		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Stradtman	Theodore		457
Straight	Erin		457
Strain	Darren		457
Straley	Ken		457
Strand	Karen		457
Strand	Karen		457
Strange	Alice		457
Strantz	Judah		457
Strasdas	Christina		457
Strassman	Alfred		457
Stratton	Jewels		457
Stratton	Laurence		457
Stratton	Patrick R.		457
Strauss	Arthur		457
Strauss	Mark		457
Strauss	Mark		457
Strauss	Mark		457
Strawder	Jill		457
Strawn	Jim		457
Strawn	Michael		457
Strayer	Vanessa		457
Straza	Glorianne		457
Street	John R.		457
Streett	Carolann		457
Strehl	Elizabeth		457
Strehnisch	Cedric		457
Streit	Matthew		457
Strelniek	Gerseli		457
Stricker	Barbara		457
Stricker	Meredith		457
Stricker	Robert		457
Strickland	Teri		457
Striegel	Chris		457
Stringer	Lauren		457
Stringer	Mark		457
Stripes	Sharon		457
Stroehnisch	Cedric		457
Stroh	Miranda		457
Strohmenger	Giovanni		457
Strom	Carmi		457
Strommer	Chelle		457
Strong	Jacquelyn		457
Stronstad	Thomas		457
Stross	Susan		457
Stross	Susan		457
Strother	Jennifer		457
Stroud	Sue		457
Stroupe	Mary		457
Strout	Tori		457
Strowd	Richard		457
Struble	Stephanie		457
Struckholz	Corinna		457
Strutner	Frank		457
Stuart	Cynthia		457
Stuart	Denise		457
Stuart	Robin		457
Stubblefield	Joseph		457
Stubbs	Luann		457
Stubenfoll	Len		457
Stucky	Wendy		457
Stulemeijer	Harry		457
Stull	Jack		457
Stumpf	Stacy		457
Sturdevant	Sue		457
Sturgeon	Mitchell		457
Sturgis	Kerry		457
Sturm	Cherie		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sturman	Kevin		457
Sturza	Brett		457
Stutsman	Jeff		457
Stutz	Anne		457
Styve	Orloff		457
Suarez	Ashley		457
Subart	Darwin		457
Suber	Rosalie		457
Such	Jennifer		457
Suda	Laura		457
Sude	Jerry		457
Sudlow	Carol		457
Sudlow	Carol		457
Sudol	Laurie		457
Suggs	Charles		457
Suggs	Kristi		457
Suhre	Robin		457
Sukumar	Nagamani		457
Sulanke	Carol		457
Sulanke	Carol		457
Sullivan	Carol		457
Sullivan	Dan		457
Sullivan	Diana		457
Sullivan	Florence		457
Sullivan	Gayle		457
Sullivan	Helen		457
Sullivan	Kelli		457
Sullivan	Margaret		457
Sullivan	Nancy		457
Sullivan	Rob		457
Sulock	Dorothy		457
Suma	Carol		457
Summerlin	Kristin		457
Summers	Audrey		457
Summers	Audrey		457
Summers	Jim		457
Summers	Jim		457
Summers	Reed		457
Summers-Brown	Sandra		457
Summersell	Debi		457
Summersell	Debi		457
Summerville	Lindsay		457
Sumner	Erica		457
Sumner	Phyllis		457
Sumrall	Amber		457
Sumrow	Cherie		457
Sun	Jane		457
Sunderland	Ann Marie		457
Sunshine	Jane		457
Supanich	Chip		457
Super	Mark		457
Supernaugh	William	US DOI	457
supersano	P.		457
Sura	Susan		457
Surdam	Lisa		457
Surdi	Len		457
Surkin	Charlotte		457
Surma	Carol		457
Sutherland	Megan		457
Sutphin	Andrew		457
Suttkus	Jan		457
Sutton	Carla		457
Sutton	Diane		457
Sutton	Joey		457
Sutton	Joyce		457
Sutton	Neil		457
Sutton	Rebecca		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Sutton	Rebecca		457
Sutton	Steven B.		457
Suzor	Olivier		457
Suzuki	Mika		457
Suzuki	Mika		457
Svenonius	Erica Lynn		457
Svensson	Peter		457
Sventy	Robert		457
Svett	Sandy		457
Swab	Leah		457
Swaine	Laurissa		457
Swanson	Eleanor		457
Swanson	John		457
Swanson	Roxanne & Scott		457
Swanson	Susan		457
Swasey	Anne		457
Sweeden	Erin		457
Sweeden	Erin		457
Sweel	Greg		457
Sweeley	Alice		457
Sweeney	Jay		457
Sweeney	Kathleen		457
Sweeney	Martine		457
Sweeney	Mary Ellen		457
Sweeney	Mary Ellen		457
Sweet	Ellen		457
Sweet	Ellen		457
Sweet	Stacey		457
Sweeton	Stephanie		457
Swehla	Lisa		457
Swendsen	Catherine		457
Swift	David		457
Swift	Michael		457
Swigert	Sheila		457
Swinehart	Anneke		457
Swinehart	Bobby L.		457
Swinehart	Carol		457
Switalski	Adam		457
Switzer	Andrew		457
Swope	Gail		457
Swope	Katrina		457
Swope	Linda		457
Swtavisky	William		457
Swyryn	Barbara		457
Syed	Shakira		457
Sylvester	Stephen		457
Symington	C.S.		457
Symington	Cindy		457
Symmons	Susan		457
Symour	Paula		457
Synowicz	Janet		457
Sytnik	Debbie		457
Syverson	Lacy		457
Szabo	Terry		457
Szalacinski	Linda		457
Szalay	Amy		457
Szalega	Marianne		457
Szanyi	Gail		457
Szczepaniak	Susan		457
Szendroi	Annamaria		457
Szivos	Richard		457
Sztwiertnia	Marcin		457
Sztwiertnia	Marcin		457
Sztwiertnia	Marcin		457
Szuja	Walter		457
Tabb	Neva		457
Taber	Marilyn		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Tabor	Nona		457
Tacaf	Christina		457
Tacelli	Cynthia		457
Tache	Bill		457
Tacker	Barbara		457
Taddeo	Toni		457
Tagg	Step		457
Taggart	Tate		457
Takenaka	Leslie		457
Takeuchi	Mark		457
Talaga	Ken		457
Talbot	Barbara		457
Talbot	Jonathan		457
Talentino	Andrea		457
Talentino	Arnold		457
Talley	Ronald		457
Tallmadge	Dara		457
Tamaran	Rachael		457
Tanaka	Yukari		457
Tancik	Deborah		457
Taner	Adele		457
Tanguis	Helen		457
Tankell	Dana		457
Tankenson	Ethel		457
Tankersley	Kathy		457
Tankersley	Kelly		457
Tanner	Aenslee		457
Tanner	April		457
Tanner	Cerissa		457
Tanner	Trieve		457
Tansley	Denise		457
Tanzer	Claudia		457
Tapia	Ginger		457
Tapia	Sandra		457
Tappan	Roger		457
Tarajkowski	Lila		457
Taran	Diamond		457
Taran	Diamond		457
Taranto	Terry		457
Taraschi	Theresa		457
Tardiff	Michelle		457
Tarnoff	Geraldine		457
Tarnowski	Barbara		457
Tarrant	Sam		457
Taskh	Misa		457
Tasoff	Jack		457
Tass	Charles		457
Tatarzyn	Ken		457
Tate	Marc S.		457
Tate	Suzanne		457
Tatko	Kathryn		457
Taub	Linda		457
Taub	Melissa		457
Tauer	Linda		457
Taulman	Jim		457
Tauscheck	Steve		457
Tavenner	Lenah		457
Taverna	Donna		457
Taylor	A.L		457
Taylor	Aileen		457
Taylor	Aileen		457
Taylor	Amy		457
Taylor	Andrea		457
Taylor	Andrew		457
Taylor	Andy		457
Taylor	Candace		457
Taylor	Carol		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Taylor	Chris		457
Taylor	Chris		457
Taylor	Connie		457
Taylor	Daniel		457
Taylor	Daphne		457
Taylor	Davis		457
Taylor	Edna		457
Taylor	Fred		457
Taylor	Heather		457
Taylor	Heather & Ric		457
Taylor	James		457
Taylor	Jane		457
Taylor	Jeremy		457
Taylor	Jeremy		457
Taylor	Jillian		457
Taylor	Jim		457
Taylor	Joy		457
Taylor	Kate		457
Taylor	Kenneth		457
Taylor	Kim		457
Taylor	Laura		457
Taylor	Laura		457
Taylor	Lauryn		457
Taylor	Lesley		457
Taylor	Marie		457
Taylor	Michael		457
Taylor	Natalie		457
Taylor	Nick		457
Taylor	Oakley		457
Taylor	Paige		457
Taylor	Pamela		457
Taylor	Peggy		457
Taylor	Peggy		457
Taylor	Renick		457
Taylor	Rick		457
Taylor	Rick		457
Taylor	Scott		457
Taylor	Scott		457
Taylor	Scott		457
Taylor	Shelley		457
Taylor	Stephanie		457
Taylor	Victoria		457
Taylor	William		457
Tearick	Pamela		457
Teders	Frances		457
Tedesco	Joe		457
Teelin	Dasha		457
Teepen	Paul		457
Teeters	Robert		457
Teirlinck	Marijke		457
Teister	Robert		457
Teiszen	Jonathan		457
Telafici	Michael		457
Telford	Charles		457
Telles	April		457
Temby	Debra		457
Temko	H		457
Temple	Charlotte		457
Templer	Amanda		457
Tenbrink	Jason		457
Tennant	Wendy		457
Tenney	Megan		457
Tenzer	Fred		457
Teplin	Lynne		457
Tepper	Jon		457
Tepper	Linda		457
Tepper	Marian		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Terauds	Tatjana		457
Terbot	Lee		457
Terbot	Lee		457
Terellan-Flaherty	Marije		457
Terellan-Flaherty	Marije		457
Terletzky	Pat		457
Terrell	Kristin		457
Terrell	Lisa		457
Terry	Betty		457
Terry	Lisa		457
Terry	Rod		457
Tershy	Ellie		457
Tessler	Bari		457
Tessnow	Heiki		457
Tetreault	Dave		457
Tevyaw	Josette		457
Thacker	Barbara		457
Thacker	Barbara		457
Thackery	Herb		457
Thatcher	Diana		457
Thayer	Byron		457
Thelander	Donna		457
Theodore	Mickey		457
Therese	Maria		457
Therese	Maria		457
Therkelsen	Laura		457
Theve-Cupples	Michelle		457
Thibodeau	Jennifer		457
Thibodeaux	Robert		457
Thiele	Joanne		457
Thiele	Joanne		457
Thiele	Joanne		457
Thieme	Mary		457
Thies	Diane		457
Thigpen	David		457
Thill	Howard J.		457
Thill	Kristie		457
Thom	Jonathan		457
Thoman	Ron		457
Thoman	Ron		457
Thomas	Allison		457
Thomas	Allison		457
Thomas	Autumn		457
Thomas	Bob		457
Thomas	Brian		457
Thomas	C.A.		457
Thomas	Charles		457
Thomas	Christina		457
Thomas	David		457
Thomas	Derek		457
Thomas	Ed		457
Thomas	Ed		457
Thomas	F.		457
Thomas	Gavin		457
Thomas	Gerald		457
Thomas	Graham		457
Thomas	Graham		457
Thomas	Ian		457
Thomas	Ian		457
Thomas	Ian		457
Thomas	Jackson		457
Thomas	Jacqueline		457
Thomas	Julie		457
Thomas	Kimberly		457
Thomas	Lynn		457
Thomas	Maria		457
Thomas	Mary		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Thomas	Melissa		457
Thomas	Pat		457
Thomas	Portia		457
Thomas	Priscilla		457
Thomas	Raechelle		457
Thomas	Sarah		457
Thomas	Stephanie		457
Thomas	Susan		457
Thomas	Theresa		457
Thomas	Tracey		457
Thomas	Tracey		457
Thomas	Yvonne		457
Thomaschek	Lisa		457
Thomopoulos	Denis		457
Thompson	Adella		457
Thompson	Alexis		457
Thompson	Alison		457
Thompson	April		457
Thompson	Ben		457
Thompson	Darla		457
Thompson	Debbie		457
Thompson	Elwood		457
Thompson	Erik		457
Thompson	Gail		457
Thompson	Greig		457
Thompson	Harry		457
Thompson	Jeanne		457
Thompson	Jennifer		457
Thompson	Joe		457
Thompson	Joshua		457
Thompson	Katherine		457
Thompson	Kathryn		457
Thompson	L.E.		457
Thompson	lliam		457
Thompson	Maragaret		457
Thompson	Mark		457
Thompson	Mark		457
Thompson	Matthew		457
Thompson	Nate		457
Thompson	Pat		457
Thompson	Robert & Sharon		457
Thompson	Stephen & Deborah		457
Thompson	Steven		457
Thompson	Takako		457
Thompson	Virginia		457
Thompson	Wayne		457
Thompson-Hodge	Kara		457
Thomson	Armida		457
Thomson	Melissa		457
Thomson Jr.	Brad A.		457
Thorley	Stephen		457
Thorley	Stephen		457
Thornburgh	Jack		457
Thorne	Lisa		457
Thornton	Leslie		457
Thornton	Lisa		457
Thornton	Michael		457
Thornton	Susan		457
Thorp	Valerie		457
Thorpe	Hester		457
Thorpe	Justin		457
Thorsen	Vivian		457
Thoumi	Gabriel		457
Thouvenin	Danielle		457
Thrower	Allana		457
Thu	Eric		457
Thunen	Erif		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Thurgate	Nan		457
Thurlbeck	Nancy		457
Thurman	Ganden		457
Thurman	James		457
Thurow	Greg		457
Thurston	Marthalie		457
Thurston	Marthalie		457
Thurston	Polly		457
Thurston	Thomas		457
Tice	Paula		457
Tidwell	Aubrey		457
Tidwell	Gloria		457
Tidwell	Joan		457
Tidwell	Tanna		457
Tieman	Jennifer		457
Tietjen	Debbie		457
Tietjen	Sheri		457
Tigar	Robert		457
Tiger	Lili		457
Tijerina	Patricia		457
Tilger	Bernadette		457
Tillery	Rick		457
Tillery	Tammy		457
Tilley	Sharon		457
Tillis	Robert		457
Timberlake	Jim		457
Timbers	Sylvia		457
Timbers	Sylvia		457
Timm	Susan		457
Timmerman	Don		457
Timmerman	Gayle		457
Timmerman	Nora		457
Tingler	Cheryl		457
Tinley	Andrew		457
Tinnell	Ingrid		457
Tinnin	Jeerad		457
Tinsley	Terry		457
Tipperman	Mark		457
Tippett	James Jade		457
Tippett	Terri		457
Tippmann	Nick		457
Tipton	Tim		457
Tirados	Aleli		457
Tischer	Eric		457
Tissot	Josee		457
Titterington	Amy		457
Titus	Denise		457
Titus	Priscilla		457
Tivoliny	Albert & Sylvia		457
Tkac	Sara		457
Tlinn	L. Dwayne		457
Tobak	Lyannae		457
Tobin	Linda		457
Tobin	Molly		457
Tobin	Sarah		457
Tobkin	Mark		457
Tobolski	Dale		457
Todaro	Kevin		457
Todd	Edward		457
Todd	Jan		457
Todd	Jeanne Marie		457
Todd	Letitia		457
Todd	Letitia		457
Tola	Sara		457
Tolbert	Bentley		457
Tole	Meredith		457
Tolles	Deniis		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Tollison	Denice		457
Tolman	Tara		457
Tolzman	Gaile		457
Tom	Denise		457
Tomaino	Laura		457
Tomaschko	Lauren		457
Tomasik	Eric		457
Tomczeszyn	Lisa		457
Tomkiewicz	William		457
Tomlin	Chris		457
Tomlinson	Philip		457
Tompkins	Colleen		457
Tompkins	J.A.		457
Tompkins	Jeffrey		457
Tompkins	Kali		457
Toms	Ann		457
Toney	Charlene		457
Toney	Jay		457
Toney	Kevin		457
Toohey	Sarah		457
Torizzo	Chris		457
Torizzo	Jon		457
Tornow	Albert		457
Torop	Judith		457
Torralbas	Alex		457
Torre-Bueno	Ava		457
Torres	Carlos		457
Torres	Emily		457
Torres	Rebeca		457
Torres	Semu		457
Torretta	Ron		457
Torres	Jennifer		457
Torrison	William		457
Torson	Dianna		457
Toth	Sarah		457
Toth	Terry		457
Toush	Lawrence		457
Tova Primer	Jessica		457
Towers	Steven		457
Towers	Mary		457
Towle	Kenneth		457
Towne	Anna		457
Townley	Shelley		457
Towns	Lytfi		457
Townsend	Roger		457
Townsend	Sara		457
Towson	Margaret		457
Tozier	Alison		457
Tozzi	Lauren		457
Tracy	Michael		457
Tracy	Michael		457
Trahan	Cynthia		457
Trainum	Carla		457
Trammel	Kevin		457
Tramposh	Debora		457
Trapani	Frank		457
Trapp	Barbara		457
Traughber	Cheryl		457
Travillian	Angela		457
Travis	Steve		457
Travoli	James F.		457
Traynor	Mary		457
Treadwell	Cheryl & Daniel		457
Treap	Katharine		457
Tredennick	JoAnn		457
Trejo	Tonatiuh		457
Tremblay	Michelle		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Trent	Tiffany		457
Trepes	Paul		457
Trepp	Michael		457
Trester	Robert		457
Treu	Kate		457
Trevino	J. Michael		457
Trexler	Shawn		457
Trexler	Todd		457
Trigalet	Anita		457
Trimarchi	Judith		457
Trimble	Myrl		457
Tringone	Carlo		457
Triplett	Tia		457
Tripp	Katie		457
Tripsanszki	Ildiko		457
Trisch	Kreg		457
Tritsch	Kreg		457
Tritsch	Kreg		457
Trivedi	Avani		457
Trivedi	Subir		457
Trivisonno	Susan		457
Tropp	Jessica		457
Troselair	Steve		457
Trott	Josephine		457
Trotta	Kristina		457
Trotter	Guy and Linda		457
Trotter	Kay		457
Troup	Janice		457
Troup	Scott		457
Trout	Andrew		457
Trout	Jason		457
Trouw	Norman		457
Troxel	Jeff		457
Troxel	Olga		457
Troyanovich	Stephen		457
Troyer	Jim		457
Troyer	Laurie		457
Truax	Wayne		457
Truax	Wayne		457
Truax	Wayne		457
Trudeau	Jacqueline		457
True	Sara		457
Trueblood	Ann		457
Truini	Donna		457
Trull	Joe		457
Trumbull	Bill		457
Trump	Leon		457
Trussell	Zak		457
Trutter	Larry		457
Tsandes	Jamie		457
Tsang	Sauwah		457
Tsangaris	Michael		457
Tschopp	Veronique		457
Tsu	Rachel		457
Tuason	Ron		457
Tuck	Burnis E. (Gene)		457
Tucker	Aaron		457
Tucker	K		457
Tucker	Robin		457
Tucker	Rusty		457
Tucker	Sandra		457
Tucker	Sean		457
Tucker	Thomas		457
Tuckfield	Tristen		457
Tudisco	Steve		457
Tudisco	Steve		457
Tuff	Paul		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Tuffner	Kenneth		457
Tuffner	Kenneth		457
Tung	Jennifer		457
Tung	Steven		457
Tuning	Travis		457
Tunstall	Laymon		457
Tuoran	Tuoce		457
Tupper	Mariana		457
Tupper	Meredith		457
Turbin	Mark		457
Turek	Gabriella		457
Turek	Gabriella		457
Turk	Matt		457
Turley	Amanda		457
Turley	Doug		457
Turley	Laura		457
Turnage	Cyndy		457
Turnbull	Malti		457
Turnbull	Matt		457
Turnburke	Janet		457
Turner	Celeste		457
Turner	connie		457
Turner	Irene		457
Turner	John		457
Turner	John		457
Turner	K.		457
Turner	Kim		457
Turner	Leslie		457
Turner	Norman		457
Turney	Laura		457
Turos	Attila		457
Turpin	Maria		457
Tuscano	Barry		457
Tustison	Susan		457
Tutihasi	R-Laurraine		457
Tutor	Sherida		457
Tuttle	Brenda		457
Tuttle	Hilaire		457
Tuttle	Susan		457
Tuttle	William		457
Tvedten	Victor		457
Twiggs	Diane		457
Twiggs	Jeremy		457
Twitty	Eric		457
Twyman	Larry		457
Tyler	James		457
Tyler	Martha		457
Tymkiw	Liz		457
Tynberg	Alexander		457
Tyndall	Barbara		457
Uchtman	Vernon		457
Ude	Wayne		457
Uharriet	Sarah		457
Ulano	Nancy		457
Ullman	Kyle		457
Ulrich	Kristin		457
Ulrich	Louise		457
Umoette	Debra		457
Underwood	Debra		457
Underwood Jr.	Charles A.		457
Ungar	Elizabeth		457
Unger	Kris		457
Unruh	Glen		457
Untalan	Meris		457
Upchurch	Pat		457
Updike	Kelley		457
Urban	Diana		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Urban	Donna		457
Urban	John		457
Urban	Marla		457
Urbanik	Tara		457
Urbany	Alan		457
Urgiles	Irma		457
Urionabarrenetxea	Pedro		457
Usher	Craig		457
Usher	Craig		457
Usrey	Warren		457
Ussery	Rick		457
Uttaro	Robert		457
Uttayaya	Sonya		457
Vachatova	Martina		457
Vachon	Paloma		457
Vadala	Cinthea		457
Vail	Sheri		457
Vaillancourt	Keyra		457
Vajames	Carole		457
Valdez	Quilla		457
Valek	Edward		457
Valenson	Gail		457
Valenson	Gail		457
Valentin	Terra		457
Valenty	Allene		457
Valenziano	Chris		457
Valera Gil	Catherine		457
Valladares	Rene		457
Vallee	Colette		457
Vallery	Paige		457
Vallery	Earl		457
Valli	Kathleen		457
Vallone	Cheryl		457
Vallone	Cheryl		457
Vallor	Honor		457
Valsente	Christy		457
Van	Maria		457
van Asten	Michelle		457
van Atta	Karen		457
Van Beber	Kat		457
Van Buren	Antoinette		457
Van Curen	Paula		457
Van Datta	Jennifer		457
Van De Water	Cor		457
Van De Werken	Paula		457
Van Dellen	Adrian		457
Van Dellen	Adrian		457
van der Voort	Eric		457
van der Voort	Murphy		457
van der Voort	Murphy		457
van der Voort	Suzanna		457
van der Voort	Suzanna		457
Van Doren	Janine		457
Van Eerd	Eileen		457
Van Eycken	An		457
Van Fosson	Julie		457
Van Geest	Robin		457
Van Gemert	Alan		457
Van Haren	Gail		457
Van Haverbeke	David		457
Van Kemseke	Marlisa		457
Van Linden	Stacia		457
Van Loo	Patrick		457
Van Manen	Dave		457
van Nifterik	Ellen		457
Van Orden	Nancy		457
Van Patten	Charles		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Van Schaick	Sally		457
van Sunder	David		457
Van Vlaenderen	Calandria		457
Van Voerkens	Jacqueline		457
Van Wicklen	Betty		457
Van Wicklen	Betty		457
Van Wicklen	Betty		457
Van Wicklen	Betty		457
VanAssche	Gerard		457
Vanbeek	Celeste		457
Vance	Barbara		457
Vancil	Susan		457
Vandegrift	Julia		457
Vandergriff	Kristina		457
Vanderheiden	Heidi		457
Vanderhoef	L.W.		457
Vanderhoof	Doug		457
Vanderleelie	Roy		457
Vanderleelie	Roy		457
Vanderpool	Reba		457
Vanderschaaf	Carol		457
Vanderwall	Rodney		457
Vander-Weerdt	Jess		457
VanderWerff	Brian		457
Vanderweyden	Lee		457
Vandiver	Jo		457
VanDusen	Janice		457
VanDusen	Janice		457
VanEaton	Harmony		457
Vanek	Denis		457
Vang	Yeeleng		457
VanHorn	Estella		457
Vanman	Joyce		457
Vann	Clinton		457
Vanore	Victoria		457
Vansleet	Thomas		457
Vanwhy	Jill		457
Vanwinkle	Leah		457
Varbalow	Jennifer		457
Varcoe	Ellis		457
Varelas	Melissa		457
Varga	Andrea		457
Vargas	Erika		457
Vargas	Lisa		457
Varley	Judy		457
Varner	Alex		457
Varner	Joan		457
Varron	Guy		457
Vars	Jacquelyn		457
Vartanian	Janess		457
Vasko	Jeanette		457
Vasko	Jeanette		457
Vasko	Jeanette		457
Vasko	Joseph		457
Vasko	Joseph		457
Vasko	Joseph		457
Vasquez	Leah		457
Vassos	Angelo		457
Vassy	Arthur		457
Vastola	Michael		457
Vath	Deborah		457
Vatter	Marc		457
Vaughan	Lisa		457
Vaughn	Bonnie		457
Vaughn	Bonnie		457
Vaughn	James		457
Vaughn	Keith		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Vayda	Karen		457
Vayda	Karen		457
Vayhinger	Nancy		457
Vears	Jean		457
Veazey	Leah		457
Veazey	Leah		457
Vedros	Stephen		457
Velandra	Paul		457
Velasquez	Elinor		457
Venegas	Faith		457
Vengopalan	Vasan		457
Ventre	John		457
Ver Meer	Shellie		457
Veraldi	Gerard		457
Veraldi	Gerard		457
Verga	Deborah		457
Vergnani	Robert		457
Verley	Calvin L.		457
Verner	Meg		457
Vernon	Kezia		457
Vero	Paul		457
Verrelli	Vinceno		457
Vertrees	Gerald		457
Vescovo	Mark		457
Vesleno	Russell		457
Vesleno	Russell		457
Vetrano	Tony		457
Vetrano	Tony		457
Vezza	Matt		457
Vice	Daniel		457
Vice	Daniel		457
Vice	Daniel R.		457
Vick	Sandra		457
Vickers	Allan		457
Victor	Arisa		457
Vidal	Cathy		457
Vidales	Melissa		457
Vidales	Melissa		457
Vienonen	Mika & Rachel		457
Vieyra	Sylvia		457
Vieyra	Sylvia		457
Vigil	Gloria		457
Vigil	Jennifer		457
Vigoda	Cheryl		457
Vilas	Diana		457
Villanueva	Russell		457
Villars	Julia		457
Villars de Guevara	pamela		457
Villaume	Daniel		457
Villavicencio	Alan		457
Villavicencio	Alan		457
Villavicencio	Alan		457
Villeneuve	Derek		457
Villeneuve	Michele		457
Vincench	Robert		457
Vincent	Andrew		457
Vincent	Derek		457
Vincent	Joseph		457
Vincent	Judy		457
Vincent	Judy		457
Vincent	Randy		457
Vincent	Shirley		457
Vinciquerra	Ken		457
Vine	Gabriel		457
Vines	Christina		457
Vinet	Patricia		457
Vinet	Paul		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Vinson	Karl		457
Vinson	Leslie		457
Vintervold	Terje		457
Virga	Vint		457
Virgin	Michael		457
Visci	Gina		457
Visser	Mimi		457
Vitale	Barbara		457
Vitale	Laura		457
Vitolo	Thomas		457
Vitulano	Karen		457
Vitulano	Karten		457
Vivori	Carol		457
Vivori	Carol		457
Vivori	Carol		457
Vlach	Josh		457
Voce	Paula		457
Voelk	Linda		457
Voeller	Estelle		457
Vogel	Diane		457
Vogel	Sally		457
Vogelzang	Raymond		457
Vogt	Emily		457
Voigt	Peter		457
Voise	Erich		457
Volat	Lia		457
Voll	Susan		457
Volle	Gayle		457
Vollmer	Alexander		457
Volz	Brad		457
von Hippel	Ted		457
von Hoffmann	Mari		457
von Perner	Caroline		457
von Zangenberg	William		457
Vonderheide	Blake		457
Vongiebel	Robert		457
Vongiebel	Robert		457
Voorhies	Bill & Marilyn		457
Voorhies	Bill & Marilyn		457
Voorhies	Bill &Marilyn		457
Voorhis	Catherine		457
Vorac	Pete		457
Vormbrock	Marianna		457
Vosek	Saul		457
Voss	Raymond		457
Vuich-Detelich	Denise		457
Vukic	Nina		457
Vukin	Matthew		457
Vulli	Marianna		457
Vuosalo	Carl		457
Vuyas	Victor		457
W.	Matthew		457
Wabnitz	Cecile		457
Waclawski	Jay		457
Wade	Cindy		457
Wade	Jay		457
Wade	Jay		457
Wade	John		457
Wade	John		457
Wade	John		457
Wade	Nora		457
Wageman	James		457
Wager	Raymond		457
Wages	John		457
Waghalter	Lynn		457
Wagner	Amy		457
Wagner	Betsy		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wagner	Blu		457
Wagner	Carol		457
Wagner	Craig		457
Wagner	David		457
Wagner	Erma		457
Wagner	Gretchen		457
Wagner	Jackson		457
Wagner	James		457
Wagner	James		457
Wagner	Kent		457
Wagner	Michael		457
Wagner	Milton		457
Wagner	Robert		457
Wagner	Ruth S.		457
Wagner	Sarah		457
Wagner	Sienna		457
Wagner	Theresa		457
Wagoner	Tammy		457
Wagoner	Veronica		457
Wagoner	Will		457
Wagoner	William		457
Wahlquist	Brent	Office of Surface Mining	457
Waine	Kenneth		457
Waine	Linda		457
Waine	Mary		457
Waitz	Ronald		457
Waitz	Ronald		457
Wakefield	Donna		457
Walbert	Tammy		457
Walden	Jennifer		457
Walden	Shirley		457
Walden	Todd		457
Waldner	Carol		457
Waldner	Carol		457
Waldner	Joseph		457
Waldner	Joseph		457
Waldner	Mark		457
Waldorf	Valerie		457
Waldron-Lehner	Melissa		457
Waldroop	Sue		457
Waldroup	Linda		457
Waldrum	Carolyn		457
Walhovd	Elise		457
Walkden	James		457
Walkden	Jessica		457
Walker	Andrew		457
Walker	Anne		457
Walker	Anthony		457
Walker	April		457
Walker	Carol		457
Walker	David		457
Walker	Deborah		457
Walker	Gary		457
Walker	Grace		457
Walker	Heather		457
Walker	James		457
Walker	Judy		457
Walker	Kathryn		457
Walker	Katrina		457
Walker	Kirby		457
Walker	Leslie		457
Walker	Leslie		457
Walker	Lewis		457
Walker	Mary		457
Walker	Michelle		457
Walker	Paul		457
Walker	Peter		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Walker	Sam		457
Walker	Susan		457
Walker	Teresa		457
Walker	Thomas		457
Walker	W.		457
Walker	Wendy		457
Wall	Jennifer		457
Wallace	Basil		457
Wallace	Dawn		457
Wallace	Don		457
Wallace	Kenneth		457
Wallace	Kristin		457
Wallace	Matt		457
Wallace	Misha		457
Wallack	John		457
Wallbaum	Sarah		457
Waller	Judith		457
Waller	Kaylee		457
Walling	Tellie		457
Wallis	Dorothy		457
Wallis	Gertrude		457
Walls	Jack		457
Walls	Lisa		457
Walp	Cathleen		457
Walp	Cathleen		457
Walp	Cathleen		457
Walraven	William		457
Walsh	Carol		457
Walsh	Carol		457
Walsh	Catherine		457
Walsh	Christopher		457
Walsh	Coreen		457
Walsh	Dave		457
Walsh	John		457
Walsh	Lawrence		457
Walsh	Maggie		457
Walsh	Peter		457
Walstad	Kristin		457
Walter	Crystal		457
Walter	Lynn		457
Walter	Megan		457
Walter	Perianne		457
Walter	Sandra		457
Walter	William, Laura, & Geoffrey		457
Walters	Lynn		457
Walters	Sandra		457
Walters	Thomas J.		457
Waltes	Debbi		457
Walton	Doris		457
Waltz	Tara		457
Walz	Celeste		457
Walz	Vincent		457
Wambeke	Cherie		457
Wampler	Timothy		457
Wang	Anne		457
Wang	Anne		457
Wang	Anne		457
Wang	George		457
Wanning	Martha		457
Warchola	Russell		457
Ward	Alisha		457
Ward	Andy		457
Ward	Brent		457
Ward	Christina		457
Ward	Eric		457
Ward	Gina		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ward	Melissa		457
Ward	Monica		457
Ward	Pamela		457
Ward	Philip		457
Ward	Sarah		457
Ward	Sarah		457
Ward	Shirley		457
Wardell	John		457
Warder	Josh		457
Ware	Keith F.		457
Ware	Kendra		457
Warehime	Cindy		457
Warf	Tayna		457
Warford	Leslie		457
Wargo	Cynthia		457
Warner	Adrienne		457
Warner	Amanda		457
Warner	Barbara		457
Warner	Cheryl		457
Warner	David		457
Warner	John		457
Warner	Les		457
Warner	Lynn		457
Warner	Robert		457
Warnes	Brent		457
Warnke	Todd		457
Warnke	Todd		457
Warren	Jill		457
Warren	Jill		457
Warren	John		457
Warren	Kenneth		457
Warren	M.		457
Warren	Michael		457
Warren	Michelle		457
Warren	Roxanne		457
Warwick	Jon		457
Waserman	Robyn		457
Washburn	Scott		457
Wasli	Bonita & Kevin		457
Wasserman	Bernard		457
Wasserman	Carol		457
Wasserman	Robyn		457
Wassman	Tracy		457
Wasson	Melinda		457
Watchman	Laura		457
Waterfield	Laura		457
Waterman	Julie		457
Waterman	June		457
Waterman	Marilyn		457
Waters	Janet		457
Waters	Laura		457
Waters	Les		457
Waters	Rafael		457
Waters	Timothy		457
Watkins	Billie		457
Watkins	Donna		457
Watkins	Kristi		457
Watkins	Monica		457
Watson	Chris		457
Watson	Chris		457
Watson	Claire		457
Watson	Courtney		457
Watson	Dan		457
Watson	Deira		457
Watson	Jennifer		457
Watson	John		457
Watson	Kevin		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Watson	Linda		457
Watson	Tom		457
Watt	Galen		457
Watts	Barb		457
Watts	Barb		457
Watts	Jamison		457
Watts	Kathleen		457
Watts	Michelle		457
Wauchope	Neal		457
Wauters	Carol		457
Wave	Rebecca		457
Waxman	Edward		457
Waxman	Edward		457
Way	Virgiliana		457
Wayman	Dorothy		457
Wayne	Julia		457
Waynor	Richard		457
Waytz	Anita & Jack		457
Wdowin	Aaron		457
Wearn	Ethan		457
Weatherman	Suzanne		457
Weaver	James		457
Weaver	Margaret		457
Weaver	Melinda		457
Weaver	Melinda		457
Webb	Deborah		457
Webb	Deborah & Mark		457
Webb	He		457
Webb	Jacki		457
Webb	Jodi		457
Webb	Michael		457
Webb	Nancy		457
Webb	Penni		457
Webber Stout	Laurie		457
Weber	Betty & John		457
Weber	Charles		457
Weber	Christy		457
Weber	Jeff		457
Weber	Jeff		457
Weber	Jim		457
Weber	Majill-Lee		457
Weber	Niklos		457
Weber	Rose		457
Weber	Roslind		457
Weber	Sandy		457
Weber	Ted		457
Weber	Ted		457
Weber	William		457
Weberg	William		457
Weber-Harris	Mary		457
Webreck	Jacquline		457
Webreck	Jacquline		457
Webster	Diana		457
Webster	Ellen		457
Webster	Isaac		457
Webster	Nicholas		457
Wechter	Paula		457
Weckenman	Kate		457
Wedel	Elizabeth		457
Wedman	Noreen		457
Wee	Brian		457
Weed	Jennifer		457
Weed	Peter		457
Weeden	Mary		457
Weeding	Denis		457
Weeditz	Paul E.		457
Weeks	Cynthia		457

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Weeks	Cynthia		457
Weeks	Gregory		457
Weeks	Jon		457
Weems	William		457
Wegeforth	Jo		457
Weggeland	Claudette		457
Wegmann	Susan		457
Wegner	Pamela		457
Wehrly	Donald		457
Wehruny	Marlo		457
Weichert	Thomas		457
Weichinger	Lloyd		457
Weichker	Dorothy		457
Weickert	Thomas		457
Weidhaas	Diann		457
Weidhaas	Diann		457
Weidner	T.J.		457
Weigel	R.		457
Weigert	Kelsey		457
Weigert	Sheila		457
Weigle	Sara		457
Weimar	Isabel		456
Weiner	Jordan		456
Weiner	Peter		456
Weiner	Peter		456
Weiner	Roberta		456
Weiner	Susan		456
Weingartner	Jason		456
Weinstein	Deborah		456
Weinstein	Devyn		456
Weinstein	Joshua		456
Weinstein	Joshua		456
Weintraub	Michael		456
Weinzweig	Michael		456
Weir	Bridgette		456
Weir	Bridgette		456
Weir	Scott		456
Weis	Tom		456
Weise	Bruce		456
Weisenbloom	Joan		456
Weisner	Mark		456
Weiss	Chris		456
Weiss	Emily		456
Weiss	Eric		456
Weiss	Gabrielle		456
Weiss	Robert		456
Weiss	Stuart		456
Weissman	Adam		456
Weissman	David		456
Weitendorf	Nancy		456
Weitkunat	Richard		456
Weitzel	Tim		456
Welch	Elisa		456
Welch	Jan		456
Welch	Mary		456
Welch	Sylvia		456
Weldon	Marianne		456
Welke	Margaret		456
Welker	James		456
Wellborn	Robert		456
Weller	Kerry		456
Weller	Sarah		456
Welles	Morgan		456
Wellhodsen	Jack E.		456
Wellington	Sara		456
Wellman	Michael		456
Wells	Amanda		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wells	Amanda		456
Wells	Andrea		456
Wells	Holly		456
Wells	Jason		456
Wells	Karen		456
Wells	Karen		456
Wells	Karen		456
Wells	Marlon		456
Wells	Paul		456
Wells	Philip		456
Wells	Sara		456
Wells	Sue		456
Wells	Teresa		456
Welp	Cathleen		456
Welsh	Candace		456
Welsh	Cathy		456
Welsh	Patricia		456
Welter	Debra		456
Welter	Jenny		456
Weltsch	Juli		456
Wempe	Denise		456
Wen	Frederick		456
Wen	Frederick		456
Wendel	Tara		456
Wendt	Carrie		456
Wendt	Gregory		456
Wenger	Kent		456
Wenger	Nat		456
Wengrovius	Jennie		456
Wennstrom	Karen		456
Wensel	Mark		456
Wensel	Mark		456
Wenstrup	Deanna		456
Wentworth	Kimberly		456
Wentzel	Mary		456
Wenzel	Vikiirna		456
Wepner	Sarita		456
Werbel	Lea		456
Werdin	Gwendolyn		456
Werlink	Rudy		456
Wermus	Susan		456
Werner	Fred		456
Werner	Kirstyn		456
Werner	Ralph		456
Werner	Stephen		456
Wersinger	Katherine		456
Werth	W.		456
Wertheim	Robin		456
Wertz	Wendy		456
Wertz	Wendy		456
Weschler	Michael		456
Wescott	Gary		456
Wesley	Alexis		456
Wesley	Diana		456
Wesley	Susan		456
Wesner-Assaf	Donna		456
Wess	Brian		456
Wessells	Robert		456
Wesselman	Daniel		456
West	Crystal		456
West	Linda		456
West	Lorna		456
West	Natalie		456
West	Raymond		456
West	Rinda		456
West	Stephanie		456
West	Stephanie		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
West	Steve		456
West	Vickie		456
Westby	Berit		456
Westcott	Robin		456
Westenberg	Ryan		456
Westenberger	Scott		456
Westerman	Vivian		456
Westerman	Vivian		456
Western	Anne		456
Westgate	Christina		456
Westling	Louise		456
Westman	Lisa		456
Weston	Maria		456
Weston	Tiffany		456
Wetherby	Aelwen		456
Wetherby	Aelwen		456
Wetherington	Rusty		456
Wetmore	Tony		456
Wetstone	Greg		456
Wetzel	Evelyn		456
Weust	John J.		456
Wexler	Judy		456
Wexstein	David		456
Whalan	Enza		456
Whaley	Richard & Susan		456
Wharton	Barbara		456
Wharton	Noel		456
Wharton	Noel		456
Wheat	Elizabeth		456
Wheatley	Benjamin		456
Wheatley	Denise		456
Wheatley	Denise		456
Wheeler	Anne		456
Wheeler	Breana		456
Wheeler	Breana		456
Wheeler	Brian		456
Wheeler	Elise		456
Wheeler	Janice		456
Wheeler	Janice		456
Wheeler	Jeanne		456
Wheeler	Jesse		456
Wheeler	Mark		456
Wheeler	Micky		456
Wheeler	Robert		456
Wheeler	Terry		456
Whelan	Esther		456
Wherley	Jay		456
Whestone	Kirsten		456
Whiles	Matt R.	Southern Illinois University	456
Whisenhunt	Erich		456
Whisman	Jon		456
Whisonant	Bob		456
Whitaker	Dawn		456
Whitaker	Michael		456
Whitaker	Ronald		456
White	Azlan		456
White	Bart		456
White	Cay		456
White	Christopher		456
White	David		456
White	Dawn		456
White	Dawn		456
White	Debbie		456
White	Dennis		456
White	Elise		456
White	Emily		456
White	Erica		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
White	James C.		456
White	Janice		456
White	Janice		456
White	Jennifer		456
White	Jessee		456
White	Lois		456
White	Louis		456
White	Luanne		456
White	Lyman		456
White	Megan		456
White	Melissa		456
White	Noel		456
White	Richard		456
White	Rick		456
White	Rodney		456
White	Shawn		456
White	Sue		456
White	Terry M.		456
White	Timothy		456
White	Tracey		456
White	Vance		456
White	Wendy		456
Whitehead	James		456
Whitehead	James & Elana		456
Whitehead	Michael		456
Whitehead	Pat B.		456
Whitehouse	Daniel		456
Whiteside	S.C.		456
Whiteside	Shaun		456
Whitlark	Lucille		456
Whitlark	Lucille		456
Whitlatch	Brad		456
Whitler	John		456
Whitman	Aimee		456
Whitman	Harold		456
Whitmire	Diane		456
Whitmire	Diane		456
Whitmire	Diane		456
Whitmire	Diane		456
Whitmore	Daniel		456
Whitnall	Linda		456
Whitney	John A.		456
Whitney	Lori		456
Whitney	Lynn		456
Whitney	Vicki		456
Whittier	Marlis		456
Wiberg	Tiffani		456
Wible	Susan		456
Wick	David		456
Wickham	Cathy		456
Wickham	Melissa		456
Wickiser	Eric		456
Wicks	Teresa		456
Wickson	Mike		456
Wideman	Mirris		456
Wiederholt	Adam		456
Wiegand	Christina		456
Wienke	Patti		456
Wiessmann	Karl		456
Wigger	Karen		456
Wiggins	Bob		456
Wiggins	John		456
Wiggs	Steve		456
Wight	Molly		456
Wight	Raymond		456
Wight	Valerie		456
Wikler	Joan		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wilbur	Robert		456
Wilcox	Lewonna		456
Wilcox	Molly		456
Wilcox	Nancy		456
Wilcox	Nancy		456
Wilcox	Paul & Judy		456
Wilcox	Roger		456
Wilde	Marcia		456
Wilde	Marika		456
Wilde	Ronda		456
Wilder	Charlie		456
Wilder	George		456
Wilder	Tamara		456
Wildes	Linda		456
Wildgrube	Eric		456
Wilensky	Lena		456
Wiles	Jeff		456
Wiles	Virginia		456
Wiley	Arleen		456
Wiley	Douglas		456
Wiley	Joan		456
Wiley	Josef		456
Wiliams	Paul		456
Wilis	Roy		456
Wilkening	Beth		456
Wilkenson	David		456
Wilkerson	Charles		456
Wilkerson	Cynthia		456
Wilkes	Monon		456
Wilkins	Christina		456
Wilkins	Peter		456
Wilkinson	Gail		456
Wilkinson	Jerry		456
Wilkinson	Liam		456
Wilkinson	Melanie		456
Wilkinson	Rhonda		456
Wilkinson	Shea		456
Wilkinson	Virginia		456
Willaims	Susan		456
Willard	Dave		456
Willard	Tammy		456
Willett	Julie		456
Willett	Trish		456
Willette	Theresa		456
Willett-Zagar	Michlyn		456
Williams	Alta		456
Williams	Carol		456
Williams	Charles		456
Williams	Dale L.		456
Williams	Darlene		456
Williams	Debby		456
Williams	Elizabeth		456
Williams	Gayland		456
Williams	Genavive		456
Williams	Ian		456
Williams	Jeff		456
Williams	Jeri		456
Williams	Joy		456
Williams	K.P.		456
Williams	Kenny		456
Williams	Kenny		456
Williams	Linda		456
Williams	Loree		456
Williams	Louella		456
Williams	Margaret		456
Williams	Marolyne		456
Williams	Nancy		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Williams	Patricia		456
Williams	Patricia		456
Williams	Paul		456
Williams	Paul		456
Williams	Raeann		456
Williams	Roberta & John		456
Williams	Sarah		456
Williams	Sarah		456
Williams	Scott		456
Williams	Sean		456
Williams	Staci		456
Williams	Stacie		456
Williams	Stephen		456
Williams	Susan		456
Williams	Taffy		456
Williams	Thomas		456
Williams	Thomas		456
Williams	Todd		456
Williams-Gboizo	Maxine		456
Williams-Gorrell	Sally		456
Williamson	David		456
Williamson	Louetta		456
Williamson	Nathan		456
Williamson	Peter		456
Williamson	Scott		456
Williamson	Theresa		456
Williamson	Tom		456
Williamson-Pecori	Beverly		456
Williby	Ellen		456
Williford	Shirley		456
Willis	Carrie		456
Willis	Cynthia		456
Willis	James		456
Willis	Jennifer		456
Willis	Jennifer		456
Willis	Jennifer		456
Willis	Larry		456
Willis	Rochelle		456
Willis	Rochelle		456
Willis	Sydna		456
Willisegger	Monika		456
Willmarth	Greg		456
Willnow	Jodi		456
Willsey	Cynthia		456
Willson	Kevin		456
Willson	M.E.		456
Wilma	Cassandra		456
Wilson	Amos		456
Wilson	Amy		456
Wilson	Anna		456
Wilson	Anna		456
Wilson	Bill		456
Wilson	Breccia		456
Wilson	Brian		456
Wilson	Brian		456
Wilson	Carole		456
Wilson	Charles		456
Wilson	Denise		456
Wilson	Dennis O.		456
Wilson	Erin		456
wilson	Garth		456
Wilson	Jack		456
Wilson	James		456
Wilson	Janet		456
Wilson	Jeanne		456
Wilson	Jerry		456
Wilson	Jonathan		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wilson	Joshua		456
Wilson	Katheryn		456
Wilson	Ken		456
Wilson	Kevin		456
Wilson	Lana		456
Wilson	Laura		456
Wilson	Linda		456
Wilson	Mark		456
Wilson	Mary Ann		456
Wilson	Melissa		456
Wilson	Michael		456
Wilson	Michael		456
Wilson	Ole		456
Wilson	Pete		456
Wilson	Rick		456
Wilson	Shawn		456
Wilson	Shelley		456
Wilson	Summer		456
Wilson	Wendy		456
Wilson II	Floyd D.		456
Wiltsie	Victoria		456
Wiltsie	Victoria		456
Wimberly	Becky		456
Winchester	Jane		456
Winders	Dora		456
Windham	Wendy		456
Windsor	Alora		456
Windsor	Jeanie		456
Winer	Rachel		456
Wines	Carol		456
Winfield	Susan		456
Winfrey	Harley		456
Winget	Bryan		456
Winget	W. Brian		456
Wingett	Marc		456
Wingstad	John		456
Winje	LaNaya		456
Winkel	Brian		456
Winkelhake	Seth Michael		456
Winkler	Dave		456
Winkler	Donna		456
Winland	Mark	Wyoming Wildlife Federation	456
Winland	Robert		456
Winn	Valine		456
Winnemuller	Lori		456
Winslow	Lee		456
Winslow	Robert		456
Winstead-Fry	Patricia		456
Winter	Lanai		456
Winter	Lanai		456
Winter	Rachel		456
Winterbottom	Laura		456
Winters	Alyson		456
Winters	Barbara		456
Winters	Barbara		456
Winters	Doug		456
Wintrode	Billie		456
Winzenburg	Mary		456
Wiro	Scott		456
Wiro	Scott		456
Wirtes	Al		456
Wirth	Lawrence		456
Wirth	Lisa		456
Wisch	Christine		456
Wise	Dan		456
Wise	Kathryn		456
Wisehart	Robert		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wiseley	Cathy		456
Wisenbaugh	Amy		456
Wisneski	John		456
Wissa	Naila		456
Wissler	Julie		456
Wistar	Caleb		456
Witherspoon	Ann		456
Withstandley	Martha		456
Witkowski	Katarzyna		456
Witlin	Barbara		456
Witman	Lydia		456
Witschi	Christine		456
Witt	Cynthia		456
Witt	KayLee		456
Witt	Michael		456
Witte	Diane		456
Wittekind	Ray		456
Witthahn	Brenda S.		456
Wittman	Nancy		456
Wittner	Anita		456
Wittner	Diane		456
Wittstein	Arnold		456
Witty	Mike		456
Witty	Susan		456
Wivell	Andrea		456
Wizig	Terry		456
Wizniak	Matthew		456
Wodinsky	Jessica		456
Woell	Rebecca		456
Woerpel	Richard		456
Wofle	Sarah		456
Wojtalik	Alan		456
Wold	Barbara		456
Wold	Peter		456
Wolen	Kristen		456
Wolery	Gene		456
Wolf	Barry		456
Wolf	Bridget		456
Wolf	Camille		456
Wolf	Carol		456
Wolf	Carol		456
Wolf	Clifton		456
Wolf	Danielle		456
Wolf	Deb		456
Wolf	Deborah		456
Wolf	Joel		456
Wolf	Melody		456
Wolf	Nancy		456
Wolf	Rachel		456
Wolf	Robert		456
Wolfe	Debbie		456
Wolfe	Dolores		456
Wolfe	Jennifer		456
Wolfe	Robert		456
Wolfe	Robert		456
Wolfe	Robert		456
Wolfe	Sarah		456
Wolfe	Sarah		456
Wolfe	Twyla		456
Wolfersperger	Shawn		456
Wolfersperger	Shawn		456
Wolff	John		456
Wolff	Margot		456
Wolff	Vicky		456
Wolk	Sheryl		456
Woller	Traci		456
Wollman	Nan		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wolpow	Sarah		456
Wolter	Erika		456
Wolters	David		456
Wolverton	Karen		456
Womack	Deborah		456
Wong	Amy		456
Wong	Chun		456
Wong	Nancy		456
Wong	Teresa		456
Wood	Barbara		456
Wood	C.		456
Wood	Clifford		456
Wood	Erik		456
Wood	Erik		456
Wood	Jim		456
Wood	Julia		456
Wood	Kathleen		456
Wood	Lesley		456
Wood	Melissa		456
Wood	Pamela		456
Wood	Robert		456
Wood	Stephen		456
Woodard	Genevieve		456
Woodbury	Debbie		456
Woodhull	Helen		456
Woodhull	Helen		456
Wood-hull	Larry		456
Woodman	Jean		456
Woodruff	Greg		456
Woodruff	Jody		456
Woods	Peggy		456
Woods	Sally		456
Woods	Travis		456
Woodson	Audrey		456
Woodson	Audrey		456
Woodward	Bethany		456
Woodward	Jim		456
Woodward	Laura		456
Woodward	Mary		456
Woodworth	Andrea		456
Woody	Danielle		456
Woody	P.A.		456
Wooldridge	Callie		456
Woolery	Elijah		456
Woolston	Evan		456
Wooten	Evelyn		456
Wooten	Patricia		456
Wooters	Jennifer		456
Worcester	Lori		456
Workman	Teresa		456
Wornecki	Patti		456
Woronecki	Jenni		456
Woronecki	Jennifer		456
Worrell	Edwin		456
Worrell	Kim		456
Worsley	Jim		456
Worth	Carla Jo		456
Worthington	George		456
Worthington	George		456
Worthington	Lynne		456
Wortman	Lyle		456
Wozniak	Owen		456
Woznici	Gwen		456
Wrangle	Richard & Cheryl		456
Wranovics	Lauren		456
Wren	Sandra		456
Wren	Terri		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Wright	Barbara		456
Wright	Bruce		456
Wright	Chris		456
Wright	Christine		456
Wright	Clea		456
Wright	Clea		456
Wright	David		456
Wright	Denise		456
Wright	George		456
Wright	Greg		456
Wright	Janet		456
Wright	Jason		456
Wright	Jeff		456
Wright	Kathleen		456
Wright	Kitty		456
Wright	Mary		456
Wright	Matthew		456
Wright	Max		456
Wright	Patricia		456
Wright	Rhiannon		456
Wright	Rhonda		456
Wright	Ricky		456
Wright	Ronnie		456
Wright	Ronnie		456
Wright-Kaiser	Carol		456
Wristen	Joseph		456
Wrobel	Loretta		456
Wrobel	Mimi		456
Wroble	John		456
Wrona	Dorothy		456
Wrona	Dorothy		456
Wu	Molly		456
Wu	Tien		456
Wucki	Marc		456
Wucki	Rosemary		456
Wuerthner/Noss	George/Reed	Institute for Wildlife Protection	456
Wulf	Mary		456
Wullenwaber	Dana		456
Wullenwaber	Dana		456
Wullenwaber	Dana		456
Wunder	Susanne		456
Wurtz	Stephen		456
Wyatt	Cathy		456
Wyatt	Craig Dylan		456
Wyatt	Jacob		456
Wyberg	Bryan		456
Wyberg	Bryan		456
Wyberg	Kenneth & Sharron		456
Wyckoff	Lynn		456
Wydzga	Alexandra		456
Wylie	Vanessa		456
Wynn	Emily		456
Wyns	Bart		456
Wyns	Bart		456
Wyns	Bart		456
Xiao	Zhu		456
Y	Matthew		456
Yaffe	George		456
Yaffe	George		456
Yake	Bill		456
Yamamoto	Mikayo		456
Yamate	Madeline		456
Yamate	Madeline		456
Yancey	Joyce		456
Yankus	Karen		456
Yankus	Karen		456
Yanni	Frankie		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Yannone	Jeff		456
Yarber	John		456
Yarmel	Joseph		456
Yates	Cindy		456
Yates	M.		456
Yates	M.A.		456
Yates	Roberta		456
Yates	Teresa		456
Yates	William		456
Yazbeck	Bob		456
Yazell	Joshua		456
Yeager	Jason		456
Yeager	Jason		456
Yeargers-McNair	Francis		456
Yearick	Pamela		456
Yee	Freda		456
Yelenick	Lisa		456
Yelich	Nicole		456
Yelton	Thomas		456
Yeong Goh	Boon		456
Yeong Goh	Boon		456
Yeuell	Kay M.		456
Yi	Robert		456
Yien	Karin		456
Yoakum	Joy		456
Yocam	Beth		456
Yocca	Nicholas		456
Yochum	Moelle		456
Yokum	Deborah		456
Yonker	Ashley		456
Yoon	Neville		456
York	Debra		456
York	Linda		456
York	Stasi		456
York	Stephen D.		456
Yoshida	Martha		456
Yost	Gretchen		456
Yost	Leslie		456
Young	Aaron		456
Young	Alison		456
Young	Barbie		456
Young	Betty		456
Young	Betty		456
Young	Carl		456
Young	Carla		456
Young	George		456
Young	Ginger		456
Young	Jane		456
Young	Jo		456
Young	Jo Ellen		456
Young	Karen		456
Young	Margaret		456
Young	Marilyn		456
Young	Nathan		456
Young	Nelson		456
Young	Noel		456
Young	Phil		456
Young	Sarah		456
Young	Shelly		456
Young	Steve		456
Young	Sue		456
Young	Thomas		456
Youngquist	Pam		456
Youngson	Patricia		456
Yracheta	Jacqueline		456
Yruel	Joya		456
Yu	Andrew		456

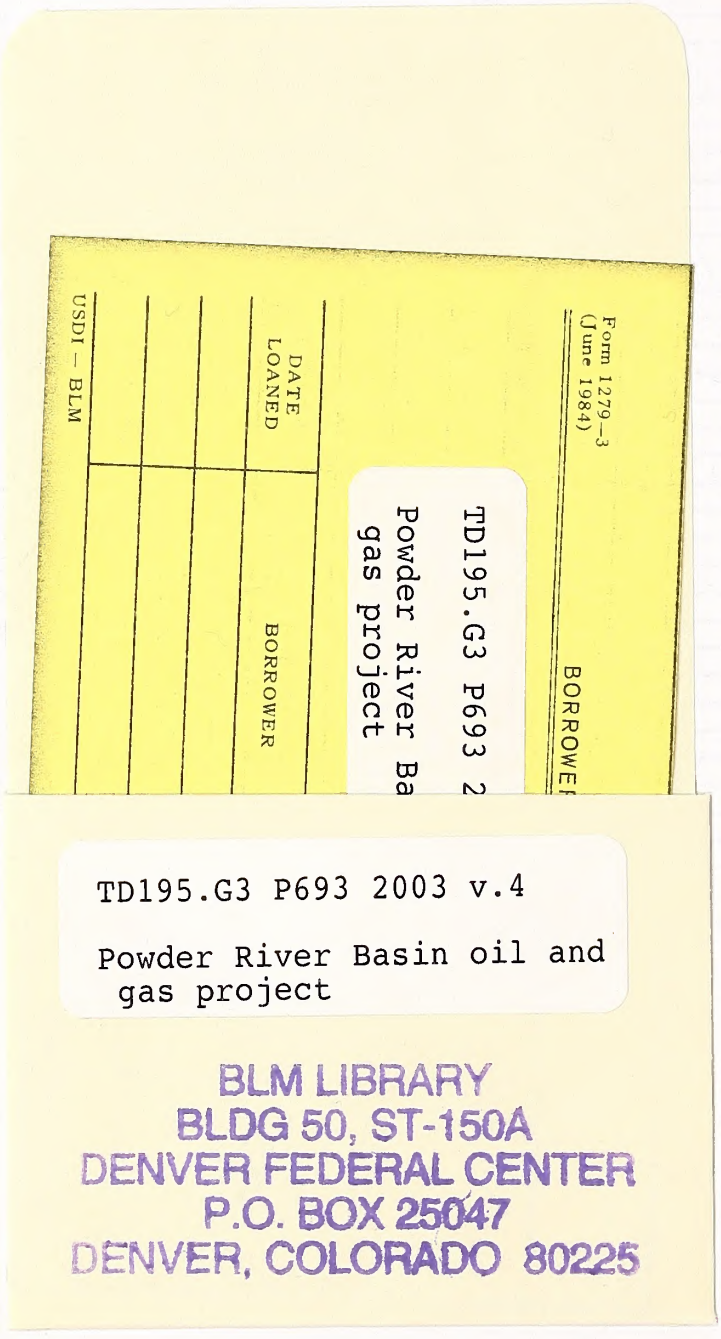
Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Yu	Andrew		456
Yu	Brenda		456
Yunge	Gerard		456
Zablotski	Elaine		456
Zablotski	Sandy		456
Zacharia	Brent		456
Zachary	Claude		456
Zadis	Peter		456
Zadis	Peter		456
Zadis	Peter		456
Zagar	Bruno A.		456
Zagar	Michlyn & Bruno		456
Zagar	Michlyn & Bruno		456
Zahner	Glenda		456
Zahniser	Mathias		456
Zaino	Liza		456
Zalewski	Kimberly		456
Zamora	Itza		456
Zamora	Natalia		456
Zamudio	Maria		456
Zander	Dennis		456
Zane	Janis		456
Zane	Julia		456
Zanetakos	Mary		456
Zanotto	Moreno		456
Zantek	Paul		456
Zapata	Pedro		456
Zarchin	Paul		456
Zarn	Diane		456
Zarrella	Laura		456
Zatarack	Eric		456
Zaudtke	Peter		456
Zavilowicz Romero	Barbara		456
Zazzali	Robert		456
Zbojniewicz	Andy		456
Zborowski	Mark		456
Zedolik	John		456
Zeifman	Lubov		456
Zeinstra	Juanita & Henry		456
Zeitz	David		456
Zelasko	Sandy		456
Zelcer	Brook		456
Zeledon	Selena		456
Zelen	Terry		456
Zeller	Sidney		456
Zellers	Raleigh		456
Zellers	Ronald		456
Zelllmer	Kevin		456
Zeltzer	Kathleen		456
Zelus	Marsha		456
Zeman	Kaynell		456
Zembuch	Linda		456
Zender	Joe		456
Zenko	Jon & Dana		456
Zepecki	Gabriel		456
Zera	Tina		456
Zerin	Evelyn		456
Zerkich	Sandy		456
Zern	Jessica		456
Ziebarth	Virginia		456
Ziegelbauer	Stacey		456
Ziegenhals	Walter		456
Ziegler	Anne		456
Ziegler	Erin		456
Ziegler, DVM	Ralph F.		456
Ziemer	Theresa		456
Ziesk	David		456

Table 5 Summary of Officials, Agencies, Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals Responding to the DEIS			
Last	First	Representing:	Comment Numbers:
Ziesmann	Marcella		456
Ziff	Julia		456
Zigler	Kelli		456
Zimbler	Joanne		456
Zimmer	Chris		456
Zimmerman	Duane		456
Zimmerman	J. Scott	J.M. Huber Corporation	456
Zimmerman	Kit		456
Zimmerman	Mary		456
Zimmerman	Pam		456
Zimmerman	Pamela		456
Zimmerman	Scott		456
Zinn	Robert		456
Zinnert	Julie		456
Ziomek	Karen		456
Ziomek	Karen		456
Ziomek	Maryann		456
Zirkel	Benjamin		456
Zitney	Dawn		456
Zivian	Anna		456
Zoah-Henderson	Zak		456
Zola	Yvonne		456
Zometsky	Joseph		456
Zorland	Jennifer		456
Zorn	Glen		456
Zory	Francesca		456
Zoss	Matthew		456
Zoubeck	Suzanne		456
Zovar	Sheila		456
Zovar	Sheila		456
Zschaler	W.		456
Zuber	Kathryn		456
Zuboy	Jarett		456
Zuckerman	David		456
Zudell	Keith		456
Zukoski	E.B.		456
Zukoski	E.B.		456
Zuleger	Dianne		422
Zumwalt	Judy		310
Zumwalt	Judy		310
Zurcher	Naomi		310
Zurcher	Naomi		197
Zvolanek	Charlene		139

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